NORWICH COURIER
[NORWICH, CONN.]
[1921-]

HEIGHT 17 5/10
WIDTH 11 5/10
VOLTAGE [redacted] 86-95
FRAME SIZE 1" [redacted]
REDUCTION 15/4:1 16 1/2:1 - 15 1/2:1 - 18 3/4:1

SOCIETY OF FOUNDERS

NORWICH, CONN.

JULY

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. IX.——No. 15. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1668

NOW LANDING,
FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

30 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
30 hhds. English Island Molasses,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
5 bags Java do.
100 sacks fine Salt,
15 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 bbls No. 1. Mackerel,
10 kegs Malaga Raisins,
20 boxes bunch do.
20 kegs Grey & Pankey's Tobacco,
10 boxes Saunder's Cavendish do.
175 bbls. Western Flour,
10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
20 bbls. B. & S. Gin,
10 hhds. Cranes' Rum,
10 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June [illegible]. 14

LIME, &c.

150 casks Lime; 40 ½ bls. Mackerel; 20 sacks fine Salt, large sacks, Just received and for sale by *GALLUP & CULVER.*

June 28. 14

SALT, &c.

200 bush. cheap Salt; 100 casks fresh Lime, 50 sacks Black Wheat, For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

June 28. 14

GRINDSTONES.

5 tons Nova Scotia Grindstones, selected for Scythes and Axes. For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

June 28. 14

PRESTON'S SALTS,

with a variety of other perfumery, for sale by EDWARD COIT.

June 30. 14

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

50 gross paper Tobacco, put up in 1lb. and ½ lb. 150 boxes cigars, 130 bunches do. for sale low by *GALLUP & CULVER.*

June 28. 14

ALE.

A few bbls. Hooker's Springfield Ale, for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

June 28. 14

TO FARMERS.
S. S. MOSELEY & CO.

HAVE Thayer's, Barstow's, Prentice's, Follett's and Bartlett's Scythes, —ALSO— Rakes, Scythe Snaiths, Hay Forks, Cradles and Scythe Stones—all for sale cheap.

Scotland, June 21, 1830. 3w13

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

June 22. 13

HARTFORD ALE.

30 bbls. and half bbls. best Hartford Brewery Ale, equal to Philadelphia or any other beer, just received and for sale as low as any other of equal quality, by *GALLUP & CULVER, Agents for the Brewery.*

June 28. 3w13

SKIN TEA.

15 dozen Skin Tea, received per sloop Maria, and for sale low by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

June 22. 13

OIL.

10 bbls. Winter and Summer strained Oil, 10 do. Whale do. (very nice.) For sale by E. A. BILL.

June 23. 13

SALT AND BUCKWHEAT.
[illegible]

HAS for sale cheap Salt, suitable for curing Hay, and a few bushels of heavy Buckwheat, for seed.

Norwich, June 23. 13

HONEY, &c.

2 boxes very superior Honey, 40 drums fresh Figs. For sale cheap by E. A. BILL.

June 23. 13

MOLASSES.

20 hhds. Molasses—landed from sloop Maria, and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

June 22. 13

LEATHER.

500 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constant, ly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 23. 13

SPERM OIL.

25 bbls. Sperm Oil, superior quality—for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

June 22. 13

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York, 40 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON, Agents for the Manufacturers.*

June 15. 12

SALT.

500 bush. Coarse Liverpool Salt, suitable for Cattle, and Hay, 200 bush. Old, Coarse, Dry T. I. Salt, suitable for grinding. *BENJ. HUNTINGTON.*

June 16th. 6w12

CROCKERY WARE.

A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware, of the new stile—light, blue, brown, & black patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by *BENJ. HUNTINGTON.*

June 16th. 6w12

"FREE TRADE AND NO MONOPOLY."

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &c. which he offers to the public as low as can be purchased in town, viz:

Calicoes, from 10, to 36 cts. per yd.
Brown Sheetings, from 7, to 15 cts. per yd.
Bleached do. from 10, to 25 cts. per yd.
Navarino Hats, from 25, to 42 cts.

All other goods in proportion.

He has also, a general assortment of men's, women's and children's, *Boots and Shoes*, of all kinds.

Also, men's, youth's, and children's *Fur Hats.*

Also, a general assortment of *Ready Made Clothing.*

Also, 5 hhds. New Rum, which is of that quality, which he offers to farmers for mowing, and others, by the 10 galls. and upwards, for 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 2 pps. of Pierpont's Gin, by the same quantity, at 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 3 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses, at 37½ cts. per gallon; W. I. do. at 29 cts. per gal.

Likewise, an assortment of Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Peanuts, Filberts, Cocoa Nuts, Citron, &c.

Also, 30 casks Baxter and Thomastown Lime; 50 m. good Shingles; 20 bbls. super Flour; 10 sacks blown Salt; Babcock's, Glasko's and Prentice's Scythes, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Stonington Borough, June 30, 1830. 3w14

A VARIETY.

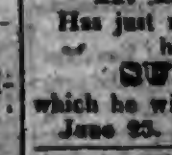
Flour, Turks Island Salt, Caps ", Codfish, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong, } Teas, Loaf Sugar, Lump ", White and brown Havana ", New Orleans ", Porto Rico ", Molasses, Figs, Raisins, Rice, Almonds, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Coffee, Chocolate, Brown Soap, Castile ", Fuller's ", Shaving ", French Brandy, Holland Gin, American ", St. Croix Rum, New ", Oranges, Lemons, Mustard, [illegible], Sal Æratus, Black Snuff, Yellow ", Tobacco, Pipes, Spanish Cigars, American ", Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Madeira Wine, Lisbon ", Port ", Colmanar ", Malaga ", Brooms, Sperm Oil, Cotton Wicking, Starch, Seives, Bengal and Manilla Indigo, Oil Vitriol, Muriatic Acid, Aqua Fortis, Blue Vitriol, Cut and ground Logwood, Hache Wood, Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood, Curcuma, Red and white Tartar, Brimstone, Cochineal, Cudbear,

Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick, Copperas, Press Papers, Tenter Hooks, White Lead ground in oil, White Lead dry, Verdigris, Paris White, English and American, Spanish White, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Spruce Yellow, Stone " Eng. Chrome ", Chrome Green, Terre Dessenne, Patent Yellow, Rose Pink, Linseed Oil, Copal Varnish, Shellac ", Bright ", Spirits Turpentine, Sugar Lead, Borax, Red Lead, Vermillion, Litharge, Prussian Blue, Ivory Black, Black Lead, Lamp Black, Blue and gn. Verditer, Fr. & mineral Green, Blue, brown and green [illegible], Gum Copal, Gum Shellac, Glue, Rosin, Chalk, Sand Paper, Cut Spikes, and Nails, Sheet Lead, Sheet Copper, Bar Lead, Shot and Flints, Cart and wagon Boxes, Trace Chains, Brushes of most kinds and sizes, Window Glass, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Fish Glue, Gold, silver, and copper Leaf, do. do. do. Bronze, Spatulas, Wafers, Ink Powder, Emery, Cords and Lines, Boots and Shoes, Rakes, Scythes, Scythe Stones, & Rifles, Pitch Forks, Bellows, Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by *FITCH & SMITH.*

June 28. 14

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by *SMITH & GODDARD.*

June 28. 14

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just received, and is now opening a handsome assortment of SUMMER GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

June 25. 13

DRY GOODS.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, just received and for sale *cheap enough* by *BENJ. HUNTINGTON.*

June 16th. 6w12

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap. Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 12

SELLING OFF AT FIRST COST!

THE goods at the *New York Store*, consisting of Broadcloths, Shirtings, Laces, Linens, Cambrics, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Silks, Shawls, Circassians, Bombazetts, Flannels, cotton and worsted Hose, Calicoes and Ribbons—will be sold at the original cost in New York—some of which are very cheap. The subscriber intends to close the business of that store as soon as possible.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

June 2, 1830. f10

NEW SUMMER GOODS.
H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has received the last week from New York, a handsome assortment of Fashionable Goods. Among which may be found—

A handsome assortment of calicoes and ginghams,
Black Gro de Berlin silks, a superior article, for ladies' dresses,
Blue and green sarsnett,
Superior black Sinchew,
Sarsnett, jackonett and medium cambrics,
Nansook muslins,
Bishop lawn; barrage and gauze hdkfs.,
Silk flagg hdkfs.; Swiss and mull muslins,
Linen cambric hdkfs., very cheap,
Long lawns,
4-4 and 5-4 plain Swiss cravats,
Foulard do. a new article
Swiss and tambored capes,
Cotton and silk hose,
Shell and mock shell combs,
Bobbinett lace quillings,
Plain lustring ribbons,
Ladies' superior black horse skin gloves,
3-4 German Nankeen,
Superior 6-4 black Circassian,
Linen drilling, stripes, &c. for men's and boys' summer wear,
Sheetings and shirtings,
Umbrellas and parasols,
Black Navarino hats,
A great variety of other goods not enumerated—all which he is disposed to sell cheap.

June 29, 1830. 14

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having entered into copartnership, have commenced business in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. B. & F. Pendleton, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

WM. H. WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH PALMER.

WOODBRIDGE & PALMER

Offer for sale, as above, on the most reasonable terms, a general assortment of staple and fancy DRY GOODS.

Also, a complete stock of *Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hollow ware,* together with all the other articles usually kept in country stores.

They also keep constantly on hand, *Ship Chandlery*, of all kinds.

Stonington, June 28th. 3w14

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

REMOVAL.
HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

BLACK ITALIAN LUSTRING,

OF the *first* quality, received by the Fanny this morning—also straw, pink and blue Ribbons, and Navarino Hats. Just opened and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

June 8. 11

JUNE 8, 1830.

NEW GOODS.
J. Y. NILES

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

Painted Muslins; blk. and white Ginghams,
Handsome light and dark Prints,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Book and Swiss Muslins; Italian Lustrings,
Black and blue black Gro de Naps,
Sinchews; green Lasting,
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's black Italian Cravats,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black, white pink and green Italian Crapes,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Fine Irish Linens; Table Diapers,
Table Linens; table and bed Spreads,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats,
Straw, pink, blue and green lustring Ribbons.

☞ All of the above named articles will be sold low for cash. 11

NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

SELECT Practical Theology, of the seventeenth century, by James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont.
John's Biblical Archeology.
Testimony of Scripture, to the obligations and efficacy of Prayer; by the Rev. Gilbert Wardlaw.
The life of Rev. Philip Henry.
Professor Hitchcock's Prize Essay, on Alcoholic and Narcotic substances.
Horner's Pathological Anatomy.
Macculloch on remittant and intermittant Fevers.

June 23. 13

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS.
FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

2,000 rolls French and American Paper Hangings and Borders; at a small advance from cost.

June 25. 14

NEW BOOK,
FOR CHILDREN.

STORIES about Arnold, the traitor; Andre, the Spy; and Champe, the Patriot; for the children of the U. States, with engravings. Just received at

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.

June 29. 14

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, before the 20th of July next. After that time, the accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney for collection.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, June 20, 1830. 13

STATIONARY.
THOMAS ROBINSON,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

FOOLSCAP, letter and wrapping paper at the manufacturers wholeslae price; Goodwin & Co's extra superfine vellum; gilt edge letter paper; blk. edge mourning paper; English and American gilt edge billet paper; embossed paper; drawing paper of various sizes; tinted and white Bristol board; a great variety of colored paper; (pith paper, white and col'd); bonnet paistboard; gold & silver gilt paper; gilt borders & ornaments; pocket books; purses; wallets; parchment memrandum books; paper and stone slates; paper folders; Newman's, Rives's, and Osborn's water colors; drawing pencils; camels hair pencils; pencil and drawing crayons; India ink; India rubber; mathematical instruments; Gunter's scales and dividers; pen and pocket knives; silver pens; pocket combs; tooth picks; wafer seals; straps; court plaister; rouge; silver pencil cases; pocket and desk instruments; glass inks and sands; ink chests; ink powder; liquid ink; red ink; durable ink for marking; black lines for writing; black and red wafers; notarical office wafers; best quality red sealing wax; bottle wax; 20,000 quills, Dutch, English, and American manufacture; swans quills; Russia quills; demi and foolscap ledgers; journals; day books; record, letter, and waste books; Ladies' albums &c.; Cologne and Lavender water; Antique oil; Windsor, Naples, and common soap; fancy soap; together with a great variety of other articles in the stationary line, too numerous to particularize.

June 28. 14

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
B. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the firm of

CONGDON & TRACY,

offer for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, which are warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as cheap as can be bought in this town.

ELISHA CONGDON,
SIMON TRACY.

Norwich Falls, June 26. 3w14

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are not settled by the 15th July, will be left with an Attorney for collection.

O. P. RAMSDELL.

June 25. 14

NOTICE.

THE person who took, by mistake, a small scarlet shawl, from the Steamboat Fanny, on Friday last, may hear of the owner, by applying at B. Hubbard's Book-Store.

June 28. 13

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

MARCUS B. YOUNG earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either for the "Norwich Free Press," or advertising, to make immediate payment, as new arrangements are about to be made, with respect to the further publication of that paper. Office a few rods south of Norwich Bank.

June 23. 13

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of *John Cogswell*, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited their account of administration with the estate of said deceased, for allowance and settlement. Thereupon ordered, that said executors give public notice to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 20th day of July, 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising a copy of this order, three weeks, in succession, in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post, in said Griswold, for a like time.

3w14} Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE administrator upon the estate of Mr. *Wm. Daley*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, Thereupon ordered, that said administrator give public notice, to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 2d Monday of July, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and by posting at two or more places in said Norwich.

3w14} Attest, Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

A By-Law in relation to the Streets and Public Grounds within the city of Norwich.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Norwich, in Court of Common Council assembled, That the Court of Common Council of said city be and they are hereby authorized to take charge of the streets, highways, public squares and walks, and public commons and burying grounds, and all public grounds in said city, and to adopt such regulations in reference to the same as they may think expedient, and appoint suitable persons to carry the same into effect.

Passed in Court of Common Council, June 7, 1830.

Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*

Approved in City Meeting, June 7, 1830.

Attest JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *Clerk.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Willimantic Falls, O. 5. 92

Laws of Connecticut,
PASSED A. D. 1830——NEW-HAVEN SESSION.

An Act for Regulating Lotteries.

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That every person who shall, within the limits of this State, sell, transfer or dispose of any share, part, portion or interest in any lottery ticket less than one whole ticket, or act as a broker, factor or agent in selling, transferring or procuring to be sold or disposed of, in any way whatever, any share, part, portion or interest in any lottery ticket less than a whole ticket; or shall set up, exhibit, publish or circulate, or cause to be set up, exhibited, published or circulated, within this State, any written or printed proposal, offer, or advertisement to sell, or in any way dispose of any share, part, portion, or interest in any lottery ticket, less than one whole ticket; and shall be thereof duly convicted, shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars, for the first offence, and for any subsequent offence, a fine of two hundred dollars.

§2. If any person shall sell, or offer for sale, or be in any way aiding or assisting in selling, or offering for sale, any lottery ticket for a greater sum or price than the scheme price thereof; which scheme price shall be ascertained by dividing the whole amount of prizes in such class, by the whole number of tickets therein; such person, being thereof duly convicted, before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall, for each lottery ticket so sold, or offered for sale, forfeit and pay a fine of the value of such ticket, at the scheme price thereof; and it shall be lawful for the purchaser of any lottery ticket or tickets, sold contrary to the provisions of this section, to sue for, and recover the money, or the value of any goods paid or delivered for such ticket or tickets, from the vender or venders thereof, to be recovered in any court of record, having cognizance of the same, or value thereof, in which action it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to allege that the defendant is indebted to him, or received to the plaintiff's use, the money so paid, or the value of the goods so delivered by the plaintiff, whereby the plaintiff's action accrued to him, according to the form of this act, without setting forth the special matter; and the defendant in such action, shall be obliged to answer upon oath relative to the discovery of the money or other things so paid or delivered for such lottery ticket or tickets, as aforesaid, if the plaintiff shall desire the same; and if the defendant shall refuse so to testify as aforesaid, judgment shall pass against him as in case of *nihil dicit.*

§3. *Be it further enacted,* That all prizes in any lottery, granted by the authority of this State, shall be payable at least within sixty days from the last day of the drawing thereof; and no deduction shall be made in paying any prize when it becomes due, beyond fifteen per cent. of the amount of such prize: and if any prize shall be paid, or any part of the same, before it becomes due, no greater discount in addition to said fifteen per cent. shall be made from the amount of said prize than at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the time between the time of such payment, and the time when such prize would become due; and any person offending against any provision of this section, being thereof duly convicted before the county court, shall forfeit and pay a fine of fifty dollars, together with twice the amount of such discount beyond the rate of six per cent. as shall be made contrary to the true intent and meaning of this section.

§4. No scheme or class in any lottery shall be drawn, nor shall any lottery be drawn upon, or according to the principle of combination of numbers; but the manner and modes of drawing lotteries shall be by depositing separate ballots on which shall be inscribed or written the blanks and prizes in one wheel, and ballots on which shall be separately inscribed or written the number of each ticket in such scheme or class beginning with the number one, and proceeding in arithmetical order to the whole number of tickets in such scheme or class, in another wheel; and in no other way or manner. And any person who shall draw any lottery, or aid or assist in drawing any lottery, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this section, on being thereof duly convicted before the county court, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five hundred dollars for the first offence; and a fine of one thousand dollars for any subsequent offence. And if any lottery, granted by authority of this State, shall be drawn otherwise than according to the mode prescribed in this section, the purchaser or purchasers of any ticket or tickets in such lottery, shall have liberty to recover of the person from whom he or they purchased the same, the amount of the scheme price of such ticket or tickets, by a proper action founded on this statute.

§5. *And be it further enacted,* That no suit or action shall be brought or maintained upon any contract or agreement made within this State, whether in writing or otherwise, the consideration, or any part of the consideration whereof, shall be the sale, or the sum or price agreed to be paid upon, or for the sale of any lottery ticket or tickets, but within three days next after such sale shall have been made; and all such suits or actions not brought within said limited time, shall be forever barred.

§6. *And be it further enacted,* That in any action brought or founded upon any contract or agreement whatsoever, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such action to inform the court at the time of pleading, if such action shall be pending before a justice of the peace, and if before the county court, within the three first days of the sitting of such court, by filing his written complaint (making affidavit of the truth of such complaint,) that the contract or agreement upon which such action shall be brought or founded, was made in violation of, or contrary to, the provisions of this act, or some of them, and stating in what particular; and in such case, it shall be the duty of the court to examine the parties on oath on the trial of the issue between them touching the allegations in such complaint. And if the plaintiff shall refuse to be examined on oath, as aforesaid, then there shall be judgment of non-suit against the plaintiff, and the defendant shall recover of the plaintiff his cost; and if before such examination of the parties, or by other legal evidence, it shall appear to the court, that such contract or agreement was made or entered into contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any of the provisions thereof, the plaintiff shall become non-suit, and the defendant shall recover of the plaintiff his cost. *Provided, nevertheless,* That the testimony of any person who shall have been examined, under the provisions of this section shall not be deemed admissible evidence against him, or construed to his prejudice, in any other action or prosecution whatever.

§7. *And be it further enacted,* That any person to whom any lottery ticket, share, part, portion, or interest in any lottery ticket or tickets, shall be sold or disposed of, or to whom any prize money shall be paid, or agreed to be paid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any provision of the same, shall be a competent witness on the trial of any information or prosecution grounded on this act; but the testimony of such witness, on such trial, as to such offence, shall not be admissible evidence against him in any prosecution against such witness, or be, in any manner, construed to his prejudice.

§8. There shall be appointed by the General Assembly from time to time, as shall be deemed expedient, three persons, to be Auditors of Lotteries, who shall be sworn to a faithful execution of their trust, and be paid for their services a reasonable compensation from the treasury of the State. And it shall be the duty of any manager or managers of any lottery, granted by authority of this State, within 30 days after the drawing of any class in such lottery shall be completed, to make out, under his or their hands, a complete statement and account of all receipts and disbursements on account of the said class, and present the same to one of the said Auditors. And said Auditors or any two of them shall, within five days after such account shall have been presented as aforesaid, audit, settle, and adjust the said account, and make report thereof to the General Assembly at their next session. And no succeeding class in such lottery shall be drawn, or the drawing thereof commenced, until such accounts of the said managers relative to the last preceding class in said lottery, shall have been audited, settled, and adjusted as aforesaid. And if any manager shall offend against the provisions of this section, or either of them, such manager, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

§9. All prosecutions grounded on this act shall be instituted by the attornies for the State in their respective counties, and by the Grand Jurors in the several towns; and the fines of sums recovered exclusive of costs, shall be paid one moiety to him, who shall first give information to the prosecuting officer, and the other moiety to the Treasury of the State; and the person so giving information shall be a competent witness on such trial.

§10. That all lotteries granted by the authority of this State, shall be drawn within the same, and not elsewhere.

§11. That no class in any lottery heretofore granted by the authority of this State, (excepting the Enfield Bridge lottery, and the lottery granted to the president and directors of the Retreat for the Insane) shall be drawn but within six months next after the rising of this General Assembly; and if any person or persons shall, after fifteen days from the rising of this Assembly, draw any lottery, or class of any lottery within this State, or be aiding or assisting therein, (excepting the lottery granted to the president and directors of the Retreat for the Insane, and the lottery granted to the Enfield Bridge Company;) such person or persons so drawing, aiding or assisting therein, shall, on conviction thereof before the county court, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in a common jail a term not exceeding ninety days, or such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence: *Provided,* That the provisions of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh sections of the foregoing act shall extend to any tickets or shares thereof, which may be sold or offered for sale, or to any sales made pursuant to any scheme which may have been made and published before the thirty-first day of May, 1830.

§12. *Provided, nevertheless, and be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act is intended, or shall be construed to infringe or abridge the grants of lotteries heretofore made to the president and directors of the Retreat for the Insane, and the Enfield Bridge Company.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act relating to Sheriffs."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That twelve deputy Sheriffs may be appointed for the county of Hartford, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act concerning the Eagle Bank.

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the act entitled "An Act in addition to an act to incorporate the Eagle Bank," passed May Session, 1826, and the act entitled "An Act in relation to the Eagle Bank," passed in May 1827, and the act entitled "An Act in addition to an act in relation to the Eagle Bank," passed May Session, 1828, and the act entitled "An Act concerning the Eagle Bank," passed May Session, 1829, and all the provisions thereof, be, and the same are hereby revived and re-enacted, and shall be and continue in force, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next. And the committee last appointed under and by virtue of said acts, are also continued in office, without re-election, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next. And said committee, and the agent or agents by them from time to time appointed, shall have the same powers, and all acts and things done or commenced in pursuance of the powers therein given, shall have the same effect, and be proceeded with in the same manner as though said first mentioned act had, when first passed, been so extended, and said agents shall report annually, to the General Assembly, on or before the tenth day of its session, their proceedings, and the state of the funds, and other concerns of the Eagle Bank.

§2. All such estate, whether real, personal, or mixed, as now is, or may hereafter be owned, held or possessed, by the Eagle Bank, the committee or agents thereof, or any other person or persons, for and in behalf of the Eagle Bank, said committee or agents, which property is situated in this State, shall be, and the same is, exempt from all attachment and execution, until the rising of the General Assembly in May next. *Provided, nevertheless,* That this act shall not be construed in such manner as to affect or vary any attachments already served, or executions already levied, previous to the 5th day of June, 1829, nor to prohibit the levy of any execution which heretofore has been, or hereafter may be, granted on a judgment rendered upon a writ or process served before the 5th day of June 1829, and by virtue of which writ, estate shall have been attached, whereby the lien created by such attachment shall exist at the time of such levy.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military Force of this State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever the militia are to be warned for the choice of officers, for exercise, review, parade or inspection, three days notice shall be given, exclusive of the day of warning, by order of the commanding officer of the company, in writing, and the said order shall be read in the hearing, or a copy thereof left at the usual place of abode of the person to be warned by the said commanding officer, or by any subaltern or non-commissioned officer, or by any indifferent person, to whom the said order may be directed.

Approved—June 5th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act for the settlement of Estates, testate, intestate and insolvent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That every testator whose will is to be proved within this State, shall, at the time of making such will, or at any time thereafter, have liberty to have the witnesses thereto, examined and sworn in usual form, before a justice of the peace, who shall enter the oath of the witnesses on the back of the will, and attest the same; and the oath of witnesses so taken, shall be accepted by the court of probate, as if it had been taken before said court, after the death of said testator.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the due observation of the Sabbath, or Lord's day, and days of Public Fasting and Thanksgiving."

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That if any civil process shall be issued or served between the rising of the sun and the setting of the same, on the Sabbath or Lord's day, it shall be void.

§2. *Be it further enacted,* That the 4th section of the act to which this is an addition, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled, 'An Act for the settlement of Estates, testate, intestate, and insolvent.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That whenever a court of probate shall, in the settlement of an estate, order the sale of real estate for the payment of debts and charges, the judge may, on application by the executor or administrator, authorise another person to sell such real estate, upon such persons first giving bond to such court, with sufficient surety, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge said trust, and pay to said executor or administrator the sum for which such real estate shall be sold, and at any sale made by such person, so authorised, the executor or administrator may be purchaser: *Provided,* That, whenever an application shall be made to a court of probate, by any executor or administrator for the appointment of another person, to sell any such estate, in pursuance of this act, the said court of probate shall order the said executors or administrators to give notice, by advertising in a newspaper, or otherwise, as the court of probate shall direct.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to repeal an Act entitled 'An Act in addition to an Act entitled 'An Act for the settlement of Estates, testate, intestate and insolvent.' Passed May Session, 1829.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the act entitled 'An Act in addition to an act entitled 'An Act for the settlement of estates, testate, intestate and insolvent,' passed May session, 1829, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act confirming and establishing the doings of Assessors and Boards of Relief, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That in all cases in which the assessors in any of the towns in this State have neglected or omitted to sign or return an abstract of the assessment lists of their respective towns, by them made, and to lodge the same in the town clerk's office, of said towns, by the first day of December, 1829; and in all cases in which the said assessors have neglected or omitted to fill out lists at three fold the rate per cent or amount of the same, as by law required; and in all cases in which said assessors, or the members of the board of relief, in said towns, have neglected to take the oath prescribed by law; such assessment list shall not, for such causes, be considered or adjudged void; but all taxes which have been, or shall hereafter be laid and imposed according to such assessment lists, may, notwithstanding, be levied and collected: *Provided,* That no suit or action, now pending shall be in any manner affected by the provisions of this act.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to, and in alteration of an Act entitled 'An Act for the assessment and collection of Taxes.'

§1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the cashiers of the several banks, and the secretaries or clerks of the several insurance companies established in this State, the stock of which is liable to be taxed, shall annually, on the first day of October, in each year, or within ten days thereafter, make out, under oath, and deliver to the comptroller of public accounts, an accurate list of all persons who were, on the first day of October, or any part of said day, stockholders of their respective companies, residing without this State, together with the number and value of the share or shares, then belonging to each of the said non-resident stockholders.

§2. That the said cashiers, and secretaries, or clerks, shall annually, on or before the twentieth day of October, in each year, pay, or cause to be paid, to the Treasurer of this State, for the use of the State, a sum equal to one third of one per cent. of the value of all the stock of their respective institutions, owned or held on the said first day of October, or on any part of said day, by per-

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ons residing without this State, and such institution aforesaid shall have a lien upon the stock of each shareholder stockholder, for the reimbursement of said sum, so required to be paid as aforesaid; and if any such cashier, secretary or clerk shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this act, within the time therefor required, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of this State, for the use of the State, one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name of the Treasurer by action on this statute.

§3. That so much of an act for the assessment of taxes as provides for the assessment and payment of taxes upon the stock in any bank or insurance company in this State, owned by persons residing without this State, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved—June 8th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

SPEECH OF MR. HUNTINGTON,

OF CONNECTICUT,

On the bill to provide for the Removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, MAY 18, 1830.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and the bill from the Senate "to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the River Mississippi," being under consideration, Mr. HUNTINGTON rose and said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: If the Bill for which this has been substituted, though nearly identical with it, had been accompanied by a Report from the Committee confined to the statement of facts and principles connected with what are said to be the objects of the bill itself, I should not have troubled the House, with any remarks upon it. I would not have mingled in a debate which would then have been limited to the expediency of adopting the legislative provisions proposed to be enacted. But as the Committee have rejected the bill, "in conformity with the suggestions contained in the Report, and to effect the object recommended in the message of the President;" as that Report, and that Message, contain sentiments with which I do not accord; as they advance principles, which in my judgment are not tenable—principles which, if I understand them correctly, deprive the Indian tribes, to whom they are applied, of rights well defined, long enjoyed, and secured and guaranteed by the most solemn compacts, and the plighted faith of a nation, which hitherto has been, and always, I trust, will be, jealous of its own honor, and who will not set the first example of a Christian nation, who will disregard its own engagements, because they have been entered into with a weak, defenceless, unprotected people, I have not been willing to give a silent vote upon the proposition now before us. My own sense of duty, and the sentiments of a great portion of my constituents, who take a deep interest in this subject, demand of me, that I should express their opinions and mine, on a topic which enters into the best feelings of our nature, which is connected with the honor of our common country, and the welfare of a race, once powerful, but now weak, and looking to us with anxiety, but not without hope, for that protection which the faith of the government is pledged to afford.

Before I enter into the examination of what are called in the report, "the *pretensions* of the Indians, and of the obstacles which are considered as being in the way of their indulgence by the government," I solicit the attention of the committee, to the language of the Executive, in his message at the opening of the session, and to the construction or commentary which has been put upon it, in another place. I shall examine it with all the respect which is due to the Chief Magistrate of this nation, and to the elevated and honorable station which he occupies; but at the same time, and holding his advisers responsible for it, I shall make this examination, with all the freedom of a Representative of the people, sworn to support the constitution of the United States. I noticed with much pleasure, in the inaugural address of the present Executive, the following expressive sentence: "It will be my sincere and constant desire, to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights, and their wants, which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people." How far this pledge has been observed, will be seen in the progress of this discussion.

In the message, Congress are informed that the President has been called on by a portion of the southern tribes for protection, in consequence of the extension by the states of Georgia and Alabama, of their laws over these tribes; that in answer to this application, he stated to them, that their attempt to establish an independent government would not be countenanced by the Executive of the United States; that it was too late to inquire whether it was just for the United States to include these Indians and their territory within the bounds of new states, whose limits they could control; and that they should be distinctly informed, that if they remained within the limits of the states, they must be subject to their laws. The same opinions are advanced, in the letter of the Secretary of the War Department to the Cherokee delegation, dated April 18, 1829, in which they are told, by order of the President, that the state of Georgia has extended over their country her legislative enactments, in virtue of her authority as a sovereign, independent state, which she and every state enumerated in the confederacy, from 1783, to the present time, when their independence was acknowledge and admitted, possessed the power to do, apart from any authority or opposing interference by the general government.—In these documents, then, we find the legislation of Georgia and Alabama over the Indian tribes within their chartered limits, sustained, as of right, and an explicit avowal made, that the President will not interfere to prevent it. And what is the construction put upon this language? not merely, that the operation of the state laws is not to be opposed, because the guarantees contained in treaties with the Indians do not require it; but, that if they did require it, the existing laws are insufficient for that purpose, but "because," as stated in the report of the Senate by the committee on Indian affairs of that body, "in the opinion of the Executive, constitutional objections exist, which it is not in the power of Congress to remove by any law, which they could enact." If this be the right interpretation of the views entertained by the Executive, the doctrine is advanced, that treaties made with all the forms and solemnities known to the constitution, ratified by the President with the consent of his constitutional advisers, and thus made, so far as the Executive branch of the government can make them, the supreme law of the land, and declared so to be, by the constitution, are not to be regarded and enforced, if in the opinion of the President, such treaties contain provisions inconsistent with what he considers the legitimate rights of the states; or, expressed in other words, if the Executive deems a law of Congress, or a treaty duly ratified, to be an encroachment upon state rights, or for any other reason, an excess of delegated power, he is at liberty to refuse his aid in causing them to be "faithfully executed." Is this a sound interpretation of the duties which the constitution has devolved upon the President? Is *he* made the judge of the extent of the powers of Congress, or the treaty making power, after that power has been exercised, in the manner prescribed by the constitution? Has *he* been constituted, *in such cases*, a judge to determine whether treaties are constitutionally binding? whether laws which have been enacted are void, for want of power to enact them? If so, there seems to be no necessity for the clause in the constitution, which provides, that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority." If so, there is no division of the department of this government, into executive and judicial; the latter, for all practical purposes is annihilated, and the provision, that a bill which has been returned by the President with objections, reconsidered and then approved by two thirds of both houses of Congress, shall become "a law," is a dead letter. The President, if he can lawfully refuse to execute a law, or enforce the provisions of a treaty, because he has constitutional objections or scruples, constitutes himself the executive and judicial departments of this government. Such, in my judgment, is not his prerogative; and I believe it is the first time, in the history of this nation, since the adoption of the constitution, that opinions like these have been advanced. Sure I am, that they were not the opinions of any of his predecessors, or of those wise men who formed the constitution, or of the people of this country; and I have deem it indispensable to advert to them, lest it might be thought from silence that they met with universal approbation. The Executive has no constitutional right to say, he will not execute a law, because he considers it void for want of authority to enact it. No such discretion *has been* confided to him; I trust it never will be; and if his scruples are such as to deter him from enforcing it, let him resign the trust which has been confided to him. This is the only course he can adopt, under such circumstances. The legislative and judicial departments are powerless, and the government is a rope of sand if such opinions are entertained and acted on. Every law may depend for its execution upon the will of the Executive. And in these days of strict construction, it may be feared that few legislative enactments will pass unhurt through this ordeal of Presidential discretion.

Having thus, very briefly, adverted to the opinions entertained and avowed by the Executive in regard to "*pretensions*" of the Indian tribes, on the supposition that their construction of the treaties made with them, and the laws enacted to regulate the intercourse with them, is correct, I proceed to consider the great questions involved in this discussion.

The Report denies to the Indian tribes any *title whatever*, to the lands which they occupy within the chartered limits of any state;—and asserts a right in the states within which they are located, to extend their legislative enactments over them, and consequently, a power to annihilate their political existence, as communities to be governed by their own laws, usages, and customs. Nor does the Executive, in his message, *acknowledge* any title to the lands, as subsisting in the tribes.

In the letter from the War Department, before referred to, the Secretary says, "an interference to the extent of affording you protection, and the occupancy of your soil, is what is demanded of the justice of this country, and will not be withheld;" though he adds what would seem to make this interference of little, if any use; looking very much like "keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the hope." It is in these words, "yet in doing this, the right of permitting to you the enjoyment of a separate government within the limits of a state, and of denying the exercise of sovereignty to that state within her own limits, cannot be admitted. It is not within the range of power granted by the states to the general government, and therefore not within its competency to be exercised. No *remedy* can be perceived but a removal beyond the Mississippi, where alone can be assured to you protection and peace. To continue where you are, within the territorial limits of an independent state, can promise you nothing but interruption and disquietude. And the President in his message, speaking in reference to the same *tribes*, says, though their "emigration should be voluntary, yet it seems visionary to suppose that claims can be allowed on tracts of country on which they have never dwelt nor made improvements, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase." It will be observed, that this language is spoken of the Cherokees, who have dwelt on and improved their lands, and seems, at least, to imply, that *they* have no title to the lands within their boundaries. But it is unnecessary to make further reference to the message. I shall content myself with referring to the report, and so far as I am able to comprehend it, there is not only no acknowledgment of *any title*, in the Indian tribes, but the spirit of every part of it, is utter war with any such acknowledgment.

The committee say, (p. 4.) "It is certain that possession, actual or constructive, of the entire habitable portion of this continent, was taken by the nations of Europe, divided out, and held originally, by the right of discovery as between themselves, and by the rights of discovery and conquest as against the aboriginal inhabitants. The pretensions of the Indians to be the owners of any portion of the soil, were wholly disregarded by the crown of England."

Here the opinion is advanced, that the crown by discovery and conquest obtained either the possession; or right of possession of the whole of the soil then and now occupied by Indian tribes, and admitted no right in these tribes to any portion of it. The title and the possession being thus in the crown, it permitted the Indians to all of them, to be governed or otherwise disposed of by the colonial authorities, without any interference on its part, until within a short period before the revolution. And in all the acts, first of colonies, and afterwards by the states, the fundamental principle that the Indians had *no rights*, by virtue of their ancient possession, either of soil or sovereignty, has never been abandoned, either expressly, or by implication.

The principle was adoped (p. 8,) that the Indians had no permanent interest in their hunting grounds; their right to hold their *reserved* lands can be supported on no other ground, than the grant or permission of the sovereignty or state in which such lands lie. This was in the crown before the revolution, and in the states after that event, succeeding as they did, to the sovereignty over all the lands within the limits of their respective charters. The Indian boundaries were considered *temporary*. The treaties made with them, were but a mode of government and a substitute for ordinary legislation, which were from time to time dispensed with. (p. 12.) Territory and jurisdiction, considered in reference to a state or nation, are inseparable; the one is a necessary incident to the other, and as a state cannot exist without territory, the limits of that territory are, at the same time, the limits of its jurisdiction. The policy of *Georgia*, (p. 13.) has always been, to *contract* the Indian reservations, gradually, within such reasonable limits, that no part of the country should remain uncultivated. Her policy in this respect was a part of her *rights*; any thing which tends to defeat its operation, is a deprivation of right. It is understood that neither Georgia nor any other state, will attempt to appropriate the lands within the Indian reservations without their consent.

Can it be doubted, after these quotations, that the report denies to the Indians, the right both of sovereignty and soil? It would seem not; and supposing this to be its meaning, and as expressive of the opinions of the committee, which we are called upon to adopt or reject, I proceed to an examination of the nature and extent of the Indian title to the lands within their boundaries.

In my judgment, neither of the positions assumed by the committee in their report is tenable. I think it capable of demonstration, that the right of the Indian tribes to the lands which they occupy, is paramount to and exclusive of all others, whether nation, states, or individuals; it is a right to *occupy, enjoy, possess*, and *use*, according to their own discretion, indefinitely and for ever: and for all practical purposes, is *absolute*. The only restriction, is that of *alienation* at pleasure. This power of alienation, is not, and cannot be claimed by these tribes: for the right of *discovery*, in the first instance, and the voluntary compact of the tribes afterwards, gave to the government of the United States, the ultimate title, charged with the Indian right of possession, or occupancy, and the exclusive power of acquiring that right.—In other words, the Indians have the sole right of occupancy. To that, they have a just and legal right, and it includes the use, in such manner as they please, and is indefinite in duration, and of which they cannot be dispossessed, except by cession or conquest. The government have the exclusive right of purchase, and the ultimate right, whenever the possession becomes vacant, by voluntary dereliction, or by the extinction of the tribes.

I think also, it can be shown, that these tribes are separate, distinct communities, wholly independent of *the states*; not subject to their legislation, and possessing the right of self government—the right to be governed by their own laws, customs, and usages; and under no restraints, except such as they have imposed upon themselves, in their treaties with the United States.

The foundation of their title is *occupancy*.—They have been in *possession*, claiming the rights to the soil, from our first knowledge of them. They were found here, when this country was discovered. *They*, and they only have possessed it, and this occupancy has been from time immemorial. Writers on jurisprudence agree in the proposition "that the original right to all kinds of property arose from pre-occupancy, and that in a state of nature, every one might possess himself of and retain any vacant subject. The first occupant had a right to grant, cede, or transfer, the subject he had possessed himself of, to such persons, and upon such terms, as he thought proper: and if before such grant, cession, or transfer, the occupant died, his property descended to his children. The right of transmitting property always resided in the owner, and civil institutions only prescribe the mode of carrying that right into effect. In that period of society, when countries were formed, and their boundaries fixed, we find that different districts were appropriated to the native owners, the first occupants, or in case of vacant or derelict lands, to the first discoverers."

What rights over the lands inhabited and possessed by the Indian tribes, did the government making the first discovery of them acquire? Were they such as to annihilate the previous existing title of the aborigines to them? Not at all. The discovery conferred the right of making settlements, of forming establishments, whenever the prior right of occupancy was *lawfully* extinguished; connected with the right of pre-emption, and the ultimate right in fee, whenever the Indian tribes should become extinct. The power to exclude other nations from occupying, or making purchases of the native, was an incident to the discovery, and was afterwards conferred by the Indians in their treaties.

It will be obvious that this view of the subject is correct, by referring to the uniform course adopted by the crown of England, by the colonies, by the states, after the revolution, and by the states and general government, since that period, up to the present time; confirmed by repeated adjudications of the highest judicial tribunal of this nation.

The first attempt to dispose of a whole continent, without reference to the rights of the aboriginal inhabitants, was made in 1493, the year after the discovery of America, by Pope Alexander VI. who gave it to the crown of Spain, on the assumed principle that *infidels were unjust possessors* of the lands on which their Creator had placed them. This grant was accepted, contrary to the advice of the civilians and crown lawyers of Spain; and one of the bishops in a treatise, dedicated to Charles the V. holds this strong language: "The natives of America, having their own lawful kings and princes, and a right to make laws for the good government of their respective dominions, could not be expelled out of them, or deprived of what they possess, without doing violence to the laws of God, as well as the laws of nations."

The English princes, though they did not acquiesce in the right of the Pope to make their grants, made out their commissions on the same principle, the distinction between *infidel* and *christian* nations. It is true, that grants were made, charters passed under the great seal, and the British crown asserted the right of conveying the soil, though in possession of the natives; or, as it has been sometimes said, of appropriating the lands occupied by the Indians. But it was only the *ultimate* right of property, the reversionary interest which they claimed, and which they professed to have the power to convey. It was the right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy, and nothing more, which they either possessed or claimed to possess.—The Indians were always "admitted, by the crown, to be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal, as well as just claim to retain possession of it, and to use it, according to their own discretion," and of which they could not be dispossessed by legislation, but by conquest or cession only.

I have said, that the Indian title, thus explained, was always and uniformly admitted by the *crown*, the *colonies*, the *states*, the old confederation, and the government of the United States since the adoption of the constitution; and that it has received the sanction of the highest judicial tribunal of this country. I will ask the attention of the committee to the proof in support of this position.

In 1750, the superintendant of Indian affairs, informed the Indians assembled at Mobile, in the name of the king, that no encroachments should be permitted, on their lands; and that all treaties made with them, would be faithfully kept, on the part of the crown.

In Sept. 1753, by order of the king, instructions were sent to the governor of the province of New York, to appoint commissioners, who in conjunction with commissioners from other neighboring governments in alliance with them, should make a treaty in his Majesty's name, with the Six Nations. In these instructions it is stated, "that nothing may be wanting to convince the Indians of the sincerity of our intentions, you will do well to examine into the complaints they have made of being defrauded of *their lands*; to take all proper and legal methods to redress their complaints, and to gratify them by reasonable purchases, or in such other matters as you shall find most proper and agreeable to them for such *lands* as have been *unwarrantably* taken from them, and for such other as they may have a desire to *dispose* of." In June 1754, pursuant to these instructions, commissioners met, at Albany, from the provinces of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Hendrick, in behalf of the Six Nations, told the commissioners, "that the governors of Virginia and Canada, were both quarrelling about lands which belonged *to them*." The commissioners replied to them, and said, "We gladly understand that you gave no countenance to the French, who went to the Ohio and have entered on *your lands*. You did put this land under the king our father, and he is now taking care to preserve it *for you*. For this end, among others, he has directed us to meet you here; for although the land is under the king's government, yet the property or power of selling it to any of his Majesty's subjects, having authority from him, we always considered as vested in you. We ever did and still do acknowledge it to belong to you, although within your father, the king of Great Britian's dominion, and under his protection!" A treaty of alliance and defence, was, at that time, made with the Six Nations.

In allusion to this treaty, the governor of Pennsylvania in his address to the assembly of that state, says: "From the proceedings at the late treaty of Albany, you will clearly perceive, that the lands on the river Ohio, do yet belong to the Indians of the Six Nations, and have long since been put under the protection of the crown of England."

In April 1755, Gen. Braddock sent instructions to the superintendent of Indian affairs of the king, in which, after mentioning that the Five Nations in 1701, had put their lands also under the same protection, to be protected and defended by the said king, his heirs, and successors, to the use of the tribes and their successors for ever, he adds, "You are in my name to assure the said nations, that I am come by his Majesty's order to build such forts, as shall protect and secure the said lands to them, their heirs and successors for ever."

In the memorial delivered by the British minister to the French negotiator in 1755, (June,) he says, "Whatever pretext might be alleged by France, in considering these countries as the appurtenances of Canada, it is a certain truth, that they have belonged, and as they have not been given up or made over to the English, belong still to the same Indian nations. What the court of Great-Britain maintains, what it insists upon is, that the five nations of the Iroquois, are, by origin or by right of conquest, the lawful proprietors of the River Ohio, and the territory in question."

In May 1755, Sir William Johnston said to the Six Nations, "Agreeably to the instructions I have received from the great king, your father, I will reinstate you in the possession of your lands." And again in February 1756, "The king will protect your country, and the lands which your fathers conquered, and are of right, your territories, against all violence."

In August 1760, Lord Amherst assured the Six Nations, "that their lands should remain their absolute property."

In 1762, the commanding officer at Fort Pitt prohibited, by proclamation, any of the subjects of the king from settling west of the Alleghany mountains, that country having, by the treaty at Easton, in 1758, been allowed to the Indians for their hunting grounds.

In 1763, a royal proclamation was issued, restraining the Governor of Virginia from making grants west of the Alleghany mountains, because that country not having been ceded to, or purchased by the crown, was reserved to the tribes of Indians, who lived under the protection of the king, as their hunting ground.

I will not detain the committee, by quoting from the proceedings at what was called the Congress of Fort Stanwix, in 1768; from the opinions of the learned in the profession in England, of Dr. Franklin, Patrick Henry, Judge Pendleton, and Mr. Mercer, on the operation and effect of the grant from the Six Nations to William Trant, and of the reinstatement of that grant by the crown, by the treaty at Fort Stanwix. It may be remarked, however, that all these distinguished men agreed in opinion, that the title of the Indians was one which could not be disturbed without their consent; and some of them supposed their power to convey was absolute, both as to the manner and the grantees, as an incident to their right of property in the soil.

The treaties made between Great Britian and the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians at Mobile in 1765, and the Upper and Lower Creeks, at Pensacola, in May and Nov. 1765, all recognize the same right in these tribes, which has heretofore been stated: boundaries are established, and all the lands not embraced within the limits, which include what the Indians reserve to themselves, and which are declared, in these treaties to belong to them, and in which they have full right and property, are granted and confirmed to the crown.

It may safely be affirmed, that in no instance did the crown of England ever *claim* in practice a right, by discovery, but only by purchase, to interfere with the Indian title of occupancy, as before explained. It admitted in the fullest extent, the necessity of extinguishing it. Before the Indians could be deprived of their lands; and in all their acts, whether in the form of instructions, proclamations, laws, or treaties, acknowledged the title of the aborigines, and claimed only the exclusive right of purchase, and the ultimate reversionary right in fee.

Such being the relative situation of the crown and the Indian tribes, as to the lands occupied by them, let me now call the attention of the committee, to the acts and declarations of the *colonies* and *states*, particularly *Georgia*, and it will be seen, that the same principles were adopted: the same rights conceded to the Indians; and the same interest asserted to exist in the colonies and states.

In June 1719, the assembly of Virginia resolved that the commonwealth had the exclusive right of *pre-emption* from the Indians within the limits of its own chartered territory, and that such exclusive right of pre-emption would and ought to be maintained by the commonwealth to the utmost of its power. This is all the right which they asserted and claimed.

In 1733, Ogelthrope, the founder of Georgia, made a treaty with the Lower Creeks, in which he obtained cessions of lands from them, and in which it is declared that though the lands belong to them, (the Indians) they will permit the English to use and possess a part of them, and that the rest should remain to the Creeks for ever.

In 1738 he made another treaty with the assembled estates of all the Lower Creek Nations, in which substantially the same provisions were inserted.

In 1763, another treaty was made with the Catawba, Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Creek Nations, in which cessions of land were made, and in May 1773, another treaty was made with the Cherokee and Creek Nation: by which boundaries were established, and cessions made by the Indians.

In 1777, a treaty of peace was made between South Carolina and the Cherokees, to which Georgia was a party, in which the commissioners of both states and the Cherokees, exchanged their respective full powers, in which a cession is made by the Cherokees of all the lands east of the Unacaye mountain, to the state of South Carolina, as having been acquired and possessed by that state, by conquest; and in the 8th article, it is declared, that the hatchet shall be forever buried, and there shall be an universal peace and friendship re-established between South Carolina, including the Catawba and Georgia, on the one part, and the Cherokee nation on the other; there shall be a general oblivion of injuries; the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavors to maintain the peace and friendship now re-established; and the Cherokees shall, at all times, apprehend and deliver to the commanding officer at Fort Rutledge, every person, white or red, who in their nation or settlements, shall by any means endeavor to instigate a war by the Cherokee nation, or hostility or robbery by any of their people, against or upon any of the American states, or subjects thereof. Can Georgia enter into a treaty with her *own citizens?* give *peace* to those who are not enemies, but traitors?

In 1783, another treaty was made, between the state of Georgia, and the Cherokee nation, by which peace was established, and a permanent boundary was established.

It is unnecessary to go further. The acts of Georgia furnish unequivocal evidence of her acquiescence in the doctrine, that the Indian tribes within her territorial limits, *of right*, might maintain the unmolested occupation of their lands. I will now advert to the acts and declarations of the *confederated* states, and it will be seen, that they entirely coincided, on the subject of the Indian title, the principles assumed and acted on by the crown, and the colonies.

[*For the remainder, see Supplement.*]

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, June 2.

FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Sully, Capt. Macy, arrived yesterday from Havre, we received our Paris papers to the 19th of May. We also are indebted to Capt. Macy for the loan of late papers.

The last telegraphic despatch brought news that the fleet destined against Algiers, had not put to sea, but was in readiness, and would undoubtedly sail the next day, the 17th.

There are contradictory accounts concerning the determination of Prince Leopold.—The latest report, which was from a Prussian paper, was, that he had refused to accept of the crown of Greece, because the plenipotentiaries of the powers could not give sufficient security for the pecuniary supplies that would be necessary for his government.

The dissolution of the French Chamber of Deputies, and the ordinance for a new selection, occupy much of the attention of the French writers. Dangerous as the experiment is to the influence of the aristocratic party, and doubtful as is the result to be apprehended, the king probably became convinced that it was the only alternative the case presented—he being resolved to make no concessions to the public feeling. It is a measure dictated by similar motives in the cabinet with the various severe measures adopted by the government within a few past years, and is no doubt destined, like them, greatly to increase the difficulties of the ministry, after affording it a very short respite. The Constitutionnel speaks of it with triumph, as a measure best calculated to promote the views and secure the more prompt ascendency of the liberal party. "The constitutional destiny of France," says the editor, "has again devolved on the electors. This great, this decisive measure, the object of our warmest desires, was also an object of doubt, and, until now, we dared not flatter ourselves with the hope of what our eyes have seen in the Moniteur"—[the decree of dissolution.]

The Spanish Charge d'Affairs at Algiers has written from Majorca that he has been compelled to quit the territory of the Regency by order of the Dey. It is stated to be owing to his having been engaged by England to propose to the Dey to make concessions to France. The Consul, having acted with him, was also expelled. The Dey said he wished he had put the French Consul into a dungeon.

FROM ENGLAND.

The brig Coral, Capt. Dickinson, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool. She left the 22d of May, and has brought Liverpool papers to the 21st, and London of the 20th of May. The Boston Daily Adv. contains the following extracts from the papers.

The correspondent of the Morning Herald of the 20th says, that on the evening preceding the 19th, the King conversed cheerfully with his attendants for some hours, and slept soundly through the night, until he was awoke by the workmen's bell at 6 o'clock in the morning—that on the following day the Duke of Wellington had an audience with the King, and remained with him nearly two hours.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople confirms the rumor that extensive armaments are making at that port. Thirty ships of the line and frigates are to be fitted out; all the the Greek sailors now at Constantinople are engaged, and receive high pay. Upon the mediation of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, the states of the second rank, such as Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and Naples, whose ships were subject to certain duties on entering the Black Sea, are now free from tax.

Letters from Genoa to May 4th, say that Bonaparte's mother continued without hope of recovery from her late accident. The Government at Rome, as in other parts of the world, had lately published a new Tariff, which excited considerable discussion.

A Dutch paper announces the death of Madame Letitia Bonaparte at Rome. No intelligence to this effect has yet been received at Paris direct.

A calamitous event has happened in the family of the King of Prussia. The third son of the King wounded one of the King's servants so severely, that he died in consequence. The ordinary course cannot take cognizance of such a case. But the King had appointed a special commission to investigate the affair, and upon their report, an order in council will either acquit the Prince, or sentence him to punishment.

The Paris Constitutionnel of May 20, contains the instructions adopted by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Great Britain and Russia, at the conference held in London on the 26th of February last relative to Greece. The instructions to the Ministers at Constantinople of the above named three powers, desire them to notify the Divan that the suffrages of the Alliance have been given to Prince Leopold de Saxe Coburg, and that the three cabinets hope that the Porte will discern in this choice a further proof of the desire they will have of giving a solid guarantee to their future relations with Greece. There is another important object forming a part of the last protocol to which the three plenipotentiaries wish to direct the attention of the Porte. Although the islands of Candia and Samos are not included in the boundaries of the new state, and ought therefore to remain independent, the Allied Powers still take upon themselves to secure their inhabitants from any molestation from the Porte, in consequence of the part which they have taken in former difficulties. The three cabinets will take pleasure in believing that the Ottoman Porte will, in its enlightened wisdom, be convinced, that owing to the proximity and religion which unite the Greeks of these islands to the subjects of the new state, that an equitable and mild administration is the surest means of maintaining there its dominion upon immoveable bases."

The instructions given to the Allied Resident Agents in Greece, in enclosing to them the protocols adopted by the Conference, explaining the motives of the Alliance in offering the sovereignty of Greece to Prince Leopold, &c. and his acceptance, desires them to communicate without delay to the provisional government of Greece the important contents of these acts, which so greatly interest the future destinies of that country. They therefore hope that the Greeks will receive him for their sovereign with gratitude, and that they will see in this selection an additional proof of the benevolent interest of the Allies. They add in conclusion, that until the arrival of Prince Leopold in Greece, the relations established between the present administration of this country and the Alliance shall be maintained as they at present exist.

Attack on Algiers.—We have seen a letter (says the Norfolk Beacon) dated U. S. Frigate Constellation, Gibralter, May 7, which says: "The French will, it is said, attack Algiers by the middle or last of the present month, with nearly 100 vessels of war, and upwards of 700 vessels of all descriptions, sustained by an army of 40,000 men. Should they not be baffled by the elements, and effect a landing, I think they will succeed without great loss. The Dey has all the obstinacy of a Mussulman, and is therefore fanatically confident.

BY LATE MAILS.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE.—The following account is from a resident of Cape Haytien, who was on board the Grampus at the time, and was afterwards put on shore at St. Louis, a few miles to leeward of the Cape.

The U. S. Schr. Grampus, Capt. Mayo, sailed from Cape Haytien, June 4th. Same night, spoke brig Kremlin, of Boston, from Antwerp, bound to St. Jago, who informed Capt. Mayo that a suspicious looking schooner had run along side, and ordered him to get out his boat and come on board. The brig being armed, kept the pirate off. The Grampus immediately sailed in pursuit; and on coming up, fired a gun to windward to bring him to; but the schooner returned it with a shot at the Grampus, and kept firing, endeavoring to get away. The Grampus soon brought her guns to bear, and gave her a broadside, the schooner continually firing and endeavoring to escape a second broadside. The Grampus disabled her in her hull, sails, rigging, &c. which compelled her to surrender. There were ten killed on board the pirate, including the Captain. No one was injured on board the Grampus. There were 80 men and 30 Africans on board the schr. She had no regular papers; was a Baltimore built schooner; and no doubt was a pirate and had plundered the slaves from another vessel.—Both vessels have gone to Pensacola.—*M. R. Banks.*

NEW YORK, July 3.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to widow Willis, in the rear of Rivington street, and communicated to the adjoining buildings, and in a short time from 25 to 30 houses and stables, (some all of them of wood) front and rear, were in flames, and most of them totally destroyed. The property was principally owned by Mr. Abraham Stagg, who had on the premises a brick and lime yard. No part of the property, we understand from Mr. Stagg, was insured. Among those persons who suffered, we hear the names of the widows Smith and Day, and Robert Henderson. The property destroyed was situated between Stanton and Rivington and Pitt and Ridge streets, on the eastern side of the city, near the Sterling Works. A great number of poor families occupied the tenements destroyed. This is the second fire in that vicinity this week, by which at least fifty buildings have been destroyed. Both fires have been the work of incendiaries.—*Daily Adv.*

FIRE.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, while the fire was raging in Pitt and Ridge streets, another broke out in the rear of 535 Grand st. in the feed store of J. Shanley, grocer, which, with a packing and smoke house, were destroyed. The engines being out, they repaired to the spot and prevented further damage. This fire, it is also stated, was the work of an incendiary.

On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, five brick front houses on Grand, near Mangin st. were destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the National Gazette, July 3.

Porter, the mail robber, was hung this morning, conformably to his sentence. At about a quarter before ten o'clock, the procession moved from Arch street prison, headed by the high constable, and escorted by a detachment from the Navy Yard, of the marines, and by some hundred mounted citizens. The gallows was at Bush hill—a short distance from the new penitentiary. At a quarter before eleven the rope was tied, and the culprit soon ceased to breathe. Two clergymen were with him, reciting prayers. A vast crowd—including a great number of females—had assembled to witness the awful scene. A large proportion of them averted their heads when the fatal drop fell. Disturbances, even an attempt to rescue were apprehended before the execution, but no disorder of any kind took place. It is to be hoped that all public discussions concerning Porter's fate will cease, except so far as it may be held up as a warning to malefactors, or deemed to furnish an argument against the expediency of capital punishment in general.

Daring Robbery.—A passenger in one of the steamboats from Baltimore to Philadelphia was robbed on Wednesday night of 32 one hundred dollar bills of the U. S. Bank, in a manner that proves the light-fingered villain to be a bungler in his business. The gentleman was considerate before he left Baltimore as to wrap the money in a piece of paper and deposit it in his watch fob, which he deemed the safest place about his person. When he lay down in his birth, he kept his pantaloons on, and as soon as he awoke, he placed his hand upon his fob to ascertain if all was secure. Finding the pocket apparently as before, he came to this city, and having occasion for the use of some of the money, he drew out the deposit, when he discovered, to his utter amazement, that the money had been stolen, and a thin glove, carefully wrapped up substituted, to prevent any immediate knowledge of the loss. Under these circumstances there is but little reason to look to the apprehension of the thief, or the recovery of the money.—*N. Y. Journal Com.*

Sad Disaster.—The late heavy rains have produced a more disastrous breach in the Erie Canal than that work has ever before suffered. It occurred on Friday morning last, when the bank of the canal gave way, about fifteen rods east of the great embankment at Pittsford, Monroe county. The bank is washed away ten rods in length, and to the depth of ten rods below the bottom of the canal. A channel [illegible] rods wide, ten feet deep and sixty rods in length was opened by the flood through an adjoining wheat field, and in the swamp, where the water finally found rest, from eight to ten acres of solid land was formed by the alluvial deposit.

A culvert some mile or two west of this breach gave way about the same time, which will add to the delay of repairs, and the obstruction of business.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Virginia Gold.—Dr. White, of Spottsylvania county, who owned a thousand acres of very poor land, for which he would have been glad a few years ago to have taken $3 an acre, having discovered that it contained much gold, set some eight or ten hands to washing the soil for the precious metal, and realized frequently $500 a day—one shovel full of earth in some instances producing gold to the amount of $25. A knowing person was sent by two capitalists, who heard a report of the fact, to spy out the land; who, after a minute and practical observation, made such a report that on Thursday last, they proposed to Dr. White to buy his land, asking him a price for it. He asked $30,000. They gave it instantly, saying, after the bargain was closed, that they without hesitation, would have given him $50,000 for his 1000 acres.

Richmond Whig.

A Philadelphia paper contains some further particulars from Venezuela. It is stated that the United States Consuls had asked of the new government explanations of the relations which were to subsist between Venezuela and the U. States. The answer was, that as far as it depended on Venezuela, all the obligations under the former government would be fulfilled. The Congress had voted that that body would enter no compromise or negociation with Bogota, nor less Bolivar was expelled the Republic.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

It is somewhat surprising that many well meaning persons, who would never in other circumstances, lend their aid and influence to do injustice to the Indians, should be perfectly blinded by this bill. [For the removal of the Indians.] They believe, as its advocates represent to them, that it is harmless, and that its operation cannot be otherwise than highly beneficial. But they are greatly deceived—the bill is not harmless, nor was it ever intended to be harmless. For the truth of this assertion, look at the decision of the Senate, rejecting the several amendments for the protection of the Indians? This 500,000 dollars is intended to co-operate with any other expedient, which will play at our backs like a flaming sword, while this sum will address itself to our fears and avarice. Compulsion behind, while the means of escape are placed before. Go or perish. And this is said when treaties are declared to be binding, and in them ample provisions are made for the protection of the Indians. Who would trust his life and fortune to such a faithless nation? No Cherokee *voluntarily* would.

At this time of much distress and darkness, the Cherokees can have some consoling thoughts—they have been ably and most manfully defended to the last, and although self-interest and party and sectional feelings have triumphed over justice, yet it has been only by a pitiful majority, and against the known will and feelings of the good people of these United States. These worthy advocates of Indian rights in the Senate and House of Representatives will be remembered while there is a living Cherokee—and notwithstanding oppression and power may crush us and utterly destroy us, yet their laudable efforts to save us, will be estimated in their proper light, and held in pleasing recollection by the Christian and Philanthropist of future ages, and of all countries.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT!—The ship Anacreon arrived at Norfolk last week from Liverpool, with 168 passengers, *three fourths of whom are transported English paupers*, cast on our shores at about four pound ten shillings a head, to get rid of the cost of maintaining them! And a great part of these are from 50 to 60 years of age—some older! *Charity* will give some of these a passage to Baltimore, and we undertake to say that we shall support at least thirty of this cargo of live stock in our poor house, next winter, to relieve British agriculturalists of the burthen of keeping them. If there was barbarity enough in the United States to ship off old worn out negroes to England, by *cargoes*, would their landing be permitted? We would not be cruel—but must resist, to the utmost possible point, such infamous speculations on our pockets. John Bull has "squeezed his orange," but insolently casts the skin in *our faces*.

It seems that many parishes in England have adopted this plan for relieving themselves of their old and decayed paupers. The landing of such must be prevented, and we trust that the general assembly of Maryland will adopt some strong regulations on the subject, and prevent the taxation of the good people of this state *for the support of the British government*. It will not accept our flour to feed Englishmen at home, though offered at half less price than their own, in exchange even for calicoes, and we must forbid the eating of it here by English paupers, at our expense.—*Niles' Register.*

From the N. Y. Long Island Star.

MISERIES OF A JACKSON EDITOR.

"Who can relate such woes without a tear?"

It is a fact well known to all our readers, that we fell into the Jackson ranks as soon as we decently could after the defeat of the "corrupt coalition," and that we have labored hard in the 'cause of Jackson and reform,' although we came in at the eleventh hour. True, we had some most excruciating twinges of conscience in abandoning the honest men and principles with which we had been before associated—but then such glorious visions of government patronage of rewarding editors and of public printing, so glowed constantly before our dazzled sight, enabled us to hasten to 'the greatest and best of men,' (as secretary Branch calls him,) and we became a Jackson man dyed in the wool.' Our majority thought there could be no danger in being 'a decided Jackson man.'—But, alas, mutation is stamped on all sublunary things. Compare 'the party' at the time we joined it, with what it is now, and still "'tis like—but oh how different.' Then it was the very emblem of invincible strength, now it is like the *Albany Regency*, swaying about with every breath, and ready to tumble at the next knock. We ('the Star') were then all hope—now, all despair.

The very elements have conspired against us—the working men, it is said, are for Clay—the tariff men are for Clay—the internal improvement men are for Clay—the old Adams party, very nearly equal in number to the Jackson party, are for Clay—the friends of national faith and inviolate treaties and of the Indians, are for Clay—the enemies of proscription and of punishment for freedom in voting, are for Clay—the friends of the Union & all opposed to southern disunion, are for Clay—the friends of national economy, are for Clay, and for ought we see, by A. D. 1832, the whole country will be for Clay.

In the *Senate* we (the Jackson party,) came out for state rights and disunion; but that brawny shouldered New England giant, Webster, knocked our political brains out at two blows, and battered the other parts of our political bodies in such a way that 'recovery is despaired of.'—There too we sanctioned *such* appointments by "the hero of two wars!" But we did something here to save our characters, by rejecting three or four men who had been in states prisons—two or three who were under indictments for larceny; one or two had been convicted of MURDER; and one who had been guilty of a crime too gross to be here named. But then, again, we confirmed appointments of new ministers, &c., and the recall of others, to the tune of nearly $100,000. We agreed to a project for driving the poor Indians from their last acres into the Western wilderness and swamps, at an expense of $24,000,000, as is estimated, and at the same time the "hero of two wars" refused to appropriate $150,000 to a work of internal improvement, on the ground of economy!—and refused to sanction the other bills for internal improvements on the ground of hostility to the principle, this has lost us the whole west; *and these are all the promised reforms!!!*

"The greatest and the best of men," too, declared before his election, that no man should hold the office of President for more than *four years*—and here he is again a candidate for the next four!!!!

There seems now to be a general turning of the public eye on HENRY CLAY, as the only man who will bring back high minded, honest *plain dealing*, sincere political conduct, and much as we are and have *ever* been opposed to him, we see not how it can be prevented.

AN INDIAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—Mississippi has declared that the Indians residing within the limits of that state are entitled to the full rights of citizenship. In consequence, Mushulatubba, an Indian Chief of the Choctaw nation, has offered himself as a candidate for Congress. His address to the voters is given as follows, in the Port Gibson Correspondent:

To the Voters of Mississippi.

Fellow Citizens—I have fought for you; I have been by your own act made a citizen of your state; I am a freeholder, mature my parent. I am unsophisticated in the wiles of foreign nations or my own. I have been told, that the term "a Roman Citizen," was once passport throughout the world. According to your laws I am an American citizen, the greatest and the purest representative republic that has ever existed. In my youth I was a hunter, in manhood a warrior, I always battled on the side of this republic. My feet now fail in the chase, and my arm can no longer bear the burthen of my bow. While in a state of nature my ambition was alone in the shade—my hopes to be interred in the mounds of my ancestors. But you have awakened new hopes; your laws have for me brightened my prospects. I know no man who has suffered more than myself, whether you or myself time will tell, I have been told by my white brethren, that the pen of history is impartial, and that in after years, our forlorn kindred will have justice and "mercy too."

This, fellow citizens, is a plain talk. Listen, for I have spoken in candor. According to your laws I think that I am qualified for a seat in the councils of a mighty republic, of which the state of Mississippi is a component part; and I could yield to no citizen in point of devotion to the laws and constitution of the same.

If, Fellow citizens, after examining my pretensions, and impartially comparing them with others, who will be my opponents, if you vote for me, I will serve you. I have no animosity against any of my white brethren, who enter the list against me; but with Indian sincerity, I wish you would elect me a member to the next Congress of the United States.

MUSHULATUBBA.

Choctaw Nation, 1st April, 1830.

A meeting, said in the Kentucky Reporter to have been a very large one, was held in Lexington on the 21st of June, at which, after a discussion that lasted six hours, a series of resolutions were passed, strongly disapproving of the President's rejection of the bills passed at the close of the session, for certain internal improvements, and of the bill for removing the Indians in the state of Georgia; which, the resolution says, if carried into execution, "will involve a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of public treasure—a gross violation of the faith of the nation, repeatedly and solemnly pledged—and a foul and indelible stain upon the honor, character and faith of the nation"—and expressing their disapprobation of the conduct of their Senators, Messrs. Rowan and Bibb. The Reporter states, that "the Jackson men from different parts of the county were present; that most of them came to sustain the substitute; but that a number of that party voted for the resolutions that were adopted."

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Awful Casualty.—On Saturday the 19th ult. as Mr. A. W. Leach, of New Milford, Conn. was engaged in burning a Coal Pit, his son, an interesting lad about 11 years of age, asked of his father permission to go on the pit, which was granted, with a caution to be careful; no danger, however, was apprehended. While Mr. L. was partaking of some refreshments which the lad had just brought, he heard a shriek, which directed his attention towards the pit, when he beheld his son sinking into the fiery element. Mr. L. ran to his assistance, but in consequence of the bursting forth of the flames from the pit, all efforts to rescue the boy were unavailing.

We think the above melancholy affair cannot fail of being a warning to those engaged in that business.—*Danbury Recorder.*

WOOL.—We are glad to hear that the farmers are receiving an advance of from 5 to 10 cents per lb. on different qualities, compared with last year's prices of wool.—Full blood 50 cents—grade, 37 to 44; inferior, 34, &c. The "system," though yet under many difficulties, will accomplish wonders, if the south will permit the farmers in the north, and the middle and west to have a market for their productions.—*Niles' Register.*

Value of a Newspaper.—The following paragraph is from a late Pittsburgh Gazette.

"THE CENSUS.—The Marshall has just informed us, that in the course of taking the Census, he discovers a great difference between the families who take a newspaper, and those who do not; and that wherever he finds a paper lying about a house, the inhabitants give him every facility in performing his duty, while in those houses where no paper is found, great reluctance to expose their numbers is evinced."

PEACHES.—One farmer who resides within three hours sail of this city, sold *thirteen thousand* dollars worth of peaches in our market last season, the product of his own orchard; and he expects to bring to market near 10,000 bushels the coming season. Several other farmers in the same vicinity, have from 5 to 10,000 trees.—*N. Y. Sentinel.*

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Am. Bible Society, since its formation in 1816 had received before its annual meeting in May, 1829, the sum of $658,670, 42, and during this period of 14 years, they had issued 845,397 copies of the scriptures, that is, one copy for every 77 cents and 9 mills, they have received. They who cry priestcraft, say that the Bible Society receives $8 for every copy it issues. *Truth* says, that they receive less than 78 cents for every copy.—*Conn. Observer.*

The Washington papers announce the return of Secretary Van Buren from Norfolk, whither he had been to give instructions to Mr. Randolph, our most extraordinary Minister to Russia. The National Intelligencer says, this visit "was rather reversing the order of things, which used to be that the Minister should come to the Government for instructions, and not the Government to the Minister."

WIVES, LOOK OUT!—Your husbands are legally responsible for your actions. At a circuit Court lately held in Tioga County, N. Y. a young lady recovered a verdict of $500 for certain defamatory reports uttered by the wife of the defendant.

The late law of Louisiana imposes the penalty of imprisonment or death, at the discretion of the court, on persons using language, from the bar, bench, stage, pulpit, or elsewhere, tending to produce discontent among the free blacks; or introducing papers, &c. of a similar tendency. Teaching slaves to read is made punishable by imprisonment.

The Providence Journal states that on Sunday last a member of the Congregational Society at Barrington, R. I. took a pair of unloaded pistols, without locks, and drove out of the meeting house the whole congregation, consisting of two hundred men, women and children. The difficulty rose from a schism in the society, in which the party opposed to this fighting covenant had secured the keys of the meeting house.

A dreadful fire destroyed a great part of Felka, a town in Hungary, on the 19th ult. In the space of a few hours, above 150 houses were consumed. The disaster was occasioned by a drunken servant, who fell a victim to the flames. A great quantity of cattle perished in the stables.

RUMOR.—The Georgetown Gazette says, a report is in circulation that Mr. Branch, the present Secretary of the Navy, is likely to be appointed governor of Florida. This will give the President an opportunity to testify his love for the "rock of New England democracy."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JULY 7, 1830.

[There] was an universal disposition manifested among [our citiz]ens on the 5th inst., to celebrate the anniversary of our independence. During the whole day, from very early in the morning, there was an almost incessant roar of cannon.

Addresses were delivered in different parts of the town, and the usual exercises on such occasions attended. The Lyceum having designated one of its members to deliver an address on that occasion, and provided for the other appropriate services, were joined by the citizens at large and marched in procession, with the usual accompaniments, to the Congregational Meeting House. The prayers were solemn and impressive, and the music fine. The Declaration of Independence was read by Park Benjamin, Esq. The Oration was delivered by Worthington Hooker, M. D. which was extremely appropriate to the occasion, and at the same time departing from the beaten track so often trodden on this anniversary. He took for his subject, the importance of the diffusion of knowledge to the prosperity, liberty and independence of our country—painted, with great truth & effect, the political evils of an ignorant population, and the necessary connection between knowledge and freedom—alluded to the character of our Western population, and also, among the evils to be counteracted, the existence of slavery at the South. A few remarks introduced in relation to the situation of Greece, gave additional interest to the address. The short allusion to the Lyceum was also very happy. Indeed, we have very rarely heard a more useful and appropriate address, more complete in itself, and in a chaste and polished style. We hope that it will not be withheld from the public, as it is of a less ephemeral character than most productions of fourth of July orators, and is calculated to be useful.

There was an address, we understand, delivered in the Baptist church in West Chelsea, by Mr. A. Van Haun, which we have heard well spoken of, but not having been present, can give no account of it.

In the evening, we had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the "Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement," and among other exercises, of hearing an address from Albert T. Chester, highly creditable to its author, and to the society of which he is a member. The topics selected for his address, were remarkably well chosen, and treated in a very handsome manner. We have rarely seen an audience more attentive or apparently better pleased than that present on this occasion. This society is, we think, extremely valuable to those engaged in it, and the mode in which it is conducted, highly creditable to the talents and principles of its members. The young men of the town generally, belong to it, and follow it up with a zeal and earnestness which promise the happiest result. We most heartily wish them success in the very laudable and useful undertaking in which they are engaged.

MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH.—We give our readers this week the very excellent speech of Mr. Huntington on the Indian Bill, and we take pains to give it entire, as the argument is so closely connected, and the reasoning so consecutive, as to suffer materially by a division. We have not seen, in the course of this discussion, a more satisfactory and convincing argument than is contained in this speech. It shows a thorough acquaintance with the subject and an examination of it in all its bearings, and the sound and discriminating mind of the speaker, has enabled him to arrange, in the very best manner, the copious materials before him, and to present the subject in various and interesting aspects.

We rejoice that the views of his constituents, on this question, have been so ably vindicated by their representative, and we assure our readers that there is that in this speech which will well repay an attentive perusal.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A contribution was taken up in most, if not all, of the churches in this town, on Sunday the 4th inst. in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society. Although [illegible] entire ignorance on the true objects and claims of this Society, and the community are now but partially informed on the subject, there were over a hundred dollars raised in the different churches. We have heard indeed from three, which contributed respectively the sums of fifty, twenty, and seventeen dollars. By another anniversary, when the true objects and high claims of this society are understood and appreciated, we hope something more will be done.

DINNER TO MR. BARTON.—The National Journal of June 29th, contains a long account of a dinner given to Mr. Barton by the citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 21st June. Mr. Barton has shown himself, during the recent session of Congress, the firm friend of the great and vitally important principles of our government, and the fearless opponent of the proscriptive and tyrannical measures of the Administration. The course which the debate took, on many occasions, was greatly to be deplored, and the style of Mr. Barton's remarks was not throughout unexceptionable—but there was so much of justice and truth, as well as pungent and bitter sarcasm, in his rebukes—there was so complete an exposure of the wretched system and deceptive conduct of the administration, and so perfect an overthrow of the bullies of that party, on their own ground too—that the country are greatly indebted to Mr. B. for the prominent part taken by him during the debate.

From the accounts of the dinner given in the Cincinnati American, we have room to make only the following extracts:

"On the 18th of June, a splendid public dinner was given by nearly 200 of the citizens of this place to the Hon. DAVID BARTON, Senator from Missouri, in the magnificent saloon at the Bazaar. Judge Davis acted as President, and Col. Berden and W. Greene, Esq. as Vice President. We venture to affirm that a more respectable and more intelligent party of the same number, never sat down to a public dinner in a Western country. A very large majority of the choice spirits of Cincinnati were there; and never did a public dinner go off better, nor never was there a greater unanimity of sentiment, nor never did a company enjoy themselves more, than on that occasion.

Several strangers of distinction were there. Our excellent fellow-citizen, Judge Burnet, attended as one of the invited guests, and appeared highly to enjoy himself. Judge McLean and Gen. Harrison were also invited, but the latter gentleman did not receive his invitation in time to attend. Judge McLean sent an apology.

When Mr. Barton was toasted, the applause was long, loud, and enthusiastic, and at the end of almost every sentence in his speech, he was interrupted with vociferous demonstrations of approbation. When he had finished his speech and toast, the company rose simultaneously and gave him three cheers.

When the regular toast to HENRY CLAY was drank, the scene was unparralleled. Such an exhibition of feeling we never before witnessed, on a similar occasion.

It was a proud day for Mr. Barton—a proud day for Mr. Clay—a proud day for Cincinnati—a proud day for Ohio—a proud day for the nation. Never before was there a greater demonstration that the people feel their injuries and know how to redress them.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The Union of the States. It must be preserved—not by a temporising oblation to sedition, but by an execution of the laws.

2d. The People. Their own worst enemies, when they become the dupes of partizan office hunters.

3d. The office of President. May every future incumbent distinguish between the opponents of the man, and the enemies of the Republic.

4th, George Washington. His name his highest Eulogy.

5th. Our distinguished Guest. A Patriot of whom the nation may be proud—the honesty and independence of whose principles are equalled only by the intrepidity with which he maintains them.

Here Mr. Barton rose and made a very interesting speech, at the close of which he offered the following toast:

"The American System—An open enemy in preference of a varying or doubtful friend—The *Veto* seems at the close of the late session of Congress has enabled us to 'judge the tree by its fruit.'"

6th. The right of Suffrage. Too sacred to be sported with—and too precious to be proscribed.

7th. Internal Improvements. As necessary to the United States as the arteries to the human system. The people of the West will not be deprived of their benefits by Executive subtlety, nor Executive hypocrisy.

8th. Henry Clay. The father of the American System. His transcendent services and abilities have identified his country's glory with his own.

9th. John Quincy Adams. The able statesman, inflexible patriot, and honest man.

10th. The Public Faith. To the poor Indian, like "the baseless fabric of a vision."

11th. The appointing power under our Government. To be directed only by the rule of individual merit; which is not meant to justify the modern practice of rewarding *Seducers, Forgers, and Murderers.* [See Mr. Smith's speech in the Senate.]

12th. The Judiciary of the United States. It preserves the Constitution and Laws of the Nation inviolate amidst the ebullitions of passion, and the intemperance of political "*reformers.*"

13th. The present Administration. "The label may be inscribed upon its very front—'*light enters not here.*'" [Extract from Mr. Barton's Speech in the Senate.]

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Hon. Jacob Burnet. The Indian tribes in alliance with the United States—may the faith of the Government, pledged to protect and defend their independence and their rights, never be violated.

By Wm. Greene, Esq., 1st Vice President. Political Power—It makes its character as a good or an evil, from the manner in which it is exerted—its abuse may make a despot President as well as a despot King: the difference is only in name.

By Col. Carr. The veto message on Internal Improvements—It is a labored specimen of special pleading; but the American people will bring in their verdict against it.

By Judge Platt. The majority of the Senate—If liberty still finds a home in the U. S., they will receive their reward in the grateful remembrance of her citizens, for their firm stand in opposition to the exercise of unconstitutional powers by the Executive, in the removal of incumbents from office.

By J. F. Conover. The present Administration—Faithless to its friends, tyrannical to its opponents, and burthensome to its country, it will take its departure on the 4th of March, 1833, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

By Allison Owen. President Jackson—A sorry statesman, engrafted upon a successful general.

By Jervis C. Kibby. Internal Improvements—*Judiciously* strangled by a pretended *friend*.

By a Guest. The Veto.—In Poland, formerly, it operated as an absolute check upon the passage of a law. In this country, (thank God!) people may "order things better."

By W. S. Johnston. The minority speeches in the late Senate.—The sentiments of patriotism, and not the brawling of sycophants.

By Capt. Joseph Pierce. A partisan President.—A disgrace to himself, a curse to his country, and a dishonor to his age. May we never have another.

By Judge Pratt. The present Chief Magistrate—by subsidizing the press, and bribing the sentinels upon the ramparts of Freedom, has usurped our liberties as effectually as if he had done it with fifty thousand bayonets at his back.

By Joseph Graham. The American System—It cannot be injured by the attacks of its open opponents, it only dreads its over "*judicious*" friends.

FOR THE COURIER.

MANUFACTORIES—No. V.

I have attempted, on a former occasion, to show, that the evidences of our national prosperity and independence, depends not so much on a rich and opulent treasury, as a full population of industrious and frugal citizens; that so far from manufactories tending to debase the morals of the people, they may and ought to be so managed as to have a contrary effect—that they tend to encourage the agricultural interest, and are, in New England, indispensably necessary to sustain our commercial importance. A slight view was taken of the protection afforded this branch of industry by some of the European nations; and the errors committed in neglecting them by others, with the consequences that resulted. Some allusions were made to their importance in time of peace, and the imperious necessity for them in time of war, with encouragement that the subject might be resumed at some future period.

A crisis is now arriving, swelling with events of more importance to our country than has ever existed since the adoption of this government, the declaration of war excepted. The first of January, 1835, will show to the world the extraordinary spectacle of a great and powerful nation, without a cent of national debt; with a full and overflowing treasury, and a revenue of twenty-five millions, with only an annual expenditure of eight.

He who looks on passing events with a scrutinizing eye, the restlessness of the South under the Tariff system, and the recent veto of the National Executive to the Maysville and other bills, calculated to promote internal improvement, cannot but see a portentous cloud hanging over the system of protection now afforded the manufacturing interest of the Northern States; an interest, clearly and manifestly calculated to promote the agricultural prosperity of our country, and without which the commerce of New England must be paralyzed and nearly annihilated.

Who is there that looks at the political situation of the President, and examines the reasons assigned for rejecting bills passed for promoting internal improvement, but will see that these objections are not to the constitutionality, but to the expediency of the measure; to a desire of preserving an unimpaired treasury; to wipe off the last remnant of our national debt, during the year thirty-four, and prepare this country for that tremendous conflict, when a continuation of the Tariff is no longer necessary for the purposes of revenue? How stands his political friends on this great national subject?

The State of New-York, although in favor of the American system, protest against expenditures for internal improvement, from the treasury of the United States. That State, a nation of itself, feeling their importance, and having, under the patronage and patriotism of one of the greatest men of his day, effected one of the most magnificent works known in the world—feels herself competent for all the purposes of internal improvement.

Pennsylvania, the key-stone of the arch, with Kentucky, Ohio, and other States north and west of that river, almost unanimously support the entire American system; while Tennessee, with the remainder of the Valley of the Mississippi, (Louisiana excepted) and all the South Atlantic States, show a venomous hostility to the tariff and internal improvement.

One of the most common errors of mankind is, to undervalue their opponents. Ought we not, therefore, to watch with vigilance, that crisis, when the interests last alluded to, ever ready to seize on favorable circumstances, will make one grand effort, by professing to relieve the people from what they are most susceptible under, Taxation, shake our present system to its centre; convulse this government; and, unless successful in their attempt, threaten its dissolution?

Measures to preserve our present system entire, belong to the Northern and Eastern States; and these remarks are intended to awaken their energies to the importance of early contemplating the subject—and measures proper to avert the danger, some abler hand directed by some abler head than mine, it is hoped, will be devoted to its consideration.

If in this I am disappointed, possibly the subject may be resumed hereafter.

JULIUS.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,—It is truly grateful to the philanthropic mind, to witness the manifold improvements of the present age; and peculiarly so, as we view them confined not exclusively to any portion of territory, or department of science, but pervading and influencing the whole mass of the civilized community, and extended throughout the vast field of human action. Owing to the present tone of public sentiment, the increase of general intelligence, the developement of physical agency, and the facilities of national intercourse, private conveniences are multiplied, the public mind is enlightened, bold designs are projected and executed, and the benefits of the advancement of distant nations, are reciprocally felt and disseminated.—The moral condition of the world seems to have kept pace with its physical and intellectual improvement,—the standard of morality has been elevated—the circle of virtuous action and benevolence has been enlarged, and those practices which once were esteemed innocent, and which received the sanction and encouragement of talent, and respectability, and influence, have been developed to the enlightened intellect of the age, as degrading in themselves, and pernicious in their tendency. Indeed, the human character seems to be partially renovated, and man, once the reckless monster chained down to pollution and crime, has been transformed into a dignified, elevated, and rational being.

This train of reflection was suggested by a perusal of the remarks in your last, relative to the proper method of celebrating the anniversary of our national independence. I am rejoiced to find that we are unwilling to bow in servile obedience to every mistaken practice and opinion of our fathers—that the prejudices and delusions of former times, are breaking away before the supremacy of reason, and that those habits which have been sanctioned by ages, although evidently injurious in their effect, are beginning to be supplied by those which are elevating in themselves, and beneficial to the world. That the long established method of celebrating the before-mentioned festival, is inappropriate to the occasion, and demoralizing in its tendency, must appear evident to the most superficial mind. A portion of that period of time distinguished by a kind heaven as the birth day of American liberty and happiness, is devoted to riot and excess, as if gratitude to our Maker should be expressed by the shout of noisy festivity, or be mingled with bacchanalian oblations.

Doubtless we are ready to acknowledge the agency of that Being, who guided us through blood and chains, to happiness and peace. And should we insult Him, on this day of gladness, by a prostitution of our powers and an infringement upon his laws? Should its sanctity be profaned by the wild outcry of boisterous revelry? Should we not especially cherish that tone of elevated religious devotion, which carried our fathers fearlessly through darkness and danger and toil? Should we not encourage those rigid moral principles which lent nerve to their arms, and untiring energy to their souls? Those principles which are made the directors of vigorous effort and virtuous action, and which constitute the basis of national prosperity. Let us then discard the pernicious practices of our predecessors. Let us not profane the day of our exultation, and drown our devotion in excess. Rather let us pour forth the joyous swelling anthem of thanksgiving within the purity and silence of the temple, and burn a stainless offering of gratitude upon the altar of our God.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Directors of Norwich Bank—chosen June 21st.

Jabez Huntington, John L. Boswell, Benjamin Coit, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Joseph Williams, Nathaniel Shipman, Joseph Huntington, George L. Perkins, Jedediah Huntington, James Treat, of Preston, Frederic Perkins, Lisbon, Charles Taintor, Windham, John Isham, Colchester.

Jabez Huntington, *President.*

F. A. Perkins, *Cashier.*

Officers of Norwich Savings' Society—chosen June 29, 1830.

Jabez Huntington, *President.*

John L. Boswell, Wm. C. Gilman, George L. Perkins, Joseph Perkins, *Vice Presidents.*

Joseph Williams, Charles P. Huntington, Lyman Brewer, Erastus Coit, Joseph C. Huntington, Nathaniel Shipman, Jonathan G. W. Trumbull, Charles Coit, John Dunham, *Trustees.*

ITEMS.

Mr. Prentice, of the New England Weekly Review, has left his editorial chair for a short time, for the purpose of visiting the Western States, and collecting materials for his biography of Mr. Clay. Mr. J. G. Whittier, an old favorite with the public, will edit the Review during Mr. P's absence.

The gentleman from the west, who lost his pocket book containing about eighty dollars and a draft on the American Fur Company in New York, while on board a North River boat a few days since, has recovered the draft by letter from the villain who robbed him. The gentleman in his advertisement stated that he had stopped the payment of the draft and that if the villain would return it to him he might retain the money. The fellow in returning the draft, has written a letter in very awkward language, which was mailed at Catskill. With all his attempts at disguise, the fellow discovers that he knows a trick or two.

Bank Robbery. On Monday night, the 29th ult. John Fuller, 2nd Teller of the U. S. Branch Bank, at Boston, absconded. It was not known at the bank until next day that Fuller had fled. Not appearing at his post in the forenoon, enquiries were made—he could not be found at his lodgings—the books and drawers were then examined, and it was soon discovered that about $49,000 in bills of the Globe, Columbian, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Tremont, other Banks in the city, and of the U. S. Bank, were missing. Expresses were immediately sent off in pursuit of him in different directions. It was supposed that he might repair to New York to go on board a packet for England. At the last dates he had not been discovered at New York or elsewhere. A reward of $5,500 has been offered for him and the money—or $2,000 for the money and $500 for the villain.

Fuller is of a light complexion, sandy hair, bright and light blue eyes, full face, and 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

The Hagerstown Torch-Light states that during the administration of Mr. Adams, there were *nearly three millions a year* expended in internal improvements. He also paid $45,303,533 43 cents of the interest and principal of the public debt; and left in the Treasury at the expiration of his four years, $5,972,635 43 cents. In a little more than a period of one year, Gen. Jackson acknowledges the inability to grant $150,000 to the Maysville road, a decidedly national object.

We have received another communication from "A Member" of the General Assembly, in relation to the Stonington Justices, but owing to the late hour it came to hand, must defer all attention to it till our next paper.

CARD.

The Ladies of "Christ's Church Association" will be thankful for any donation from individuals, of such articles, as from the statement made by the Rev. J. J. Robertson, on his late visit to this place, will aid in ameliorating the sufferings of the Greeks. To the care of the Gentleman above named, all contributions made will be entrusted.

Married,

In Christ Church, Guilford, Conn. on the 30th ult., by the Rev Mr. Baldwin, Mr. WM. L'HOMMEDIEU, of this city, to Miss CORNELIA A. LATHROP, of Guilford.

Died,

At Windham, Scotland Society, on the 21st ult. Mrs. ESTHER BINGHAM, aged 78 wife of Mr. Jeremiah Bingham.

At Plainfield, on the 25th ult., Mr. ZECH. FULLER formerly of this City, aged 48.

CARPETING.

LIGHT and dark ground, fine and superfine ingrain carpeting, with large and small figures, manufactured and for sale wholesale or retail, on the most favorable terms, by the *Norwich Manufacturing Co.*

ROGER HUNTINGTON, Agent.

July 6. 3w15

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at THOS. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, Life of the Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, by Cyrus Yale; Frey's Essay on Baptism; Clarkson on the abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament; The Itinerary of a Traveller in the wilderness, by Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar; Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Scott; Ceylon Mission; Sketches of Oxford county; History of the Church of Christ, from the Creation to the present time; The Story of Paradise Lost, for children, by Eliza W. Bradburn.

July 7. 3w15

SEED BUCKWHEAT.

20 bush. for sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

July 6. 15

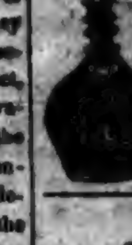
SUGAR, &c.

2000 lbs. heavy Sugar, suitable for making currant wine,

20 bbls. No. 1, Mackerel, for sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

July 6. 15

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

PROSPECTUS OF A BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

THE subscribers propose to publish a Biographical Sketch of Henry Clay, as soon as the work can conveniently be put to press. The work is now in a state of forwardness.—In the collection of important facts, Mr. PRENTICE has had the assistance of several distinguished associates of Mr. Clay in N. England and the Western States, and it is presumed, that he will furnish a history interesting to the public and do justice to his illustrious subject.

The subscribers are not induced to publish his life by any partisan motives. They look upon Mr. Clay, not as the boast of a party, but as the glory of a nation. They regard him as a man, who, without the advantages of birth, fortune, or education, has pursued a career of moral grandeur, and, with the grasp of a giant, put aside every obstacle, that opposed his onward progression. They deem it proper that the history of such a man should be known. They deem it right, that his conduct should be set before the world in its true colors, a guiding light to the votaries of freedom and virtue.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain 300 large duodecimo pages, printed on new Long Primer type, and fine paper, put up in boards with cloth backs, [illegible] cents per copy.

HAMMER & PHELPS.

Hartford, June 28th, 1830. 15

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, July 1st, 1830.

ROWLAND BURDICK, Hannah Branch, Nathan Case, Andrew Cutler, Isaac K. Cutler, Nathan P. Cary, Roger Coit, Nancy Dorance, Amy B. Dorance, Manning Daniels, John Emerson of Sterling, Jabez Fuller, Josiah Fuller, 2. Fuller & Cogswell, John Goldsmith, Joseph Lozano, Sessions Lester, Esq., James McCann, Daniel Nigh, Harry Parkhurst, Andrew Parkis, Prentice Parkis, Mary D. Perkins, Benjamin Prior, John Prior, Archipus S. Parish, Nathan E. Robinson, Wm. Smith Jr., Sabury S. Sweetland, Anthony Stranahan, Warren Scott, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Nathan Williams, Ira Wain.

3w15 *E. L. FULLER, P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. July 1st, 1830.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Elisa Atwater, Martha Avery, Thaddeus Bailey, H. S. Barnum, Ezra Bennett, James Bushnell, James G. Carson, Hannah Crawley, David Cushman, Thomas O. Cutler, Thomas Crumb, George W. Daniels, Henry Davis, Simeon Day, Daniel Drew, 2, Asaph Dunbar, Daniel T. Foster, Mary Freeman, Prudence Freeman, Josephine F. Harding, Nicholas Hill, Sarah P. Hillhouse, Lucy Hunter, Samuel Huntington, Rev. E. Hyde, Henry Hazen Hyde, Nancy Jones, Rodolphus Landfear, 2, Mary Lester, James Lincoln, Anne C. Lynch, 2, James M'Cleland, Mary H. Y. Mackin, L. K. Mackon, Julia Mallison, Allen Marvil, Salendor Mathews, William Newcomb, Palmer Newton, Alexander Nichols, Nancy L. Palmer, Archibald G. Place, Henry Rogers, Thomas Small, James Smith, Theophilus F. Sprout, Serenus Stocking, 3, Philena Tracy, Charles C. Webb, Henry F. Whitmarsh, E. Withey, Nancy Witter, Mary H. Wright.

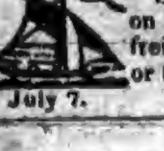
3w15 *J. HYDE, P. M.*

For New-York.

The Maria, Capt. Colt, will sail on Wednesday, the 7th of July, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage enquire of Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or of the master on board.

June 30. 2w14

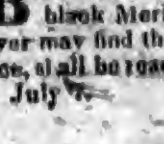
For New-York.



Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, will sail on Friday, July 9th, at 3 p. m.—For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.

June 28. 2w14

For New-York.



Sloop Exchange, Gere, will sail on Friday, 16th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.

July 7. 2w15

LOST,

BETWEEN Yantic Factory and Chelsea, a black Merino Shawl, of large size. Whoever may find the same, and leave it at this office, shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 7. 3w15

POETRY.

The following Hymn, composed for the occasion by Park Benjamin, Esq. was sung at the celebration of the 54th anniversary of American Independence, in this city:

No cloud sailed through the bright, blue sky,
To guide them when the morning came,
And, in night's portals, from on high
Beam'd forth no pillar'd mass of flame.

Our fathers sought no promised land,
Where streams of milk and honey flowed;
Their homes were on the desert strand,
On wild, gray rocks their altars glowed.

No temples, reared in classic pride,
Received the sons of wisdom then;
No trumpets rang where banners wide
Waved proudly o'er the ranks of men.

Years rolled—and despot chains were bound
On fearless soul and iron form;
Years rolled—dear Freedom, thou hast found
An eyrie far above the storm!

Our fathers sleep—the pilgrim band,
And they who bled to make us free,—
And now, O God of this fair land,
We lift our grateful hearts to thee!

To thee! who scattered Learning's ray,
Star-like, to glow forever bright,
And crowned our country's natal day
With Freedom's pure, undying light.

From the London Literary Gazette.

FIRST AND LAST HOURS.

Lov'st thou the hour, the first of day,
When the dewey flowers are opening bright,
While through the curtains of morning gray
Are stealing streaks of crimson light;
Hath it not a power, a spell?
Doth it not to thy warm heart tell
Of life, fresh, sparkling new-born life,
And brakes as yet too young for strife?

Lov'st thou the hour in twilight time,
When every flower is closing round,
When fainter and fainter the far bell's chime
Comes with a soothing, dying sound?
Hath it not a spell, though it be
Differing from the first, for thee?
Doth it not tell of visions deep,
And a gradual dropping down to sleep?

These hours are types and signs of thine;
Thy first hour brought both smiles and tears,
And called forth feelings half divine,
In those who looked to future years,
And watched how grew each feature's mould,
And saw their little buds unfold,
And trusted strife should never come,
To cast on heart and brow a gloom.

And thy last hour—'tis thine to make
It calm, as twilight's lovely time,
A blessed sleep, from which to wake,
Will be to the better world to climb:
Remember, 'tis thine, ay thine to choose,
If stars shall take place of stars and dews,
Or if thy spirit shall have a power
To make its parting like day's last hour.

MEDLEY.

The first duty of a statesman is to build up the moral energy of a people. This is the first interest; and he who weakens it, inflicts an injury which no talent can repair; nor should any splendor of services, or any momentary success, avert from him the infamy which he has earned. Let public men learn to think more reverently of their function. Let them feel that they are touching more vital interests than property. Let them fear nothing so much as to sap the moral convictions of a people, by unrighteous legislation, or a selfish policy. Let them cultivate in themselves the spirit of religion and virtue, as the first requisite to public station. Let no apparent advantage to the community, any more than to themselves, seduce them to the infraction of any moral law. Let them put faith in virtue as the strength of nations. Let them not be disheartened by temporary ill success in upright exertion. Let them remember that while they and their contemporaries live but for a day, the State is to live for ages, and that Time, the unerring arbiter, will vindicate the wisdom as well as the magnanimity of the public man, who, confiding in the power of truth, justice, and philanthropy, asserts their claims, and reverently follows their monitions, amidst general disloyalty and corruption.—*Channing's Election Sermon.*

CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

The times are hard and call for retrenchment. The great change in the sale of the products of our farms, demands a corresponding change in our habits of living. Our sons, instead of being raised to be fine sporting gentlemen, must be trained to habits of industry, so that if necessary they can support themselves by their own labor. And our daughters, too, should be no longer educated ... of a family, ... to dress gaily, and to be genteel and very fine as a fashionable party; as if these were the most important accomplishments of the sex. It surely does not require supernatural wisdom to see that grown children who have been thus trained and educated, are unfit for any and every situation in society. And if left with fortunes, their fortunes in most cases will be exchanged for poverty and beggary before they get through the world. Too many have been thus educated to be fine ladies and gentlemen, who ... are a burden to themselves, to their friends, and worse than useless to society. There is, indeed, a loud call for retrenchment—and we must retrench our idle hours till all are usefully and profitably employed—we must retrench our idle habits till they are exchanged for industry and good management; and we ought to retrench many extravagancies in eating and drinking, and in gaudy or rich articles of dress, which feed the vanity and pride of the young, and gratify a feverish passion for the exhibition of the genteel and delicate! There is a call for retrenchment—the times, our country, our prospects, all demand it. There must be retrenchment—necessity demands it—and necessity is necessity that will be obeyed. *Richmond Telegraph.*

AXIOMS.

Every good principle in society, to do good effectually and generally, ought to be effectually and generally applied; and, therefore, to raise any society or nation to the highest degree, individual cultivation should be carried to the greatest practicable extent in all classes of society.

To introduce an ignorant youth into a highly civilized country under the supposition that he could obtain the requisite degree of prosperity and happiness, would be more absurd than to turn an educated child into a country of savages.

All human happiness, whether public or private, domestic or national, is founded on individual cultivation.

Men often act lies without speaking them. All false appearances are lies. Every kind of equivocation is a lie.

In all countries, education, as far as it has been carried, has had an effect of rendering the poor content. The uneducated are prone to consider wealth and happiness as synonymous—a delusion which knowledge quickly dispels; philosophy teaches its fallacy, and history exemplifies it. Education increases the happiness of the rich, and gives happiness to the poor. *New-England Farmer.*

Lightning and Lotteries, once more.—A few days since a respectable young man in this town, among the thousands and thousands who had drawn blanks, blanks, blanks, drew a prize of five hundred dollars. His friends, we have no doubt, trembled for the consequences, lest it should lead him to dabble in lotteries till he was ruined. We were pleased, however, the other day, to hear him remark, that on drawing the prize, he immediately came to the resolution *never to purchase another ticket!* and the reason which he gave pleased us still more. He had 'heard folks say that *lightning was never known to strike twice in one place.*'—*Portland Cour.*

The Richmond Whig tells us a good story, and perfectly characteristic of the case with which any thing and every thing, coming from the 'greatest and best,' is swallowed by some of his devoted followers.

An anecdote has been told us, says the Whig, of a good Jacksonian in this city, which we have heard nearly thus: A friend going into his lodgings, told him, (the news being asked) that the President had approved the Maysville road bill. He replied that he was glad to hear it, as he had no idea of a President's opposing the will of a majority, and unsettling the policy of the nation. *No,* last said his friend, I am mistaken. He has rejected the bill! Has he? says our Jacksonian—Huzza for Jackson! Huzza for the man who prefers the constitution to popularity!

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser mentions that an apprentice in that office, named James B. Anderson, set up, 'in exactly ten hours and a half, twelve distinct articles of solid matter, without using a single dash line, and in nonpareil type, *fifteen thousand eight hundred and ten* ems, a fraction less than *fifteen hundred and six* ems an hour, for ten and a half successive hours. In the first sixty one and a half minutes, he set up *eighteen hundred* ems. The whole was executed in a workman-like manner, with fair proof. Half the quantity of types set up by the above named lad, is usually considered a fair day's work.

[In typography an em is reckoned as a square body of each size of type. The letters being many of them very thin, and few of them more than half the thickness of an em, average more than two to every square. The reader, therefore, will form a pretty correct idea of the dexterity of this compositor, when we say that he thumbed and fingered about forty thousand single pieces, (more than one to a second) during the time above mentioned.]

☞NOTICE.☜

THE subscriber has again been to N. Y. and obtained the latest fashions for all kinds of garments.

Also, an additional supply of choice Goods, such as Broadcloths, Vestings and Trimmings, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

The public are invited to call and examine them. Garments cut and made in the best manner, and at short notice.

ELIHU GALLUP.

June 23. 3w14

GEO. O. GOODWIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

NEW
Tailoring Establishment,

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

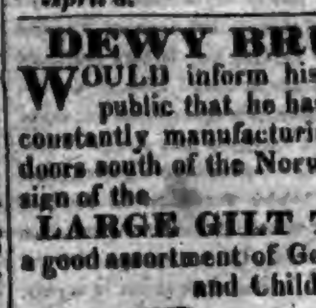
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Caruso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and, with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo 1

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GEER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

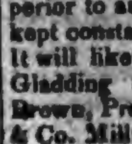
CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

FOR SALE.



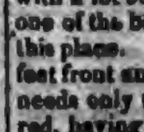
The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 28 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

Also,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

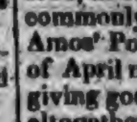
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,



In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge-street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

STRAYED,

From the subscribers, a two years old bay mare Colt, a star in the forehead, one or more white feet, went away with a poke, on or about the 5th of May last. Whoever will take up said Colt, and give information thereof to the subscribers, shall be well rewarded.

ELI GATES.
ABEL GATES.

Salem, June 8. 6w11

FOR SALE,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL NEXT,

A FARM, of near 100 acres of land, situated in Canterbury, one mile south of Westminister ... ing house, with a two story dwelling house, barn, and out houses. Any wishing to take a view, may, in the course of the season, see not only the soil, but its products.

ARAUNAH BUTTS.

June 21. 3w14

FOR SALE,

A lot of land with a new dwelling house and barn thereon standing, situated in Windham, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Coventry, about one mile north west of the Willimantic Village, and may be bought very cheap, on short credit. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living in Hampton.

WIGHTMAN WILLIAMS.

June 24th. 3w14

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker,* at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.

May 25. 9

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD
STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

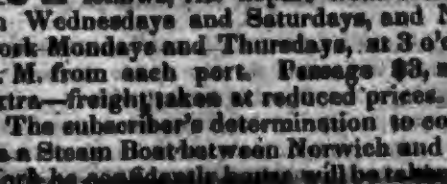
RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by Lesters & Co. and Gilman & Ripley, General Agents, *Norwich City,* who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. Adams, *Norwich Falls,* Joseph C. Huntington and Hyde & Backus, *Norwich Town,* Nathaniel Howes, and John H. Ripley, *Windham,* E. M. Worthington and W. T. Turner, *Colchester,* and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. tf52

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test,* may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Dott, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

Joseph Brewster, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and ... with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

May 5th. 6

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dispepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhœa, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and to all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. 12w8

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

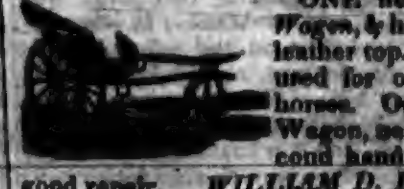
Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humull,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

Jan. 19, 1830. 42

20 doz. scythes, 25 do. scythe snaiths, 30 do. rakes. For sale by E. A. BILL.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,



ONE new *Barouch Wagon,* & harness with leather top. It can be used for one or two horses. One common Wagon, new. One second hand chaise, in good repair.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.

June 25. 14

LOST,

A Middling size hair Trunk, containing sundry articles of clothing, a clarionett & a fife, and several small articles. Said trunk was sent by the stage from Windham last Fall, and directed to Salem Bridge, and was lost sight of at Norwich Landing. Whoso will return said trunk to Kinney's Hotel, at Norwich Landing, or give information where it may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

HENRY H. PORTER.

June 22, 1830. 14

WANTED,

A SMART, active young man, from 15 to 18 years of age, to assist in a store. One from the country would be preferred. Enquire at this office.

June 23. 14

WANTED,

A few loads first quality Ship Knees, for which cash will be paid by

GEORGE W. CLARK.

June 20. 14

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done at hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 25. 9

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf 10

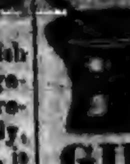
Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,
OFFER FOR SALE

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pappa.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. ban. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. red valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	160 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' palmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c

May 5, 1830. 6

30 quintals Block Island Codfish; 50 do. Shoal and Straits do., Sounds and Tongues, pickled Salmon, Mackerel, Turks Island, Cape and Liverpool Salt, Tar, Turpentine, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Lime, Nails, Glass, Gay Head, Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Flour, Spices, Coffee, mess Pork, Hams, Lard, Vinegar, Neat's Tongues, white Beans, Barley, sweet Corn, Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Shoes, Lamp Black, Tamarinds in kegs, 100 lbs. Beeswax, 300 lbs. Beef Tallow, 100 lbs. Baberry Tallow, 10 boxes Sperm Candles, Sperm Oil, 3000 feet ash Oars, from 8 to 20 feet in length, a few dozen willow Market Baskets—for sale by

C. EELLS.

June 23. 3w13

SUPPLEMENT.

NORWICH COURIER.

NORWICH, [illegible]

MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH,
(concluded.)

In January 1787, Congress resolved, that no person should be permitted to trade with the Indians without license from the [illegible] of the [illegible] department.

In September 1783, a proclamation was issued by the United States in Congress assembled, prohibiting all persons from making any settlements on, or purchasing any lands inhabited or claimed by the Indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular state; and declaring all such purchases, without the express authority of Congress, void.

In October 1783, Congress resolved that a convention be held with the Indians in the northern and middle departments, for the purpose of receiving them into the favor and protection of the United States, and for establishing boundary lines of property.

In March, 1785, Congress resolved that a convention be opened for treating with the Cherokees and all other Indians southward of them; and in June 1785, Congress directed the commissioners who were to hold this treaty for the purpose of obtaining from them a cession of lands, to make such cession as extensive and liberal as possible.

In August 1786, Congress passed an ordinance for the regulation of Indian affairs, the preamble of which states, that the safety and tranquility of the frontiers of the United States depend, in some measure, on maintaining a good correspondence between their citizens and the several nations of Indians. This ordinance regulates the intercourse with the tribes.

In November 1785, the treaty of Hopewell was made. Its provisions will be referred to.

It will be seen, that all the acts of the Continental Congress, were founded on the assumption, that the Indian tribes had a just and legal right to the occupancy of their lands, indefinitely; and that the only subsisting right of the government to them, was what has been denominated [illegible]; the exclusive right of purchase, and the ultimate, contingent right in fee.

By the provisions of the government, after the adoption of the constitution, if valid, put an end to every question regarding the title of the [illegible]. In the treaty of Holston, made with the Cherokees in 1791, the seventh article provides, that the United States will solemnly guaranty to the Cherokees, all their lands not thereby ceded. When this treaty was transmitted to the Senate, it was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Hawkins of North Carolina, Mr. Cabot of Massachusetts, and Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, who reported, among other things, that they had examined the treaty and found it strictly conformable to the instructions given by the President of the United States, and that those instructions were founded on the advice and consent of the Senate; [illegible] to the ratification of the treaty. Various other treaties with the same, and with other tribes, contain a similar guaranty, and if these treaties have any binding force, it is [illegible] to inquire, what were the rights of the Indians, before the [illegible] of these treaties [illegible] the rights of the government. These treaties contain a guaranty of security [illegible] of their lands, and give them a title, if they had not one before. [illegible] for the United States, [illegible] into these stipulations. I shall not, in this stage of the discussion, [illegible] I shall consider, when I refer to [illegible] legislative enactments to affect them.

I have, sir, considered the nature and extent of the Indian title, as recognized by the crown, the colonies, the states, the Continental Congress, and the United States, since the adoption of the constitution. On the subject of this title, it only remains for me to show, as I proposed to do, that the title, as thus acknowledged, has received the sanction of the judicial department of this government.

In Fletcher vs. Peck, (6 Cranch, pp. 142, 3,) it is said, "The majority of the court is of opinion, that the nature of the Indian title, which is certainly to be respected by all courts, until it be legitimately extinguished, is not such as to be absolutely repugnant to seisin in fee on the part of the state." Here is a complete recognition of a title; it is not absolutely repugnant to the idea that the state may be seised in fee; because the state has the ultimate dominion; the right dependent upon the determination of the title in the Indians; so long as the Indians occupy, the right of the state is dormant; it cannot be exercised. It is only in the event, that the occupancy ceases, or the right to occupy becomes extinct, that the ultimate right of the state can be enforced. Judge Johnson, in the same case, (pp. 146, 7,) says the Indians have the absolute proprietorship of the soil. The uniform practice of acknowledging their right of soil, by purchasing from them, and restraining all persons from encroaching upon their territory, makes it unnecessary to insist upon their right of soil.

But it was reserved to this court, at a later period, to give this subject a great degree of attention, and to investigate, ascertain, and declare the nature and extent of the Indian title. This was done in 1823; and the case of Johnson vs. M'Intosh, (8 Wheat.) furnishes us with the result. In that case, the Chief Justice, delivering the opinion of the court, says, "The original inhabitants were admitted to be the rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal as well as just claim to retain possession of it, & to use it, according to their own discretion. While the different nations of Europe respected the right of the natives as occupants, they asserted the ultimate dominion to be in themselves, and claimed and exercised as a consequence of this ultimate dominion, a power to grant the soil, while yet in the possession of the natives.—These grants have been understood by all, to convey a title to the grantees, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy. It has never been doubted, that either the United States, or the several states, had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary line described in the treaty, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish that right was vested in that government, which might constitutionally exercise it. It has never been contended, that the Indian title amounted to nothing. Their right of possession has never been questioned. The claim of government extends to the complete ultimate title, charged with this right of possession, and to the exclusive power of acquiring that right."

After these adjudications, confirmatory of all previous practice, legislation, and treaties, and giving to that practice the solemn sanction of the united opinion of the bench of the Supreme Court, can it be doubted, that the title of the Indian tribes to the lands they occupy, is practically as complete, perfect, and absolute, as that of any citizen of this country to the farm on which he lives, and which has descended to him, after having been in the occupation of father and son, from generation to generation? Can the opinions and statements advanced in the Report be sustained? "That the pretension of the Indians to be owners of any portion of the soil, were wholly disregarded, by the crown of England." "That where there was reservation of any part of the soil to the natives, they were left to be disposed of as the proprietors thought proper." "That one of the [illegible] of the colony, was" merely "to [illegible] to do nothing which concerned the Indians, either in the appropriation of their hunting grounds, or controlling their conduct without their consent; that this was the general principle of action, and that in all the acts, first of the colonies, and afterwards by the states, the fundamental principle, that the Indians had no rights by virtue of their ancient possession, either of soil or sovereignty, has never been abandoned, either expressly or by implication." "That the Indian boundaries, defined by treaties, were merely *temporary*; that the practice of buying Indian titles, [illegible] but the substitute which humanity and expediency have imposed, in place of the sword, in arriving at the actual enjoyment of property, claimed by the right of discovery, and sanctioned by the natural superiority allowed to the claims of civilized communities over those of savage tribes." "that the principle was adopted, that they had no permanent interest in their hunting grounds;" "that treaties were but a mode of government, and a substitute for ordinary legislation, which were from time to time dispensed with;" "that the tribes were indulged in the 'partial' enjoyment of their ancient usages;" "that the essential point in the policy of Georgia, was, that the Indian reservations should be gradually contracted within such reasonable limits, that no part of the country should continue uncultivated: that her policy, in this respect, was a part of her rights, and that any thing which tended to defeat its operation, was a deprivation of right." I will pursue these quotations no further. They are negatived by history, by authenticated records, by universal usage, by legislative acts, & by judicial determinations.

Having thus disposed of the question, what is the nature and extent of the Indian title to the lands which they occupy, and having shown, I hope, that it is one which for all practical purposes is absolute, and limited only by the right of the general government, of exclusive purchase, and of the reversionary interest in fee, I proceed to inquire into and answer the question, have the states, in which those tribes reside, the power to extend their legislative enactments over them, and thus to abolish among these tribes, the power of self government, and the laws, usages and customs, by which their affairs, from time immemorial have been regulated? If I do not very much mistake, an examination of the subject, will result in an entire conviction, that no such power has ever existed, or does now exist.

The advocates of this power, insist upon the right claimed and possessed by the crown to legislate, while the United States were colonies; that by the declaration of Independence and the treaty of peace, this power, this right of sovereignty and legislation, was transferred to the states, as sovereign, independent communities; that it has never been surrendered by the states to the federal government, but is rather guaranteed and secured to them, by the constitution under which that government is founded.

I take the liberty to say, that in my opinion, not one of these propositions can be sustained, and even that, it is by no means free from doubt, I refer to that which assumes that the rights of sovereignty and legislation, (whatever they were) [illegible] upon the [illegible]. To say the least, it might be contended with some plausibility, that these rights became vested in the *confederacy* union first, and afterwards, in the government formed under the constitution, rather than in the individual states. Hence the cautious remark of Chief Justice Marshall, (8 Wheaton, 585,) "It has never been doubted that either the United States, or the several states had a clear title to all the lands within the boundary lines described in the treaty, subject only to the Indian right of occupancy, and that the exclusive power to extinguish that right, was vested in *that government*, which might constitutionally exercise it." Hence the conflicting claims of the United States and the individual states, to unappropriated lands, which were finally adjusted by cessions from the latter to the former. But I do not propose to agitate or discuss that point. My attention will be directed to the other propositions necessary to be sustained by the advocates of the rights of the states.

If the crown had a lawful right to exercise jurisdiction over the Indian tribes, without their consent, it must have been derived either from discovery, or conquest.

As to the latter, (the right by conquest,) it is very obvious that it has no application to these tribes. There are two reasons, which would seem to be conclusive on the subject. One is, that no conquest was ever made of them; but if there ever was a right by conquest, it is very clear, that it was surrendered by the crown, in the treaties which were made with them. In these compacts, the Indians were regarded as possessing the power to make them; they were treated as lawful and necessary parties to them; their claim to territory was acknowledged; boundaries were settled, and pledges given that no interruption, no interference, with their respective territorial limits, as settled by these treaties, should be allowed. To assert an unlimited right of sovereignty and legislation in the crown, by the force of conquest, is utterly inconsistent with the admitted necessity that the Indian tribes should conclude treaties with the crown, with the circumstances under which they were made, and with their explicit provisions: hence the Supreme Court say, after speaking of the wars between the whites and the Indians, that the law which regulates and ought to regulate in general, the relations between the conqueror and conquered, was inapplicable to these Indian tribes. The resort to some new and different rule, better adapted to the actual state of things, was unavoidable.—The one adopted was, as the Indians receded, the lands which they thus left unoccupied, were parcelled out and granted by the crown; and as to those of which they retained possession, the Indians residing on them were to be considered as occupants, to be protected while in peace, but to be deemed incapable of transferring the absolute title to others.

As to the existence of this right, as emanating *from discovery*, it is contradicted by the best writers on international law, by the opinions of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Great Britain and this country, and has been repudiated by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The rights acquired by discovery, on the part of the nation making it, are simply, the exclusive right to make purchases of the native tribes; to make settlements, & to occupy in pursuance of purchases when made; and an ultimate right in fee, whenever the title of the Indians shall become extinct; and even these rights may be considered as peculiarly and strictly confined to the relations subsisting between this country & the aboriginal community of native tribes.—What is called the sovereign power of the nation discovering the country, consists in the particulars above mentioned. This attribute of sovereignty, the sole right of purchase and the ultimate ownership in fee, grows out of the fact of discovery, and so far as it exists, it takes so much from the sovereignty and independence of the Indian tribes. But the power to legislate, to extend its laws over the territory discovered, is confined to its subjects when they make purchases and settlements, and grows out of the obvious principle, that these subjects purchasing, as they must, with the consent of their own sovereign, when they remove and occupy the lands purchased, carry with them the laws under which they previously lived, and in return for the protection which they receive, as continuing subjects of their sovereign, become amenable and subject to such legislative enactments as it may be deemed useful and expedient to make. The right to purchase is derived from the crown; the right to occupy from the purchase, and the subjection to the legislation of the crown, from the union of these rights, connected with their national character, and the protection which their nation is bound to afford them. This power to legislate, is a branch of the same power, which can lawfully make any municipal regulation, a power over its own subjects, settled on territory purchased with its consent, and in regard to which, it had the exclusive right of purchase.

Let me solicit the attention of the committee to the support which these positions derive from judges, lawyers, and statesmen.

In 1757, Lord Camden and Mr. Yorke, the king's Attorney and Solicitor General, officially advised the crown, that the grants to the East India Company were subject only to the king's right of sovereignty, over the settlements, as English settlements, and over the inhabitants, as English subjects, who carry with them the king's laws wherever they form colonies, and receive his protection, by virtue of his royal charters. Here the true principle of the right to legislate, is clearly stated. It is derived from the fact that the purchasers are English purchasers; that the settlements consequent on the purchases, are English settlements, who form colonies, carry with them English laws, and receive protection by virtue of the patent from the crown; & this part of the opinion is said to have met with the approbation of the supreme court.

In 1775, Counsellor Dagge, Sergeant Glyn, Dr. Franklin, and Patrick Henry, gave written opinions in support of the same principles. The lands conveyed by the Indian tribes, were taken by the grantees & held, subject only to the king's sovereignty over the settlements, to be established thereon, and over the inhabitants, as English subjects. The transfer of the sovereignty to the crown of England was made by the same instrument whereby the land was conveyed, and was effectual to pass it, and the title is under the patronage of the laws of England.

But it is not necessary to go to English lawyers, or to times as remote as those just mentioned. The Supreme Court of the U. States, whose decisions we ought to regard as sound expositions of the law, have told us, in language not to be misunderstood, what rights were acquired in this country, by the discovery of it.

In the case of Johnson vs. M'Intosh, the court say, the principle adopted by the great nations of Europe, on the discovery of this continent, by which they should be mutually regulated, was that discovery gave title to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, against all other European governments, [illegible] by possession. [illegible] the nation acquiring the discovery obtained the right of acquiring the soil from the natives, and establishing settlements upon it.

The rights of the original inhabitants to complete sovereignty, as independent nations, were necessarily diminished. And why? Because it interfered with the fundamental principle, that discovery gave exclusive title, ultimate dominion, subject to the Indian right of occupancy, to those who made the discovery.

The court say, the United States maintain, as all others have maintained, that discovery gave an exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy, either by purchase or by conquest, and gave also a right to such a degree of sovereignty, as the circumstances of the people would allow them to exercise; or as it is called a limited sovereignty over them. This sovereignty is not called absolute—unlimited—but a kind of degree of sovereignty, limited and confined, and when taken, as it should be, according to the subject matter, means nothing more, than that it existed so far and to such an extent, as was necessary to preserve inviolate the exclusive right of purchase; or perhaps, as was said by Judge Johnson, (6 Cranch, p. 147,) the only limitation of the sovereignty of the Indians, was the right in the states of governing every person within their limits, except themselves. It may farther be observed, that in no instance did the crown ever claim the right to legislate for the Indian tribes, except with their consent, and for their protection, against the encroachments of the whites.

I have thus endeavored to show, that the crown of England neither possessed, nor claimed the right, as derived from discovery, conquest, or otherwise, to extend its laws over the Indian tribes. They were considered, as distinct nations or communities, sovereign and independent, excepting that the right to alienate, at pleasure, their lands, was denied to them; possessing and actually exercising the powers of government, through the medium of their own laws, usages, and customs: if this be so, then by the declaration of independence & the treaty of peace, Georgia acquired no right to legislate over them, for the crown did not possess it; and as was well observed by the Supreme Court, "Neither the declaration of independence, nor the treaty confirming it, could give the United States more than that which they before possessed, or to which Great Britain was before entitled."

Should it, however, be admitted, that the view thus far taken of this subject is incorrect; that the crown, while the states were colonies, possessed and exercised the unlimited right of sovereignty and legislation, and that the states succeeded to this right, after the declaration of independence, I will ask the committee to follow me in an examination of this subject, under the constitution, and will endeavor to show, that if the states had the power of legislation at any time, it was surrendered at the adoption of that constitution, and that that instrument contains a virtual prohibition to the states, to extend their legislative enactments over the Indian tribes within their limits.

It should be premised, that the right to legislate over these tribes, if it exist, is in its nature indefinite and unlimited; for, as it has its foundation in the sovereign power of the state, that sovereign power extends to the enactment of all laws to affect the Indian tribes, which could lawfully be made to operate upon its white citizens. And this seems to be the doctrine assumed in the Report. The right to legislate is spoken of as growing out of the absolute sovereignty of the states, within their territorial limits, and can of course have no limitation in respect to Indians, which it has not in regard to its white population. It must, therefore, be admitted, that if a state can legislate, so as to affect the Indians at all, it can do so to the same extent, as over its own citizens.

This unlimited power of legislation cannot exist, without annihilating the Indian *title* to their lands. I have heretofore attempted to show what was the nature and extent of that title; a right to use and occupy forever; not to be defeated by *legislation*, but by cession or conquest only; and that this title was not acquired by permission, by treaty, by reservations; but by the original right of occupancy. What becomes of the enjoyment of this right, if a state can lawfully do as Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama have done—pass laws, abolishing and declaring null and void all laws, ordinances, orders, regulations, usages, and customs of the Indian tribes within their limits? Cannot these states alter the mode of descent, the regulations of alienation, the rights of possession, as known and practised by the Indians? Cannot they impose taxes, and subject their lands to the payment of them? Cannot they make legislative enactments, the necessary and inevitable effect of which will be to drive them from the occupation of their territory? Did not the Secretary of War foresee this consequence, when he stated to the Cherokee delegation, that in consequence of the power of Georgia to extend her legislative enactments, over this nation, the only remedy for the nation, was a removal beyond the Mississippi, where alone, could be assured to it protection and peace; that while the tribes continue within the territorial limits of an independent state, they could promise themselves nothing but interruption and disquietude; that beyond the Mississippi, there would be no conflicting interests; there the United States could say to them, the soil shall be yours, while the trees grow, or the streams run; but situated where they now are, no such language could be held to them? What is the meaning of all this, but that being subjected to the legislation of Georgia, the occupancy of their territory would be disturbed; and that the consequence of their residing within the limits of a sovereign state would eventually be extermination? Let me read to the committee an extract from the speech of a distinguished senator from Mississippi, lately deceased, (Mr. Reed,) which I shall have occasion to use for another purpose hereafter, in the Senate of the United States, in 1830: "He was entirely persuaded that so long as the tribes of Indians within any state of the Union were exempted from the operation of state laws, they never would consent to remove from the territory they occupy; until our legislation can in some degree, be brought to act on these people as [illegible] residing among them, they will never consent to abandon their lands. So soon as our laws can reach these abandoned citizens, who reside among them, and become as savage as the *Indians* themselves, a powerful motive for their continuance will be removed. *It is a first step to a system of removal*; it is the first step to any system tending to a change of residence."

If one of the principles advanced in the Report be correct, and the Indian title to their lands be what I have stated it to be, it wholly excludes state legislation. The committee say, speaking of the law of the state of New-York, "It was not understood as introducing any new principle. It recognized the general principle, that territory, and jurisdiction, considered in reference to a state or nation, are inseparable; [illegible] and that a state cannot exist without territory, and the limits of that territory are, at the same time, the limits of its jurisdiction." Here the fundamental principle is asserted, that soil and jurisdiction are inseparable from each other. That the right to the soil, in a state, as a sovereign, involves a right of sovereignty or jurisdiction over it. Let an application be made of this doctrine to the Indian title. It has been shown that the title to the territory which they occupy, as against the state of Georgia, is practically an absolute title, and by the United States it has been solemnly guarantied to them. If so, then the attribute of sovereignty, said to be inseparably incident to the right of soil, attaches to it; for it can hardly be claimed, that what is a correct rule to be applied to civilized nations, ought not to be applied to the *Indian tribes*. It would seem, therefore, to be a necessary consequence, from the positions taken in the Report, that the Indians possess the right of sovereignty over their lands, if they are the owners of the lands; and I have endeavored to show, in a former part of this discussion, that they are the owners of the soil, *for every practical purpose* for which absolute ownership may be used.

Another objection to the right of legislation, by the states, is derived from its non user, (if the expression may be allowed,) by Georgia, at *all times*. It is now more than fifty years since the declaration of Independence, and more than forty since the adoption of the Constitution; and until within a little more than a year, no such right was ever *claimed*. Whence this silence? Whence this acquiescence in the legislation of the federal government? Whence the repeated and reiterated demands upon the government to extinguish the Indian title? Does the doctrine so lately advanced, of state sovereignty, comport with the language of the Report, that "it is understood Georgia will not attempt to appropriate the lands within the Indian reservations, without their consent?" Does it not look to the operation of state laws, as a sure and speedy mode of extinguishing *actual* occupancy, if not of title? Has it not this for its object? For what *other* purpose can the state desire to legislate over them? Not to draw *revenue* from them; not to subject them to the performance of civil or military duties; not to make them citizens, & amalgamate them with their white population. The state can have no such objects in view. Can any other motive be assigned, than *indirectly to force* them to remove, by bringing the action of legislation to bear upon them? If such be the object, if the power existed, why was it never before claimed or exercised? Why was the federal government to extinguish the title, to purchase the right of occupancy? Can this long acquiescence, on the part of Georgia, in the exercise of self government by the Cherokees, be accounted for, in any other way, than by its full belief that the right so to exercise it, belonged to that tribe.

If the power of legislation exists, how are these Indians to be regarded, as citizens, aliens, or denizens? Not as *citizens* it would seem, for the law already passed, nearly *outlaws* them. It does not indeed declare them incompetent to sue as plaintiffs in their courts; but it has all the *practical* consequences of *outlawry*; for they are deprived of the benefit of the only testimony which would generally exist, to sustain their legal rights. Not only no Indian can testify for another, where a white man not residing in the nation, is the adverse party; but no *descendant* of one, however remote, is a competent witness. The rights of personal security, personal liberty and private property, so far as it regards the Indians, are by this law *practically annihilated*: it is clear they are not *aliens*, residing within the jurisdiction of the states; for if so, whose *subjects* are they? They are not denizens; for a state cannot make them such. They have not been made citizens by naturalization; for a state cannot make them such, in that manner. If then, they are subject to the municipal regulations of the state, it is because they are, and from the period of the declaration of Independence have been *citizens* of the state. If citizens, they may be prosecuted for all offences, for which the whites may be prosecuted—bigamy, treason, &c. &c. If citizens, they are to be *enumerated* in the census, and to form a part of the basis of representation, *if taxed*. Now did the framers of the constitution ever suppose, that by exercising the power of taxation, the whole of the Indian tribes within the limits of the states, could be represented on the floor of Congress? Would Georgia have a right to send one of the chiefs, or headmen of these tribes, as a representative or senator to the national legislature? The old Congress did not think so, when it was provided in the treaty of Hopewell, that the *Indians* should have the right to send a deputy of *their* choice, whenever they should think fit, to Congress: they never were, at any time, considered subjects of Georgia; but if they are now, they always have been, since July 4, 1776; and a new basis of representation is to be made after the year 1831, for the states within whose limits Indian tribes reside. The law of Mississippi, if a valid one, has completely effected this object; for while it abolishes the laws and usages of the Indians, it confers on them the rights of citizens, and subjects them to the operation of all the laws, statutes and ordinances of the state; and the 22d Congress will perhaps have one additional representative from Mississippi, by force of this legislative enactment.

The power to extend the municipal regulations of the State of Georgia over the Indians, if it ever existed, is taken away by the constitution, and cannot now, consistently with the provisions of that instrument, be exercised.

I suppose that it will be admitted, that the state, by adopting the constitution, is bound in good faith, by its provisions, and cannot claim to exercise any rights, which by that instrument are conferred exclusively on the general government, or prohibited to the states. A denial of this principle would, of course, be a denial of any paramount authority of the constitution, and reduce the government to what it was under the articles of confederation.

By the constitution Congress have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes." Whatever the *extent* of this power may be, so far as it exists, and may be lawfully exercised, it is *exclusive*. It must necessarily be so, for if it exist both in the states and in the federal government, it becomes nugatory in the hands of either. The regulations of the state and of Congress might conflict with each other, and which is to yield? Neither, if the power may be exercised by both. This point has, however, been settled by the Supreme Court. That tribunal has decided, that the power given to Congress, under this clause of the constitution, is exclusive, and amounts to a prohibition to the states to exercise it.

I shall not stop to comment upon the suggestion, that it is not said Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, *within the states*; for the expression is general: it is made to extend to all Indian tribes, and must include those within, as well as those without the territorial limits of a state. But there were no Indians in the United States who were not at the time of the adoption of the constitution, within the *territorial limits* of some state. Such has uniformly been the construction of this clause of the constitution, and it has received the sanction of the supreme court.

This power, in my opinion, forbids all control over the Indian tribes within the limits of Georgia, through the medium of her laws. It was, I think, so *intended*, and must of *necessity* be so.

By the articles of confederation, it is provided that "the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any the states, *provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated*;" and in the ordinance of 1786, the legislative right was expressly adverted to, and recognized.—When the constitution was framed, this proviso was purposely omitted. It does not appear in that instrument; and it is to be recollected that some of the distinguished men who signed the articles of confederation, also affixed their signatures to the constitution, and were members of that Congress which enacted the first intercourse law after its adoption, July 22d, 1790; continued by acts of March 1, 1793; May 19, 1796; March 3, 1799, and made perpetual by act of March 30, 1802. In the fifth section of the act of 1790, a provision is made, which evinces most clearly, that the Indians were not considered as within the jurisdiction of any state, for it provides for the punishment of citizens, or inhabitants of the United States who commit crimes in the Indian territories, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the state, of which they were inhabitants or citizens. The same provision is to be found in the 4th section of the act of March, 1793. And in the first act, sales to states are declared void, though they have the pre-emptive right, unless at a public treaty held under the authority of the United States.

It would seem from these facts no other inference could be drawn, than that the framers of the constitution supposed they had effectually excluded state legislation over the Indian tribes, else, why omit in the constitution what was inserted in the articles of confederation less than ten years preceding, and which must have been known, understood, and well considered, by the convention in 1787, the reservation of the legislation of the states. And why in the first law that was made, in execution of the power given to Congress, was it necessary to provide for the punishment of crimes committed on lands belonging to the Indians, declared to be out of the jurisdiction of the States, if they possessed jurisdiction? Contemporaneous exposition, is generally a safe rule, both in the construction of constitutional and statute law, and if it be applied here, establishes the principle, that the states had no power of legislation over the Indian tribes within their limits.

But let it be examined in another point of view. The proviso before referred to, in the articles of confederation, may have been inserted, out of abundant caution, to prevent any inference, that the right of the states to legislate, on other subjects than the intercourse with the affairs of the Indians, were abridged or taken away; for it would have been absurd to have granted to Congress the sole and exclusive power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians, and then to have added a proviso which would have effectually prevented them from the exercise of that power. In this view, the treaty of Holston of 1785, is binding under the clause of the constitution, which provides that all debts, contracts, and engagements, entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation. But the power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, not only was intended, and believed to have excluded state jurisdiction over them, but such is the necessary consequence of the grant of the power. It has been before stated to be exclusive, and of consequence it denies to the states, the exercise of jurisdiction, in the regulation of commerce with the tribes. Now a grant of power to regulate commerce or intercourse with them, is a want of power to interfere in any manner, by legislative enactments. The very circumstance, that intercourse may, and must be had with them in some form, is conclusive, that they are considered, and to be treated as a community distinct from our own citizens. Now, how can a state legislate over a body of men, with whom they are prohibited from having any intercourse, except under regulations prescribed by Congress? There is no subject, there is neither territory, nor person, on which legislation can act. If Georgia can, of right pass a law which operates upon the tribes, she can enforce it; for it is idle to talk of the right to extend laws to them, if there is no constitutional power to carry them into effect. A right to make and enforce a law must co-exist in the same body. They cannot be separated. Can a law be executed, in a territory, where an entry on it cannot be made, without the consent of a power distinct from that which enacts the law? Let this question be answered, by a reference to the law of Georgia, approved by the governor December 19, 1829.

The 8th section extends the civil and criminal laws of that state over the Cherokees, and subjects them to the legal process of her courts. The 7th section abolishes all their laws, ordinances, orders, and regulations. Suppose the Cherokees refuse a compliance with these statute provisions, how is the state to enforce them? If process issue, can the ministerial officer go into their territory to carry it? What says the intercourse law of March 1802, sec. 3? "If any citizen of a state or territory, or other person, shall go into any country which is allotted or secured by treaty to any of the Indian tribes south of the river Ohio, without a passport," obtained in the manner specified in the act, "he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months." Would the process of the state of Georgia alone, be a protection to an officer who should go among the Cherokees to execute it? Would it save him from the penalties of this section of the intercourse law? Would it be the good plea, in law, to an action of debt to recover the penalty, or to an indictment for the offence? Suppose the laws of Georgia to authorize the assessment of a tax upon the Cherokees, could the tax-gatherer go into their nation and take their property, to satisfy it? Look at the fourth section of the act of 1802. "If any citizen, unauthorized by law, and with a hostile intention, shall be found on any Indian land, such offender shall" be subject to a pecuniary forfeiture and imprisonment, and "where property is taken, shall pay for it twice its just value." Would the law of Georgia save him from these penalties and forfeitures?—Would it be an available defence, in suits brought to recover and enforce them? The 12th section of the law of Georgia makes it murder to take the life of any Indian residing within the chartered limits of Georgia, for enlisting as an emigrant, &c. contrary to the laws and customs of the Cherokee nation. Should there be a violation of this section, and its penalty exacted, which is death by hanging, what would be the consequence? Turn again to the intercourse act, sec. 6: "If any citizen or other person, shall go into any town, settlement, &c. belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and shall there commit murder, by killing any Indian, &c. he shall suffer death." Would the warrant of execution, issued under the law of Georgia, be a justification? Would this be an available plea in bar?

Is this intercourse law, one made in pursuance of the constitution? If it is, it is the supreme law of the land. Let me then inquire, what is the meaning of the expression, "Commerce with the Indian tribes?" The Supreme Court have given an explanation of the phrase. They say, "Commerce undoubtedly is traffic, but it is something more; it is intercourse."—As used in the constitution, "it is a unit, every part of which is indicated by the term. It cannot stop at the exterior boundary line of each state, but may be introduced into the interior. In the regulation of trade with the Indian tribes, the action of the law, especially when the constitution was made, was chiefly within a state. The power of Congress, then, whatever it may be, must be exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the several states." What is this power? "It is the power to regulate, that is, to prescribe the rule by which commerce is to be governed. It is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations other than are prescribed in the constitution." It is vested in Congress as absolutely as it would be in a single government, having in its constitution the same restrictions on the exercise of the power, as are found in the constitution of the United States. As it implies in its nature, full power over the

thing to be regulated, it excludes, necessarily, the action of all others that would perform the same operation on the same thing." The power then, given to Congress, is to prescribe the rule by which intercourse with the Indian tribes shall be governed, and excludes the action of all others. Now can a state legislate over a territory, or a people, where both these subjects of legislation are within the exclusive control of Congress, so far as the constitution and treaties have given this control? What kind of legislation is that, which is made to operate upon a community, with whom the law makers are not even permitted to have any intercourse? It seems as though it were impossible successfully to contend, that tribes of Indians could be brought under state laws, when they are without the reach even of ordinary commerce with the States.

But another view may be taken of this part of the subject. The right to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes, includes a right to prohibit it altogether, or to place it under certain modifications, as the intercourse law of 1802 does. Now Congress have exercised the power to prohibit commerce or intercourse with foreign nations; they did this when the embargo and non-intercourse laws were passed.—These laws have been adjudged valid by the highest judicial tribunal in the country. Now, if under the clause which gives to Congress the right to regulate commerce with foreign nations, all intercourse may be prohibited, surely the same thing may be done, as it relates to the commerce with the Indian tribes. And a power to prohibit all intercourse, is a power, which excludes state legislation; for a state law cannot be executed, where there is no lawful right to enter into the Indian territory, to enforce it.

But let us examine this clause a little further. It is very obvious, that the framers of the constitution, supposed that the Indian tribes were a community distinct from the ordinary citizens of a state. They provided for the regulation of commerce with foreign states, "between the states, and with the Indian tribes," that is, with a people, not foreigners, not members of the Union, but distinct from them, called tribes.—They [illegible] power to regulate intercourse between citizens of the same state. If, however, the states, by virtue of their sovereignty, can legislate over the Indians, it is because they are members of their community, citizens, persons living within their jurisdiction; and then, the power given to Congress to regulate trade with them, is annihilated. They are no longer tribes; they lose that distinctive character and appellation, when they are claimed to be members of the state; and then this clause in the constitution is a dead letter; it means nothing.

One observation further on this part of the subject. The consent given by the states, in the constitution, that Congress shall have the exclusive power of regulating the trade with the Indians, is a virtual admission, that they are not citizens or inhabitants of the states. They are not only called tribes, but are treated as separate communities, not incorporated with the states; not a part of their population. Can the United States regulate trade and intercourse with the citizens of a county or a town in any state? Can they make laws to govern a portion of the inhabitants of a state? They certainly can do it, if the Indian tribes are citizens of the states within whose limits they reside.—It cannot, however, be seriously contended that the constitution has vested in Congress any such power, as that which would of necessity result, if the Indians are citizens of the states.

By the constitution, "power" is given to the president, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties." This power is also exclusive, and whenever lawfully exercised, supersedes all state legislation inconsistent with it. So by the same constitution it is provided, "that all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

[illegible] I shall endeavour to show that these treaties, or by whatever name they may be called, contain provisions which exclude all legislation over them by the states, within whose chartered limits they are located, and that these treaties are "the supreme law of the land."

The treaties with the Cherokees are those to which I shall refer, for it is from these we have [illegible] the legislation of Georgia, and [illegible].

That these treaties, in terms, and in the fullest and most solemn manner, guarantee to them, forever, all their lands not ceded, is admitted. Any legislation, either of the United States or the States, which would deprive them of their possessions, would, of course, be an infraction of these compacts. No such legislation, (if the treaties are valid,) which would produce this effect, directly or indirectly, can be admitted. These propositions need an illustration not argument to support them.

But not only is this species of legislation prohibited, but legislation in every form, and for any purpose by the states, is equally prohibited.

The treaty of Holston, July 2, 1791, was the first one made with the Cherokees, after the adoption of the constitution, and the subsequent treaties are considered and declared to be additional to, and forming a part of this treaty. Let me now ask the attention of the committee to several clauses in this treaty.

The Cherokees are placed under the *protection* of the United States, and of no other sovereign whatever: they stipulate not to hold any treaty with any individual state. The United States are vested with the sole and exclusive right of regulating their trade; they may punish at their pleasure, any citizen of the United States who settles on their lands: all persons are prohibited from going on to their lands without a passport; they shall deliver up offenders guilty of certain specified crimes against the citizens of the United States, to be punished according to the laws of the latter; and offenders against them, shall be punished as though the crimes had been committed within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. And by the 5th article of the treaty of Hopewell, which in 1790 General Washington declared was in full force, and the provisions of which, he felt bound to carry into faithful execution, the Indians are admitted to have the power to punish, at their discretion, and in such manner as they please, those settlers upon their lands, who will not remove within six months after the ratification of the treaty.

In the face of these treaty provisions and recognitions, can the states legislate over them? Can they exercise an authority over them, even for *protection*, when that power is confided to the United States? And what does *protection* imply? Merely security in the enjoyment of their lands? This term is *general*, and applies to all their their existing usages and customs. It is to be a protection against all who attempt to intermeddle with them; they have abjured the protection of all sovereignties, but the United States; to them is confided the right to regulate the trade with them; to them, offenders are to be given up; by them, offenders are to be punished. And the United States bind themselves to observe all these stipulations. How is it possible that a state can enact a law which shall operate, in a territory guaranteed exclusively to the Indians, and over a community, whose relations are declared to exist only with the United States, and whose *local* jurisdiction is admitted by these provisions, to be exclusive of the federal government? And now in what light are these treaties to be considered with reference to the character of one of the contracting parties? Do they, or do they not imply and admit, the Indian tribes to be independent of, and not subject to the control of the states; and do they possess any binding force?

Let us attend to the language of General Washington on this subject. On the 22d of August, 1789, he came into the Senate Chamber and asked the advice of the Senate, among other things, on these two points; "shall a solemn guarantee" be given, "by the United States to the Creeks of their remaining territory, and to maintain the same, if necessary, by a line of military posts?" "If all offers should fail to induce the Creeks to make the desired cession to Georgia, shall the commissioners make it an ultimatum?" To the first question, the Senate answered in the affirmative: to the second, in the negative. On the 17th September, 1789, General Washington sent a message to the Senate, in which he states, that "it is important that all treaties and compacts formed by the United States with other nations, whether civilized or not, should be made with caution and executed with fidelity." After speaking of the practice of the United States with European nations, not to consider any treaty as conclusive until ratified, and suggesting that the same course would be advisable in relation to treaties made with the Indians, he asks of the Senate their opinion and advice, whether certain Indian treaties were to be considered as perfected and ratified, and consequently as obligatory without being ratified; and if not, whether those treaties ought to be ratified; the Senate answer by adopting the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Senate do advise and consent that the President of the United States ratify the treaty." Can any language be more expressive of the opinion of the President and of the Senate, that these treaties were of the character contemplated by the constitution, [illegible] made with a nation having the power to enter into them, and therefore as independent, having the power of self government? And it is to be observed, that the practice, in regard to these Indian treaties, has been uniformly the same, from that time to the present.

On the 11th of August, 1790, General Washington sent a message to the Senate, in which he asks the advice of the Senate, whether "overtures shall be made to the Cherokees to arrange a new boundary, so as to embrace the settlements made by the white people since the treaty of Hopewell; and whether the United States should "stipulate solemnly to guarantee the new boundary, which may be arranged?" The Senate gave their advice, by answering both these questions in the affirmative. It is to be observed also, that in this message General Washington explicitly states, that he shall consider himself bound to exert the powers intrusted to him by the constitution, in order to carry into faithful execution the treaty of Hopewell.

Let me now turn the attention of the committee to the opinions entertained by the distinguished man who negotiated the treaty of Ghent, speaking in the name of the government, and whose attention was particularly called to the subject, by the British negotiators; and let it be remembered, that some of them, at least, were advocates of the rights of the states, and of what has been called, in modern times, a strict construction of the powers of the general government. These opinions unequivocally support the Indian tribes in their right to be governed by their own laws and usages. In their note to the British Commissioners, dated Sept. 9th, 1814, they use the following language: "A celebrated writer on the laws of nations, to whose authority British jurists have taken particular satisfaction in appealing, after stating in the most explicit manner the legitimacy of colonial settlements in America, to the exclusion of all rights of uncivilized Indians, has taken occasion to praise the first settlers of New England, and the founder of Pennsylvania, in having purchased of the Indians the lands they resolved to cultivate, notwithstanding their being furnished with a charter from their sovereign. It is this example, which the United States, since they became, by their independence, the sovereigns of the territory, have adopted and organized into a political system. Under that system, the Indians residing within the United States, are so far independent, that they live under their own customs, and not under the laws of the United States; that their rights to the lands where they inhabit or hunt, are secured to them, by boundaries defined in amicable treaties between the United States and themselves; and that whenever those boundaries are varied, it is also by amicable and voluntary treaties. They are so far dependent as not to have the right to dispose of their lands to any private persons, nor to any power other than the United States, and to be under their protection alone, and not under that of any other power. Whether called subjects, or by whatever name designated, such is the relation between them and the United States.—These principles have been uniformly recognized by the Indians themselves, in all the treaties between them and the United States."

I now invite the attention of the Committee to the Cherokee treaty of July 8th, 1817, which was negotiated by the present Chief Magistrate of this nation, as one of the commissioners. And it is worthy of particular notice, that it was under the faith of this treaty, and one of the objects for which it was made, to enable the Cherokees to establish a government of their own, and adopt laws more in unison with republican principles than their former usages, and which laws and government the state of Georgia claims a right to abolish.

The preamble recites, that the upper Cherokee towns are desirous of contracting their society within narrow limits, that they may begin the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government; and for this purpose request a division of land to be established between them & the lower towns; & to carry into effect the before recited promises with good faith, the Cherokees make a cession of part of their lands to the United States. It is very obvious, that the only object of this treaty and the cession made under it, was to enable the Cherokees who re[main on the] land east of the Mississippi to institute a government and enact laws, suited to their own condition. This object was well understood by the commissioners who negotiated, and by the President and Senate who ratified this treaty. As an inducement to effect this object so desirable, they made large grants of their territory. They proceeded to establish their government and laws, to "engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life," upon the faith of this treaty; and eleven years afterwards they are informed by the President who negotiated the treaty, and speaking in behalf of the government which ratified it, that they cannot be protected in the enjoyment of that government and those laws, but that the state of Georgia may lawfully abolish both. Was this the view taken of their rights by the commissioners, and by the President and Senate in 1817? Was it not conceded by them all, that the Cherokees had the right to institute a form of government and make laws for themselves, and that they should not be molested, but protected in the exercise of that right?

In July, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the territory north west of the river Ohio, the third article of which provides, that the "utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them."

In the cession by Georgia, in 1802, it is provided, that when the territory ceded by her shall be formed into a state, it shall be admitted as such, into the union, on the conditions and with the restrictions contained in the foregoing ordinance, except the article which forbids slavery.

In 1817, Congress authorized the inhabitants of the western part of the territory of Mississippi, to form a state government, preparatory to her admission into the Union, with a proviso that the constitution and government by them formed should not be repugnant to the before mentioned ordinance, and the provisions of the deed of cession by Georgia.

In the same year Mississippi, having formed a constitution and state government, declared by Congress to be in conformity to the principles of the foregoing ordinance, was admitted into the Union.

In 1819, Alabama was admitted on the same principles.

From these acts, two very obvious inferences are to be drawn. The one is, that in 1802, Georgia considered the ordinance of 1787, which secured the property, the rights and the liberty of the Indians, as not only just and proper, but as one which the Continental Congress might lawfully make. The other is, that the states of Alabama and Mississippi are precluded by the acts authorizing them to form a government, and admitting them into the Union, to enact laws which shall infringe upon the rights of the Indians.

In the Senate of the United States in 1830, in the discussion of a bill making an appropriation for the repair of a post road in the state of Mississippi, in answer to an objection, that the state ought to construct and repair its own roads, Mr. King of Alabama said, "The road runs through the Indian country, over which the state of Mississippi had no control."

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky said this "was a road opened by the United States, according to a treaty stipulation with the United States."

Mr. Ellis of Mississippi said, "the road did not pass through one seventh part of the State, and it was impossible for the state government of Mississippi to have any authority over those lands, till the title to them was extinguished."

Mr. Eaton of Tennessee, the present secretary of war, said, a treaty had been entered into between the United States and the Choctaw Indians. The question of state rights had not then arisen, and the government of this country was in the hands of Mr. Jefferson. Under such an administration no attempt would have been made to enter into a treaty with a distinct sovereignty, that went to invade the principles of the constitution. "Ever since this government had existed," Mr. Eaton said, "they had proceeded on the principle that the Indians are a distinct sovereignty; it was an anomaly that one sovereignty should exist within the orbit of another; but they always had proceeded on that principle, and if they had any right to interfere with them, why did they proceed with them in the character of sovereignties?" Mr. Eaton contended that, "In the provisions of this treaty there was no cession of property on the part of these Indians; there was not given a cession of sovereignty.—They, in their sovereign capacity as Indians, yielded their consent to the United States, to open a road. The United States could not give the state of Mississippi any sovereignty over it."

Mr. Berrien of Georgia, now Attorney General of the United States, said, "the uniform reflection he had been able to bestow upon this subject, had convinced him [illegible] this treaty was certainly of limited extent. This treaty was concluded before the admission of the state of Mississippi into the Union, and the parties to that treaty being considered as distinct sovereignties, might have imposed on the United States, certain obligations; from which obligations they could not discharge themselves by any new compact, entered into with the people of Mississippi, on their admission into the Union."

Mr. White of Tennessee, [illegible]

And these treaties, thus explained, [illegible]

It would seem to be somewhat novel, that it is necessary [illegible] to prove that the treaties made with the Indian tribes, are valid; but this necessity is imposed, from the repeated declarations, made hypothetically indeed, upon the supposition that they conflict with the supposed and asserted rights of state sovereignty, that they were not lawfully entered into; that no power is given by the constitution to make these treaties; and therefore that they are void. Let me ask the attention of the committee, to the proofs, that they are compacts, which if not fulfilled by us, will subject us to the imputation of violating our national faith; that they were, what they profess to be, made with full authority, and are now the supreme law.

These treaties have received the sanction of every department of the government, and by each been considered as binding on the contracting parties.

By the executive. This is necessarily implied in making and ratifying them. For it is not to be presumed that the President would make, and that the Senate would advise and consent to a treaty, which they did not believe was binding on either of the parties to it. But we are not left to mere deductions or inferences from the exercise of the treaty making power. The records of our government furnish us with ample evidence of the opinions entertained of their validity by all the illustrious men, who have successively held the high office of President of the United States.

General Washington, in a communication to the Senate in 1790, says, "The treaties which have been entered into with the other tribes in that quarter, must be *faithfully performed on our parts*. I shall conceive myself bound to exert the powers entrusted to me by the constitution, in order to carry into faithful execution the treaty of Hopewell. The letters of the chiefs to the Creeks are also laid before you, to evince that the requisite steps have been taken to produce a full compliance with the treaty made with that nation on the 7th of August, 1790. The Senate advised and consented that the President should cause the treaty concluded at Hopewell *to be carried into execution according to the terms thereof*." It is of some importance that the chiefs should be well satisfied of the entire good faith and liberality of the United States."

Similar opinions were expressed by all the persons holding the office of President. I will detain the committee, by referring to those of Mr. Jefferson only.

"The government is determined to exert all its energy for the patronage and protection of the rights of the Indians. Until they cede their lands by treaty, or other transaction equivalent to a treaty, no act of a state can give a right to such lands."

The validity of these treaties has been fully recognized by the legislative department of the government. It has passed from time to time, laws regulating the intercourse with them; laws making appropriations of large sums of money to carry these treaties into effect; and the bill now under consideration proceeds upon the admitted principle, that the Indian tribes have by treaties rights to lands which are to be extinguished, improvements which are to be purchased and paid for; and appropriates money for these objects.

The judicial department in the cases before referred to, has made a full recognition of the validity of these treaties. It speaks of them as subsisting; as containing provisions binding on the parties to them, and which, like all other similar compacts with independent powers, are to be faithfully observed.

I have, for another purpose, adverted to the opinions advanced, by distinguished Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the States, within whose chartered limits the Indians reside; all sustaining the doctrine that these treaties are the supreme law of the land. I refer the committee to examine them, in connexion with the topic of argument, which I am now discussing.

These treaties are, and must be presumed to be valid, at least until declared to be void by the judicial department. It is not competent for Congress to declare them void. This power is not confided to this body, nor can they treat them otherwise than as binding, until that department of the government, to which alone is confided the authority to judge of their validity, shall pronounce them not to be the supreme law of the land.

As these treaties were made under the authority of the United States, they are of course, valid. The committee will notice the marked distinction, which is made in the constitution, between treaties and laws. Treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, and laws which shall be made in pursuance of the constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land. To make a treaty binding, it is necessary that it should be made by the authority of the United States, and this is all which is necessary. This authority is delegated to the President and Senate, and when exercised by them, the states have agreed that it is duly made. Whereas, to make a law, it must be made in pursuance of the constitution, and of this the judicial department is constituted the judge. Now these treaties have been made by the President, and ratified by two thirds of the Senate. They have therefore been made under the authority of the United States; and thus the states, by becoming parties to the constitution, have declared them to be the supreme law of the land. Is it in the power of any state, to declare that in making these treaties, the limits prescribed by the Constitution were passed? that there was an exercise of power not delegated?

It is, in most cases, a safe rule by which to ascertain the correctness of an assumed principle, by following it out in its consequences. What would they be, in the case we are now considering, if these treaties are invalid? If they are void as to the United States, or as to any of the states, they are so as to the Indians. If they cannot be carried into effect, in good faith, because they infringe upon the rights of the states, they are inoperative for all purposes. The Indian tribes may say with great propriety to this government, if you have not the power to fulfil the stipulations contained in the treaties made with us, we are under no obligation, on our part, to comply with them. If you exceeded your powers, the treaties are at an end. And what would then be the result? Why, every cession of land made by virtue of them is a void grant. The boundaries which now circumscribe them, are no longer fixed and permanent. Every thing conceded by them in these treaties is not affected. Are the states more especially benefitted by them, prepared for this result? Are they willing to acknowledge the principle, that no permanent rights were acquired for them, by the ratification of these treaties?

If the Indian tribes possess the rights of sovereignty to the extent which I have attempted to show they do possess them; if the treaties and laws entered into and enacted by the United States in relation to these tribes, are valid, the power to pass this law does not exist, and its inexpediency is obvious. It takes away from these tribes, or impairs the rights which belong to them. It substitutes a legislative enactment, requiring only a majority of both houses of Congress for a treaty which requires the assent of two-thirds of the Senate.

If my physical strength was competent to the task, I would submit to the committee some considerations evincing the inequity of the passage of this bill, growing out of the enormous expense which will attend its execution, and the utter annihilation which it will cause, of the tribes who may remove to their contemplated residence west of the Mississippi. But I have already exhausted my strength in the discussion of the all-absorbing questions connected with the bill. I shall leave these topics to my friends who may follow me in this debate.

I would not, if I had the power, excite any improper sympathy in favor of these remnants of a once powerful race. I will not ask the committee to consider the manner in which the white man was received by them, when he first set his foot upon the shores of the western world; to the cessions of lands which from time to time they have made to the colonies, and to this nation; to their present condition as improved in civilization, in morals, and religion; to their attachment to their present homes, the lands which they occupy, the graves of their fathers. No, Sir, our obligations to sustain and protect them, where they now are, are derived from sources, which need not the aid of sympathy to give them credit.

My friend from N. York, [Mr. Storrs] pointed out the view which would hereafter be taken of our decision on this bill, should it become a law. He took us from this hall, and assembled us before the tribunal of our own countrymen, who would pronounce the sentence of condemnation; before the tribunal of assembled nations, who would pass a like sentence; before the tribunal of posterity, where would be opened the volume of history, in which would be found written, in letters of fire—*The Republic violated its solemn treaty obligations with the Indian tribes, because it had the power, and was actuated by motives of interest to do it.* Sir, our future historian will not have the power of the recording angel, as he writes this sentence, and drops upon it a tear, to blot it out. It will remain there as long as time endures. It is like the ulcer of infamy: no balsam can heal it: it is like the wreck of a ruined reputation: no artist, can rebuild it. I might pursue the train of thought suggested by my friend from New-York. I might assemble this nation before the most august tribunal ever to be erected—the tribunal of the Last Day. But I shall not attempt to draw aside the veil which conceals the transactions of that day. Divine inspiration hath written for our admonition, and I pray that it may not be repeated in the retributions of the last judgment, *Cursed* be he that possesseth himself of the field of the fatherless, and him that hath no helper, and the congregated universe pronounce the sentence just.

Laws of Connecticut,

PASSED A. D. 1830——NEW-HAVEN SESSION.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning the corporation of Yale College.

Whereas, by an agreement with the corporation of Yale College, made in the year '92, the six senior assistants were to be trustees or fellows of said corporation, and by a further agreement made in the year 1821, the six senior senators, instead of said assistants, were to be trustees or fellows of said corporation, as aforesaid; and whereas by reason of the change in the mode of electing senators, prescribed in the late amendment of the constitution, there may not be the required number of senior senators at one time in the senate, according to the long established method of determining the seniority of assistants and senators: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General assembly convened, That for the purposes of fulfilling said agreement according to the original meaning and intention of the parties thereto, the seniority of the senators, from and after the passing of this act, shall be ascertained and determined as follows, viz: Such senators as shall have been previously members of the senate, shall be considered senior senators, for the purpose aforesaid, and shall be arranged in the order of their official seniority, as previously ascertained; and those senators who, for the first time, are or shall be elected senators, shall take their seniority, for said purpose, by lot, to be ascertained by the senate: *Provided however,* That this act shall not be in force after the first Wednesday in May, 1831, unless the corporation of Yale College shall previously thereto give its assent to this act, and transmit the evidence of such assent to the Secretary of this State, to be by him recorded.

Approved—May 31, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to the Act incorporating the Cities of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich, and Middletown.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the common council of the city of New Haven may nominate and appoint sixty-two additional firemen, to be attached to the different engine and hose companies of said city; said additional men to be resident within the limits of said city of New Haven, and to be subject to the regulations and bye-laws thereof.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the common council of the city of New London may also nominate and appoint twenty-four additional fire men, to be attached to the different engine companies of said city; said additional men to be resident within the limits of said city of New-London, and to be subject to the regulations and bye-laws thereof.

Approved—June 4, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to, and in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for forming and conducting the Military Force."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all persons who may become members of any fire company formed or to be formed under the resolve of the General Assembly, incorporating the borough of Waterbury, passed at the session of said Assembly, in the year of 1825, shall be exempted from performing military duty, and from the poll tax, during the time they continue members of said company, and do duty therein in the same manner that members of other fire companies in this State are now by law exempted from doing military duty.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to the Act entitled "An Act authorising the collection of debts by foreign attachment."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever the person of any debtor shall be discharged from imprisonment, or shall not be liable thereto, at the suit of any creditor or creditors of such person, he or she shall, as to such creditor or creditors, be deemed an absconding debtor, within the meaning of the act to which this is an addition. And it shall be lawful for such creditor or creditors to proceed against the goods, effects, and credits of such absconding debtor, in the hands of his or her attorney, agent, factor, trustee or debtor, in the manner provided in said act.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for the admission and settlement of Inhabitants in towns."

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That so much of the 4th section of said act as respects the removal of persons who neglect or refuse to pay their taxes, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person so neglecting or refusing, as aforesaid, to pay their taxes, shall not gain a settlement in said town, demand having been made by the collector therefor, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to and alteration of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the Inspection of Provisions and other articles of commerce."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the county courts, in the several counties in this State, be authorized and empowered to appoint two inspectors of flour and corn meal, in any towns in this state, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An Act authorizing the County of Fairfield to erect a Work-House or House of Correction."

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That said act be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that all proceedings heretofore had under, and in pursuance of said act, be and the same are hereby annulled.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the judges of the county court in and for said county of Fairfield, shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to audit and allow all such claims for compensation, arising from the due execution of the provisions of said act, as shall be made to them on or before the 3d Tuesday of November, A. D. 1830, and to draw on the treasurer of said county for the same, and at the next session of said court on said 3d Tuesday of November, 1830, to impose a tax on the inhabitants of said county, on the assessment list of 1829, which shall be sufficient to pay said claims which may be allowed as aforesaid, and the expenses of collecting the same; which tax shall be payable on the first day of January, 1831, and be collected in a manner provided by law for levying and collecting [taxes] in the several counties in this state.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to repeal part of an Act, entitled "An Act for encouraging and regulating Fisheries."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the act entitled "an act for encouraging and regulating fisheries," as prohibits the erection of weirs and obstructions in or across Quinebaug river, Shetucket river, Willimantic river or Nachaug river, and Thames river; and so much of the said act as prohibits the drawing of any seine or other fish craft in either of said rivers, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved—May 31, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act concerning the Fishery of Clams and Oysters.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That all by-laws which shall hereafter be passed by any town or borough, for regulating the fishery of oysters and clams, shall be published in a newspaper, printed in the county where such town is situated, three weeks successively, at least one week before such by-law is to take effect.

§ 2. Whenever any person shall be prosecuted before a justice of the peace for breach of any by-law, passed for regulating the fishery of oysters and clams, he may, in all cases, take his appeal from the judgment of such justice to the county court, on giving bond, with surety, in the manner now provided by law in case of appeals from justices of the peace.

§ 3. No town or borough shall pass any by-law, for regulating the fisheries aforesaid, authorizing or empowering any persons or person to grant permits for the taking of oysters or clams, within the time wherein the taking of oysters or clams shall, by such by-law, be restrained or prohibited, but all restraints and prohibitions, prescribed in such by-laws, shall extend to all persons whatsoever, without discrimination.

§ 4. Any person may sue for and recover the penalties or forfeitures enacted by any by-law, which shall be passed for regulating the fisheries aforesaid, whether the same shall by such by-law be given to any agent or agents, or to any individual person, or to any town.

§ 5. Whenever any person shall be convicted for the breach of any by-law, which shall be passed for regulating the fisheries aforesaid, and shall not take his appeal as is herein provided, and shall refuse or neglect to pay the penalty and costs of such conviction, or give bonds, with sufficient surety, for the payment thereof, he may be sentenced to hard labor in the work house of the town where the offence was committed, for a term not exceeding thirty days.

Approved—June 5th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for licensing and regulating Taverns, and suppressing unlicensed Houses."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no person, whether licensed or unlicensed, shall, on any pretence whatever, be allowed to sell or retail any article now prohibited to other persons within two miles of any camp or field meeting, unless the residence of such licensed person be fixed within such distance prior to, or at the time of the appointment of such meeting, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved—June 5th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to protect the property belonging to the School Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if any person or persons shall remove or injure any building or other fixture, or carry away any timber or wood on any land which now is, or may be hereafter mortgaged to the school fund, (except necessary firewood, or for the erection or repairs of fences or buildings on said land,) he or they shall be liable to pay to the treasury of this State, damages equal to the full value of the wood, timber, buildings, or fixtures so removed or injured; to be recovered in any proper action, in the name of the treasurer of the State, whenever in the opinion of the commissioner of the school fund, expressed in writing, the injury done to the mortgaged premises shall have so reduced the value thereof as to render the debt mentioned and contained in such mortgage, insecure. And the amount so recovered and collected after paying the expense of recovering the same shall be applied toward the payment of the debt secured by such mortgage.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. IX.—No. 16. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 1669

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, July 1st, 1830.

ROWLAND BURDICK, Hannah Branch, Nathan Case, Andrew Cutler, Isaac K. Cutler, Nathan P. Card, Roger Coit, Nancy Doranan, Amy B. Dorance, Manning Daniels, John Emerson of Sterling, Jabez Fuller, Josiah Fuller, S. Fuller & Cogswell, John Goldsmith, Joseph Lozano, Sessions Lester, Esq., James McCann, Daniel Nigh, Harry Parkhurst, Andrew Perkis, Prentice Perkis, Mary D. Perkins, Benjamin Prior, John Prior, Archipus S. Parish, Nathan R. Robinson, Wm. Smith Jr., Sabury S. Swertland, Anthony Stranahan, Weston Scott, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Nathan Williams, Ira Wain.

3w15] E. L. FULLER, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. July 1st, 1830.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Eliza Atwater, Martha Avery, Thaddeus Bailey, H. S. Barnum, Ezra Bennett, James Bushnell, James G. Carson, Hannah Crawley, David Cushman, Thomas O. Cutler, Thomas Crumb, George W. Daniels, Henry Davis, Simeon Day, Daniel Drew, 2, Asaph Dunbar, Daniel T. Foster, Mary Freeman, Prudence Freeman, Josephine F. Harding, Nicholas Hill, Sarah P. Hillhouse, Lucy Hunter, Samuel Huntington, Rev. E. Hyde, Henry Hanes Hyde, Nancy Jones, Rodolphus Landfear, 2, Mary Lester, James Lincoln, Anna C. Lynch, 2, James M'Cleland, Mary R. Y. Mackie, L. K. Mackon, Julia Mallison, Allen Marvel, Salvador Mathews, William Newcomb, Palmer Newton, Alexander Nichols, Nancy L. Palmer, Archibald G. Place, Henry Rogers, Thomas Small, James Smith, Theophilus F. Sprout, Sorenus Stocking, 2, Philena Tracy, Charles C. Webb, Henry F. Whittemore, E. Withey, Nancy Witter, Mary H. Wright.

3w15] J. HYDE, P. M.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE Executors of the last will and testament of *John Osgood*, late of Griswold, deceased, having exhibited their account of administration with the estate of said deceased, for allowance and settlement. Thereupon ordered, that said executors give public notice to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 26th day of July, 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of said account, by advertising a copy of this order, three weeks, in succession, in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and posting on the public sign post, in said Griswold, for a like time.

3w16] Attest, Borrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE administrators upon the estate of Mr. *Wm. Daley*, late of Norwich, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate is likely to be insolvent, Thereupon ordered, that said administrator give public notice, to all interested therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this court, on the 26 Monday of July, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of commissioners on said estate, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and by posting at two or more places in said Norwich.

3w16] Attest, Borrel Lathrop, Clerk.

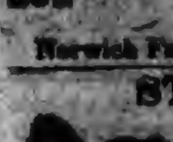
NOTICE.

THE subscribers having formed a connection in business, under the firm of CONGDON & TRACY, offer for sale, a general assortment of Groceries, which are warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold for cash or country produce, as cheap as can be bought in this town.

ELISHA CONGDON,
SIMON TRACY.

Norwich Falls, June 26. 6w14

STRAYED,



From the subscribers, a two years old bay mare Colt, a star in the forehead, one or more white feet, went away with a gabe, on or about the 5th of May last. Whoever will take up said Colt, and give information thereof to the subscribers, shall be well rewarded.

ELI GATES.
ABEL GATES.

Salem, June 8. 6w11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

- 20 doz. Mogadore,
- 20 " Curaso,
- 20 " Madrass,
- 10 " Calcutta,
- 20 " Bindings,
- 20 " For Linings,

Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.

May 25. 59

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the north-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 3. 37

☞NOTICE.☜

THE subscriber has again been to N. Y. and obtained the latest fashions for all kinds of garments.

Also, an additional supply of choice Goods, such as Broadcloths, Vestings and Trimmings, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

The public are invited to call and examine them. Garments cut and made in the best manner, and at short notice.

ELIHU GALLUP.

June 23. 3w14

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

NEW

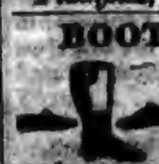
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 8. 1f2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 5 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

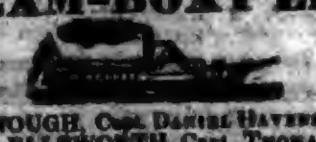
BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.



MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 9

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandise.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FOR SALE,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN APRIL NEXT.

A FARM, of near 100 acres of land, situated in Canterbury, one mile south of Westminister meeting house, with a two story dwelling house, barn, and out houses. Any wishing to take a view, may, in the course of the season, see not only the soil, but its products.

ARAUNAH BUTTS.

June 21. 3w14

FOR SALE,

A lot of land with a new dwelling house and barn thereon standing, situated in Windham, on the turnpike road leading from Windham to Coventry, about one mile north west of the Willimantic Village, and may be bought very cheap, on short credit. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living in Hampton.

WIGHTMAN WILLIAMS.

June 24th. 3w14

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 36 by 30 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

Also,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH D. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 150 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, *Attorney to the owners.*

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President,*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Laws of Connecticut,

PASSED A. D. 1830.—NEW-HAVEN SESSION.

An Act to incorporate the Middlesex County Bank.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That a Bank may be established at Middletown, the capital stock whereof shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and all those who shall become subscribers to said bank, their successors and assigns shall be, and hereby are constituted a corporation, by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Middlesex County Bank, and by that name shall be capable to have, purchase and enjoy all kinds of estate, real and personal, and the same to demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued in all courts; to make, use and have a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure; and to establish and put in execution such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as may be deemed expedient for the well ordering of the concerns of said corporation, not contrary to this charter, the laws of this state, or of the United States; and generally to do and execute all such matters and things as to them shall appertain, subject to the regulations hereinafter prescribed.

§ 2. The capital stock of said bank shall consist of two hundred thousand dollars; each stockholder in any meeting shall be entitled to as many votes as he has shares in the bank, and may vote by himself or agent duly appointed; the stock or shares shall be assignable, according to such rules as shall be prescribed by the stockholders of the bank; but no share or shares in said bank shall give to any stockholder a right to vote after the first election, unless the same shall have stood in his or her name, at least two calendar months previous to the time of voting; nor shall any person be allowed to vote by virtue of any power of attorney, at any election of directors, except at the one which shall happen next after the same shall have been given.

§ 3. The affairs of the bank shall be under the government of a board of not more than eleven, nor less than nine directors, who shall be elected on the first Thursday of January, annually, by a majority of votes given in by the stockholders at a general meeting. All elections of directors shall be by ballot, and twenty days previous to an election or general meeting, public notice thereof shall be given, by order of the directors, in a newspaper, published in said Middletown, and in such other place or places as shall be judged expedient by the directors; and the directors, at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of the number for a president; none but stockholders, holding at least five shares in said bank, shall be eligible as directors; not less than two-thirds of the directors shall be actually resident in Middletown; nor shall more than three-fourths of the directors in office, exclusive of the president, be eligible as directors, the next succeeding year; but the director who is president at any election, may always be elected as director; and in case of the death or resignation of any director, his place may be supplied by a new choice for the remainder of the year, if a majority of the directors judge it expedient; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, his place shall be supplied by a new choice for the remainder of the year: not less than three directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, and no director shall be entitled to any emolument for his attendance on the business of the bank, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders, at a general meeting, except the president, who shall receive such compensation for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as the directors shall judge to be reasonable. Directors chosen at any lawful meeting, shall continue in office, until others are chosen in their place. The stockholders may, by their by-laws, provide for an adjournment of their annual meeting, and also for convening a special meeting for the choice of directors, or for any other purpose, at their discretion.

§ 4. The directors for the time being, shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks and servants, as they shall judge necessary; and every cashier, treasurer, or clerk employed in the bank, shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in such sum as they shall order, conditioned for the faithful performance of his trust; and said directors may at any time call the cashier or other officer, so appointed, to account, and require additional bonds whenever they shall judge it expedient.

§ 5. Dividends shall be made at least once a year, of the profits of the bank as shall appear to the directors to be expedient; and whenever thereto required, they shall make known the state of the bank at a general meeting of the stockholders.

§ 6. The capital stock of the bank shall not be employed otherwise than in the usual course of banking business, nor shall there be taken more than at the rate of six per cent per annum for [illegible]. The debts of the corporation, whether by bond, bill or note, shall not any time exceed fifty per cent. over and above the amount of the capital stock actually paid in. The stockholders, at a general meeting, may, at their discretion, order a part not exceeding one half of the stock, to be vested in the funded debt of the United States.

§ 7. The bills or notes issued by the bank, signed by the president and countersigned by the cashier, promising the payment of money to any person or order, or to bearer, shall be obligatory on the bank, and payable on demand, and shall be negotiable, according to the custom of merchants, and the laws relating to inland bills of exchange; and all negotiable notes, duly executed, may be endorsed to the bank, in the same manner, and on the same principles, as to individuals, and the bank may bring suits thereon to recover the money.

§ 8. The bank shall be open at all times for subscriptions, at the rate of one hundred dollars for each share, from the school fund of this state, or from the funds of any college, ecclesiastical society, school or corporation for charitable purposes, within this State, in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions as are or may be provided by law; and whenever the State shall have subscribed and paid for twenty shares, they shall have the right to appoint one director, and one for each additional number of thirty shares subscribed and paid for as aforesaid: Provided, That the stock subscribed and paid for, as in the section allowed, may be withdrawn on giving six months' notice—And provided, That the amount of said subscription shall not exceed five hundred shares.

§ 9. Subscriptions towards constituting the capital stock of said bank, shall be opened at Middletown, by and under the superintendence of Seth P. Beers, Ralph I. Ingersoll, Ingoldsby W. Crawford, Henry L. Dekoven, and Samuel Cooper, Esquires, or any three of them, who are hereby appointed commissioners for this purpose, and shall meet at said Middletown, on the first Tuesday in August next, having first given notice of the time and place of their meeting, by advertising the same in one or more newspapers, at their discretion, published at Middletown, Hartford and New Haven, three weeks successively, at least twenty days previous to said meeting.

§ 10. There shall be paid at time of subscribing, in such manner as the commissioners may determine, ten dollars on each share, and ten dollars on each share at the expiration of each ninety days thereafter, until the whole shall be paid; and all the payments of said instalments shall be made in gold or silver coin, or in the current bank notes of any bank in this state, or of the bank of the United States, or of any of the banks of the city of New York, provided they shall be at par value in this State; and in case of failure to pay their second instalment on any share or shares, the said share or shares, and the first payment thereon, shall be forfeited to the bank, and in case of failure to pay any subsequent instalment, the party so failing shall lose the benefit of any and all dividends accruing during the time such payment may have been delayed. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, are authorized to receive such subscriptions, and the first payment; also to call the first meeting of the stockholders for choosing directors, and transacting all other necessary and proper business. In case the aggregate amount of subscriptions shall exceed two thousand shares, it shall be the duty of the commissioners, and they are hereby authorized to reduce the number of shares to two thousand, for which purpose it shall be their duty to make all necessary enquiry, and to apportion the shares in such manner and to such persons as to them shall appear proper, having regard to the interest of the bank and the accommodation of the public: *Provided*, That no one person shall hold more than one hundred shares in the stock of said bank.

§ 11. This act, or any part of it, may be altered, amended, or repealed, by the General Assembly, whenever it may be judged expedient.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the Times and Places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Bristol is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Bristol: *Provided,* That all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, begun and entered in the District of Farmington, shall be completed in the same.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act constituting the Towns of Tolland and Willington a Probate District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the towns of Tolland and Willington are hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Tolland—*Provided,* That all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, that have been begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, shall be completed in the same, and that the records of the Court of Probate for the District of Stafford, which are now made, shall be and remain in the District of Stafford.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act constituting the Town of Haddam a Probate District.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the town of Haddam, in the county of Middlesex, be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Haddam.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the existing laws of this State as annexes said town of Haddam to the Probate districts of Middletown and Chatham be, and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided,* That business already commenced in the Courts of Probate for said Districts of Middletown and Chatham, shall be proceeded with in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the times and places for holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Ashford be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, known by the name of the District of Ashford. *Always Provided,* That all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, already begun or entered in the Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret, shall be completed in the same.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act relative to motions for new trials, in cases civil and criminal.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That upon the trial of all matters of fact, in the superior court, whether the issue be closed to the court or jury, if either party shall think himself aggrieved by the decision of the court, upon any question or questions of law arising in the trial of such issue, he shall have a right, at the same term, and within forty-eight hours after verdict rendered, or issue found, to make a motion for a new trial, stating therein the question or questions of law decided by the court as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the court trying said issue, in all cases to grant a rule to show cause, and to reserve said motion and rule for the advice of the supreme court of errors next to be holden in same county. *Provided,* That the party filing said motion, or his attorney, shall make oath that the same is not intended for delay; and execution may be stayed, at the discretion of the court.

§ 2. *Be it further enacted,* That every motion for a new trial, shall be completed, and a rule to show cause granted by the judge trying the cause, during the term at which said motion is filed, and before the adjournment of the court.

§ 3. *Be it further enacted,* That if any motion for a new trial, which shall hereafter come to a hearing in the supreme court of errors, shall not present the question or questions of law that were decided by the court upon the trial of the issue below, the party aggrieved thereby, shall have a right to apply to said supreme court to rectify the same; and if upon enquiry had, it shall appear to said supreme court, that said motion does not present said question or questions, it shall be the duty of said supreme court to correct the same, and then said corrected motion shall be proceeded with in all respects, as if allowed and reserved by the court below.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the regulation of Civil Actions."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That when, on writ of error in any civil case, the judgment of any court shall be reversed, it shall be the duty of the superior court in the county where such reversal shall be had, to allow and tax the costs of the plaintiff in error in the same manner as the costs of the prevailing party in any other case; *Provided,* That either the plaintiff or defendant may, on reversal, enter such action in the superior court for trial, in which case, the costs of the plaintiff in error shall abide the final determination of the suit: *Provided also,* That when the original action is of such a nature that it cannot be tried in the superior court, and further proceedings may be had in the county court, it shall be remanded [illegible] and proceeded with, [illegible] *Provided also,* That [illegible] shall not affect any writ of error [illegible].

Approved—[illegible], 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the superior and county courts, within and for the county of New London, shall hereafter be holden as follows, instead of the times heretofore prescribed by law, viz:

Said superior court shall hereafter be held at Norwich, in said county, on the third Tuesday of March, and at New London, in said county, on the second Tuesday of September, of each year:—And the said county court shall hereafter be held at New London aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of June—at Norwich aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of November of each year, and alternately at Norwich and New London, on the second Tuesday of February of each year, beginning at Norwich—And so much of the act aforesaid, and of the several acts in addition to, and alteration of the same, as appoints different times of holding said superior and county courts, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

§ 2. All suits, matters and causes, now pending in the superior court of said county, or that may at any time before the twentieth day of July next, be commenced or brought before said court, as heretofore established by law, may be heard, proceeded with and determined at the next term of said court in the same manner as if the time of holding said court had not been altered: and all suits, matters and causes now commenced or brought, or that may at any time hereafter, previous to the twentieth day of July next, be commenced or brought before the county court, for said county, to be holden on the 3d Tuesday of November next, may be heard, proceeded with and determined at the term of said county court, to be holden on the second Tuesday of November next—in the same manner as if the time of holding said court had not been altered.

Approved—June 3d, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and appointing the Times and Places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Killingly be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, called and known by the name of the District of Killingly: *Always provided,* That all matters and business relating to the office of a Court of Probate, already begun or entered either in the Courts of Probate for the Districts of Pomfret or Plainfield, shall be completed in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Voluntown be, and is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Voluntown; and that all matters and business relative to the office of a Court of Probate, begun or entered in the District of Plainfield, shall be completed and finished in the Probate office of said Plainfield.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act to regulate the election of Senators, and to divide this State into Senatorial Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That the town of Avon, in Hartford county, shall be and remain a part of the third senatorial district.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act regulating the Election of Senators and Representatives for this State, in the Congress of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any person, elected senator or representative for this State, in the Congress of the United States, may, within twenty days after having been notified thereof, by the secretary of this State, signify his acceptance or refusal in writing, either to the governor of this State, or to the secretary thereof; and that so much of the act aforesaid as is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same hereby is repealed.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act, entitled "An Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That in all suits, either in law or chancery, which now are, or hereafter may be depending in the supreme court of errors in this state, when any four of the judges of said court are, or shall be, by reason of interest, or otherwise, legally disqualified from acting or sitting in judgment, the other judge of said court shall constitute a quorum, and shall be empowered to hear and determine said suits or causes, and render judgment therein.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in alteration of an Act entitled "An Act for constituting Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same."

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened,* That the supreme court of errors shall, for the present year, be holden at New Haven, in and for the county of New Haven, on the first Tuesday of July next, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

§ 2. That all causes, suits and matters now depending before said court, in said county, may be heard, determined and proceeded with, at the term of said court as if the time of holding such court in and for said county had not been altered.

Approved—May 31st, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act for constituting and regulating Courts, and for appointing the times and places of holding the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Avon, in Hartford county, shall be, and is hereby annexed to the Probate District of Farmington.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act [illegible] the number of Jurymen for each Town in this State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the town of Avon, in the county of Hartford, shall be, and is hereby entitled to select six Jurymen, and the town of Farmington, in said county, ten Jurymen, and no more, in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in the act for regulating civil actions.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act to secure to the citizens of this State freedom of opinion in matters of Religion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That no person who believes in the existence of a Supreme Being, shall, on account of his religious opinions, be adjudged an incompetent witness by any court of judicature in this State.

Approved—June 1st, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

An Act constituting the Town of Lyme a Probate District.

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened,* That the town of Lyme, in the county of New London, be, and the same is hereby constituted a Probate District, by the name of the District of Lyme.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the existing laws of this State, as annexes said town of Lyme to the Probate District of New London, be, and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided,* That business already commenced in the Court of Probate for said District of New London, shall be proceeded with in the same manner as though this act had not passed.

Approved—June 4th, 1830.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

[illegible]

THE BALD-FACED HORSE.

Of all the villainous horses that ever depredated on a cabbage bed, or annoyed the good people of [illegible] Point—on which weak and spot the Editor of this paper first drew breath, and peeped into this breathing world—Sim Field's old bald-faced horse, was the most villainous, and most celebrated for his depredations.

He was apparently about forty years of age, when a mere colt [illegible] was very remarkable [illegible]

The poor old fellow led a hard life; the whole day he was compelled to labor at the sand cart; and though he tugged like a trooper, and received many a hard blow from Sim Field's ox goad, at night he was turned adrift, and ordered to look out for himself; for Sim did not believe in feeding his cattle, while they could manage for themselves, and make a respectable appearance. Thus, according to the maxims of the master, was the poor old horse, left like a common pauper, to broach the pickings of the nettles, &c., and there was none to pity him; for his character for cabbage and corn stealing was so bad, that every woman, as well as every father, cursed him as they did the days of the Upas; [illegible] looked upon him as a common thief. Sim Field's horse had to endure as many annoyances as Josiah Taylor's celebrated [illegible]; he was the sport of the watchful and vigilant, and annoyed by the lads of the neighborhood.

In so low and humble a state was the poor animal held, that he would eat any thing, no matter what it was; for it was a rule with him, to have something to stay his stomach, at all times, no matter who it came from, or from whom it was taken. Acting upon this golden rule, he one night entered a garden, in which were suspended, for the purpose of drying, a variety of clothes; and as he could not find any cabbage or other succulents, he very gravely sat himself down to a cold dinner, and eat up a pair of short breeches, two shirts, and an under-petticoat.

In his manners, Sim Field's Horse was not the most prepossessing; he had not been educated in the Chesterfield school, but had secured the earliest rudiments of his education at the sand bank academy. If you approached him in the most civil manner, he would treat you unkindly, with lopped down ears, as much as to say, what do you want here; get out of my way, I'll have none of your company. Although old and ugly, he was remarkably active; he could kick as high as a small house; and the feats of his agility are still fresh in our memory, and our mind's eye.

But the old bald-faced horse, was constitutionally a rascal; he had ignoble blood in his veins, and was destined for an unhappy end.

One night after he had been relieved from the sand cart, and cast upon the world, he started upon a predatory excursion, after corn and cabbage, and soon fell upon a garden situated in the neighborhood of our father's residence, and did more damage among the cucumbers, squashes and cranberry beans; and then by the base act, though not the first, provoked his ultimate execution. The owner of the garden, made a long and a loud complaint against the offending animal, and it was resolved by those whom he had injured, that he should die:—his fate was sealed—the warrant of death was in the hands of the executioner—all things were prepared—and each and all rejoiced, that the common enemy of the Point was to be put out of existence.

Poor old horse! had he known what was preparing for him, he would have kept out of the way, and thus escaped premeditated vengeance. But unconscious of danger, on the night of the 10th of August, 1812, the old rascal, after having been relieved from his labors at the sand cart, and received the last kick of his master; started upon his usual nocturnal predatory excursion, and like a fool, entered the same garden that he had preyed upon the night previous. This was just what his enemies wanted—they entrapped him, muzzled him—conveyed him to a spot of country adjacent to Brown's woods, where they put an end to all his mischief, rascality, sorrows, joys and hopes, by drawing a sharp instrument across his throat, and letting his life out.

Thus perished the bald-faced horse—the greatest scoundrel that ever existed, and left nothing behind him to perpetuate his memory, but the recollection of his acts of villainy. But though he supported the character of a scoundrel, he was entitled to the pity of the world, since his villainy was the result of the consequences, of a mistaken and mis-directed early education. He was hated by all who knew him; and not a man on earth gave him credit for a solitary good action.

There are three things, respecting which mankind are very apt to err in their dealings—Time, Health and Money. In the first place, they purchase a useless quantity of the third, at an enormous expense of the first; and then they call in the doctor, and bargain to give him so much of the third for a recovery of the second, but he is unable to gratify their wishes, for Death stands by the bedside of the foolish miscalculators; and then, oh how willingly would they give all they have amassed of the third, for but a small portion more of the first.

True religion is the source of happiness, the support of society, and the dying man's consolation. It is the guide of youth, and the stay of old age. It is the fairest flower that opens on earth, the sweetest incense that ascends to the skies.

On the 20th of May, the Hon. Mr. FOOT, of Connecticut, very sensibly presented to the United States Senate the grounds of his proposed Resolution for enquiry on the subject of our Western lands. From Mr. Foot's speech on that occasion, we extract a part directed to the exposure of Proscriptive Tyranny:

"In my opinion *the President has not the power of removal from office, because he has not the power to appoint*, and a lesser power cannot remove an officer appointed by a greater power, without that power is specially granted by a power equal to the appointing power. I admit that the President, during the recess of the Senate, by virtue of his general executive power, and his obligation to see the laws faithfully executed, may suspend an officer, in cases of extreme necessity, until the Senate are convened, but this is a mere suspension—no vacancy "*happens*" within the meaning of the Constitution by such suspension, and it is not in the power of the President to fill such vacancy under the Constitution; it becomes his duty to inform the Senate of the misconduct of such officer, and, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," to make the removal and fill the vacancy; and no officer is removed from office, and no vacancy exists, until the Senate, by their vote, "advise and consent to the appointment of a successor, agreeably to the nomination"—by which act they approve of and make the removal, and create the vacancy, by the joint act of the President and Senate, which is made the appointing power by the Constitution. Will it be claimed that the Senate alone can remove from office, except by impeachment, and if one branch of the power cannot do it, except by a special grant of that power by Congress.

With respect to vacancies in the recess of the Senate, the sole power of the President "to fill such vacancies, to the end of the next session," depends upon the construction of the word "happen." What is its meaning? "To come by chance or accident." Does a forcible removal by the President come within this definition? It will not, and cannot be claimed. It is not a vacancy which "happens" within the meaning of the letter of the Constitution. This point has been settled by the Senate in the case of Mr. Lanman, a Senator from Connecticut, whose term expired on the 3d March, 1825. The Senate was convened by special call of the President, on the 4th March. The Legislature of Connecticut, not being in session, the Governor of Connecticut made a temporary appointment, and forwarded a commission, under this provision of the Constitution—"if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."—After a full debate, the Senate decided, by a large vote, that Mr. Lanman was not entitled to a seat, upon the ground that, although there was a vacancy, the vacancy had not "happened" within the meaning of the Constitution.—This appears to me to be a much stronger case than the one under consideration. In the case of Mr. Lanman the vacancy occurred by the expiration of the term of his office. A vacancy actually existed—and the only question was, how this vacancy had occurred; and, although there was a vacancy, the Senate would not permit the vacancy to be filled by the Executive, on the ground that the vacancy did not "happen." What is the present case? Had these vacancies "happened" by casualty or accident? No. There was no vacancy, but the President endeavors—yes, he attempts to make a vacancy *happen*, by a forcible removal of the officer! Comment cannot be necessary—the bare statement is sufficient to satisfy every unprejudiced mind, that such vacancy does not "happen;" and, of course, by the decision of the Senate in the other case, it is not in the power of the President to fill such vacancy, under the provision of the Constitution, viz: "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate." Sir, being precisely the same language as in the case of Mr. Lanman; and, sir, among those who voted in the negative, on the resolution to permit Mr. Lanman to take his seat, there appears the name of General Jackson, the present President of the U. States! The doctrine contended for by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Livingston] has, I believe, met with few supporters. There are but few, even of his political friends, I trust, who are willing, by such concessions to the Executive, as he has made, to surrender at once all the rights of the Senate. He suggested that the President has the "perpetual power of appointment"—that when the Senate has rejected his nominations, he can fill the vacancies existing *after* the expiration of the session of the Senate. Such a doctrine leads at once to absolute and despotic power in the President, and can never be tolerated by a Republican people. With my impressions, it certainly cannot be expected, that I should vote for the confirmation of any nomination, made in place of any one who is declared by the President to have been removed, unless information is given of the causes for which, in the opinion of the President, a removal has become necessary; as I hold it to be the duty of the Senate to inquire into these causes, to enable it to decide correctly, whether the public interest requires a removal. And further, that the President cannot create, or cause a vacancy to "happen," by removing an officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and more especially immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, or under any circumstances, without the advice and consent of the Senate for the removal; since the same power is necessary to remove as to appoint.

There is not a Senator on this floor, nor an individual in this nation, of any respectability of character and friend to the country, who will say, that the President has the right to use this power to gratify his malice, or caprice, or to purchase "golden opinions." But, sir, there are some, and I regret to see it, who have advanced sentiments on this subject, which are well calculated to encourage the most monstrous abuse of this power. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Woodbury] was understood to say, "that every officer who differed in political sentiment, or opposed the election of a Chief Magistrate, from a sense of decency, ought to retire; and if he did not, he had no reason to complain if he was turned out of office." This, I believe, was at one period the New York doctrine; but certainly a doctrine inconsistent with the rights of private opinion, hostile to the best interests of the country; and dangerous, if not wholly destructive of civil liberty. Sir, I pronounce without hesitation, that *any citizen who dares not exercise his elective franchise, independently, is a slave! and any one who would punish a man for the free exercise of this right, is a tyrant!* It matters not by what name he is called. If this is republican doctrine, I have not yet learned it in more than thirty years' experience. Let us examine this doctrine fairly and candidly, and see its results. The picture is before us. Look at the hordes of hungry office-hunters, surrounding the quarters of General Jackson, on his arrival in this city, previous to his entering on the duties of his office. In the front rank, marshalled, the *hireling editors of newspapers! retailers of slander!* pressing on with their bills, and demanding payment; and threatening to turn their tremendous engines against the successful candidate, *if their* bills are protested, or are not promptly paid! About fifty of this class have received their reward!! In the dark ages the purse and the sword were considered amply sufficient to secure the "sceptre." In modern times the press must be subsidized! Sir, why was this tremendous rush of hungry leeches, and desperate fortune hunters, to the city of Washington, during the last winter? Nothing of this kind was ever witnessed on any former occasion! Could these creatures produce the bond? *Did they labor for hire? Were they promised their reward?* Sir, the laborers on a canal were never more punctual in their attendance on Saturday evening, to receive their wages for their week's labor.

Such a system of rewards and punishments is calculated to debase the moral sense of the community! It is a regular system of Bribery and Corruption! If proscription, for the free exercise of the elective franchise, and the distribution of the offices as rewards, is to be the order of the day, farewell Liberty—she soon takes her flight from the abodes of men.

Some removals made by Mr. Jefferson have been quoted, to justify the system of proscription for difference of opinion. Mr. J. disclaimed the principle: he expressly declared, "*the right of private opinion shall never be invaded by me*"—and when several attempts were made in Connecticut and in Delaware, to procure the removal of his political opponents, he declined; the reasons for removal were expressly assigned by him. Let the parallel be drawn between the administration of Mr. Jefferson and the present administration—between the present and all preceding administrations, and view the contrast! In one year more removals have been made than within the fifty preceding! And the worst and most dangerous feature in this case, is, that they have been without any cause assigned: and when the causes have been sought, none have been found; they have been refused, except in one or two cases. Where a cause has been assigned (in one instance) it has been of a character, which in my judgment might have been refused with much more credit to the person making the removal, viz. that "the head of a department, and one in which large sums of money are disbursed, should have those about him, in whom he could place perfect confidence," that they would not keep a vigilant watch over his official conduct—is it come to this? Where are your guards about the public Treasury? Must every clerk in the office be your political and personal friend—your menial servant, who breathes by your permission? Sir, this is a very dangerous doctrine. It is the doctrine of the midnight assassin—the highway robber. He selects his friend in whom he can place confidence, that he shall not be betrayed! And must the same selection be made in your departments? Under such a system, how long can public confidence be retained? If the sword is suspended by a thread over the subaltern officer, who dares expose malfeasance in the head? Where is the difference between such a system, and the Lettres de Cachet, or the Inquisition? Your liberties are gone forever.

But, sir, removals of clerks in the departments, is without precedent in this or any other country. In the highest party times, no such removals have heretofore been made! And although much individual distress has been produced by other removals—widows and orphans left destitute and without bread; yet such cases of distress are light, compared with some of these—but an appeal to sympathy is useless.

Although great confusion has been produced by the removal of Postmasters, and the public interest may be *not a little* jeopardized by the changes in the Collectors, and other receivers of public monies, the most palpable loss to the public has accrued from the removals in the public offices. The Retrenchment Committee verily believed some of these departments might be reduced! What answer do you receive from the Reformers? Oh, no! We want more clerks! We cannot keep our accounts without "the aid of Congress." No talents or skill can adjust them "without the interposition of Congress," says your 4th Auditor—and further this same Auditor, lately editor or printer of a newspaper, in speaking of one of his brother editors, says, "it is just to the present Comptroller to state, that he has made every effort to change the mode of keeping his books, to make them present the *truth*." Here sir, we have, in a document accompanying the President's message, the important and interesting fact, that a new officer, late editor, is very gravely and seriously puzzling his wits to make his books "*present the truth*." "No talents or skill, (of editors probably, as he speaks of his own knowledge) can adjust their accounts without the aid of Congress." Do they calculate that Congress has the power to make an editor a good accountant?

But, sir, the evil resulting from the removal of experienced accountants in their offices, to give place to favorites, is manifesting itself in the loud and incessant complaints of those who come to settle their accounts at these Departments—confusion and loss of papers and vouchers, long and tedious detentions, have disappointed many who have settled their accounts before without embarrassment or delay. And, sir, there is good ground to fear, that this prophecy of the 4th Auditor, will soon become matter of history, and such confusion ensue in these offices, as to require the aid of Congress, if not the "*sponge*" to restore order.

One word, sir, on the right of removing faithful officers. Has not the officer in your Department a right to presume, when he receives an appointment to an office, not limited by any law, that he shall be continued during good behaviour? When no removal has ever been made except for cause? And is it not a violation of good faith to remove a faithful and competent officer without cause?

By the act limiting the term of office to four years, a provision is indeed made, "removable at pleasure;" but can it be claimed that this power is given in express terms? It can only be construed to the pleasure of the appointing power—the principal object of that law was to secure a faithful accountability in the officers, as is evident from its embracing those officers only to whom the public moneys were entrusted—the effect, however, is to limit the term of office—to leave a vacancy in every office during each Presidential term, and certainly supersedes any necessity of removals, for the purpose of filling such vacancies with the political friends of the President, if such be his object. And under this act the term of the office being fixed, the incumbent can have no claim to re-appointment, over any of his fellow-citizens, except from his faithful discharge of duty; but, sir, a removal (except for misconduct) cannot but be viewed as a breach of good faith on the part of Government; it is in the nature of a contract for four year's service, and on the faithful performance by the officer, the Government is bound in good faith to fulfil on its part.

But, sir, there is one view of this case which is of serious import, as involving the power, the right and duty of the Senate. Take for example, the cases of the Treasurer of the United States, the District Attorney in Connecticut, and the Collector of the port of New Orleans. These officers were nominated by the Senate, and confirmed during the last session of Congress. Two of these officers were appointed for four years. An attempt was made to postpone the nominations until the fourth of March, which failed; and the nominations were confirmed by a full, if not a unanimous vote. The Senate continued in session until informed by the President he had no further communication to make, and almost immediately after the adjournment, these officers are removed. I leave this subject by proposing the following questions, which I shall leave for the Senate and for the public to decide. Was it competent for the President to make these removals without cause? Was it respectful to the Senate? What check has the Senate over appointments, if the President can remove all the officers appointed under the Constitution immediately after adjournment? Let these questions be duly considered by the Senate. Has the honest and faithful discharge of duty no claim on public confidence? Are 12,000 offices, in the gift of the President, to be used as bribes, or rewards for political panders? Are the little knots of self-created committees to single out the objects of Executive proscription and vengeance, and divide the spoils among themselves and their associates? It is matter of surprise that so many appointments should be made of those who are bankrupt in fortune and in character? How long can you expect men of integrity and moral worth to fill responsible stations? Has the question been, 'Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?' Or is the question, what service has he rendered, or can he render, to the dominant party? And what compensation does he deserve in payment for the past, or to ensure his aid for the future?

Are these the principles upon which the American Government is to be administered? Are the rights and liberties of twelve millions of people in no danger? Is there not a redeeming spirit in the people? Must the tree of liberty, planted by our fathers, and watered and nourished with their tears and their blood, which has so long flourished and overshadowed this happy country, wither and die in our hands, without one effort for its protection?"

BY LATE MAILS.

JACKSON IN PHILADELPHIA.—We learn by gentlemen from Philadelphia last evening, that the excitement arising from the capricious conduct of the General, in pardoning one of the Mail Robbers, is beyond all precedent and almost belief. The numerous hickory poles, which "like tall bullies pointing to the skies," so lately "reared their heads" in many parts of the city, and particularly the suburbs, are now prostrated. Not one of them is to be seen, and the places which once knew them now know them no more. The tavern signs too, which designated one house as the "Jackson hall," and another as the "Jackson house," and a third as the Jackson hotel, have all vanished, most of them have been sacrificed upon the fire which the poles have made, and the few that remain have been turned "topsy turvy," and here and there Jackson and his Horse are seen with their heels uppermost! On Saturday a crowd collected in the Northern Liberties, opposite a splendid sign of *Jackson*, lately painted by Woodside. It was demanded of the Tavern keeper, who pleaded the sum it had just cost him, as the only reason why he was unwilling immediately to demolish it. The sum however, thirty-five dollars, was immediately raised and paid to its owner, who willingly handed it over to ignominy and derision. It was first dragged through the streets amidst the hootings of the populace, and finally shared the fate of scores of its counterparts. In the place of it now stands a portrait of HENRY CLAY, with the borrowed but significant motto—'REFORM.'—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY.—When our Monday's paper was distributed with a paragraph relating to John Fuller, we were not aware that he had voluntarily surrendered himself to the Cashier of the Bank. We have since been informed, that about three o'clock on Monday morning, he had sealed up and directed to Mr. Frothingham upwards of thirty-nine thousand dollars, and proceeded himself to a place from which to take his departure from the city, being apprehensive he could no longer conceal himself therein. But on his way, consideration "like a guardian angel" came, and suggested to him it would be better to submit to the laws, than wander a fugitive from justice, without a place on the earth whereon to rest the sole of his foot. He accordingly turned towards his own house, awoke his family, sent for Mr. Frothingham, delivered him the money, and asked Mr. F. to go with him to Mr. Badlam, under keeper of the prison, to whom he delivered up himself about day-light and went into gaol as a voluntary prisoner. In due course, a warrant from the Police Court, and another from the District Judge of the United States District Court, were served upon him, and he was held for examination. At 10 o'clock yesterday he was brought into the United States Court, before the Hon. John Davis, and Messrs. G. Blake and D. Webster appeared as solicitors and Counsellors of the U. States Bank, and Mr. S. D. Parker was retained as Counsel for the prisoner. After reading the complaint, Mr. Blake stated that the Counsel of the Bank wished the aid and direction of the United States Attorney (Mr. Andrew Dunlap,) who was absent for a few days from the city, and he moved that the examination of the prisoner might be deferred until Mr. Dunlap's return. The Counsel of the prisoner consenting, no further proceedings were had in Court, and the prisoner was remanded.—*Boston Com. Gazette.*

From the Boston Centinel, July 10.

EXAMINATION OF FULLER.

In the District Court, present His Honour Judge Davis, yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, John Fuller was brought up for examination, on a charge of embezzling money of the U. S. Branch Bank of this city. On the part of the United States, appeared the District Attorney,—and S. D. Parker, Esq., for the prisoner.—The examination had commenced when we arrived, but we collected in substance as follows: Mr. Frothingham, Cashier of the Bank, stated, that on Monday morning, at about 1 o'clock, he was called up by Mr. Joel Smith, who had been placed in Fuller's house as an officer, to have custody of the furniture, &c., there under attachment, and informed that Fuller was at his own house, prepared to surrender. Messrs. Frothingham and Smith forthwith repaired to the house, and found Fuller.

It appeared that Fuller had entered his house about the middle of Sunday night,—fatigued & much agitated, and requested Smith to assist and protect him, as we understood had been stated, in the early part of the examination.—Mr. Smith at once endeavored to persuade him to surrender himself, to which, after some parley, he consented, and agreed to remain in the house, (in which there was none but females or children, besides Mr. Smith) till Mr. S. should apprise Mr. Frothingham, which was done, as above stated. From the time of the discovery of the robbery, till this night, Fuller had been in this city secluded in three or four different houses or places.

At that time 39,000 and some odd hundred dollars of the bank's money was restored, and on Thursday evening last 2005 dollars more were refunded,—making all the money extracted from the Bank but about 600 dollars, not accounted for.

The extent of the remaining deficiency to the Bank then, is in money, secured by Custom House Bonds, to the amount of about 15,000 dollars: to cover which in part, the Bank have his own bondsmen,—say his mother-in-law in the sum of $4000, and Mr. —— in the sum of 3000—7000 in all, which is deemed secure.—The loss of the Bank will thus be limited to $9000, and some part of this is *outlawed* or within the reach of the statute of limitations for 3 years in such cases. Fuller admitted the correctness of all the foregoing, and thus far he seems disposed to plead guilty at the trial, which will occur in October next.

The only question to be disposed of by the Court, was in regard to the amount of bail on which he was to go at large till October. It was suggested by the District Attorney that he was not entitled to bail, inasmuch as he had admitted his own guilt, whereas the object and propriety of admitting an accused person to go at large, rested on the supposition that he might prove his innocence at the trial: in this case the guilt was admitted, and there was not so much propriety in his going at large at all.

In reply to this, George Blake, Esq. [illegible] director of the Bank and its Solicitor, briefly stated, that as the prisoner had surrendered himself, and all the cash in his possession, the Bank as prosecutors felt disposed to be as lenient as possible, consistent with the satisfaction of justice. Moreover it appeared that Fuller had taken money from the bank in small sums at various times, and had appropriated it to himself, with the intention of refunding it at a future time, but that the recent change made in the place of deposit of the Custom House funds, from the Branch Bank to the Commonwealth Bank, had rendered a sudden and immediate settlement of the accounts necessary; not being able to meet this unexpected emergency, Fuller was not able to refund the cash which he had derived from the U. S. Bonds, passing through his hands, and appropriated to his own use. On these, and some other considerations connected with the unfortunate situation of his family, Mr. Blake, in behalf of the Bank, hoped that the court would fix the amount of bail as low as would consist with the great ends of justice.

Mr. Parker stated from the prisoner, that in his present situation it would be difficult to procure bail to a large amount.

Judge Davis stated that as the punishment of the offence was limited to within ten years imprisonment, with discretion of the court, and as the time spent in prison before trial, was always taken into consideration in passing sentence—it would be of little moment to the prisoner whether he were confined or at large in the interim between now and October. He therefore considered it to be a duty he owed to the public, to fix the amount of bail, not below $30,000, and the bonds were accordingly ordered to that amount.

The recent advance in the price of wool has given an energy to the business of the country which we have not witnessed before for a long time. Money circulates briskly, in large quantities and a heavy hearted farmer is scarcely to be met with. A demand is beginning to be felt. But now they are felt we hope they may be appreciated and that none may be disposed any longer to quarrel with their best friend. 'Tis true our farmers who did not duly consider the state of the market had some apparent cause for impatience; but the fact has been that the largest importations of woolens ever made, were made in the winter of 1828 in anticipation of the tariff into a market already filled to the brim.—These together with the gradual importations since made were not to be consumed in one year or two, and have been the sole cause of the great depression in the price of wool and cloths.—*N. H. Post.*

OPINIONS VS. PRACTICE.—In 1822, John Randolph, in the House of Representatives, spoke as follows:

"Sir, what can the country do for me? As for power, what charm can it have for one like me? If power had been my object, I must have been less sagacious than my worst enemies have represented me to be, if I had not obtained it. Was it office? What, sir; to drudge in your laboratories in the departments, *or be at the tail of your corps diplomatique in Europe?* [Exiled to Siberia.] Alas! Sir, in my condition *a cup of cold water would be more acceptable.* What can the country give me that I do not possess in the confidence of such constituents as no man ever had before? I can retire to my old patrimonial trees, where I may see the sun rise and set in peace. * * * I shall retire upon my resources—I will go back to the bosom of my constituents. And shall I give up them and this? And for what? For the heartless amusements and vapid pleasures and tarnished honors of this abode of splendid misery, of shabby splendor? for a clerkship in the war office, *or a Foreign Mission, to dance attendance abroad, instead of at home*—or even for a department itself? Sir, thirty years make sad changes in man. I feel that I hang to existence by a single hair—the sword of Damocles is suspended over me."

Who consents to dangle at the tail of the corps diplomatique in Europe. Honest John, thou art fallen!—*Alex. Gaz.*

STRANGE ATTEMPT AT MURDER!!—A few nights since, as one of the officers of the customs of this district was about retiring to bed, in one of our public houses, he was alarmed by the report of a musket or pistol, apparently very near him: the ball of which grazed his head—knocked him over and put out his light. He hallowed murder! murder! lustily, which brought the landlord and others to his rescue. They could perceive no one in the room but the wounded man: neither could they smell powder, but he still vociferated that he was wounded and called their attention to the *blood*, that was trickling down his face. The assassin was at last discovered secreted in the bar-room, and proved to be a—*ginger beer bottle* that, by the aid of a warm day, had worked its contents up to the desperate resolution of attempting the life of a worthy man. It is needless to add that it was the cork that hit him, and what he supposed blood was the beer that so unceremoniously followed the cork.—*Eastport Pa.*

HAIL STORM.—There was a violent hail storm at Pittsfield, Ms. and vicinity, on the 30th ult. Some of the stones were seven inches in circumference. The Pontoosuc factory was much damaged. About 2500 panes of glass were broken in the factory and buildings adjacent.—Whole fields of grain were cut down. Much damage was also done at New Lebanon. The stage from Hudson to New Lebanon was overtaken by the storm and the hail stones were so large that the driver's hands were badly cut by them—so much so that he could not manage his horses. They turned out of the road, and were stopped by a fence which prevented them from doing any injury. This is the fourth hail storm that has occurred in that vicinity within three weeks.

A suggestion to be considered.—In the vituperative and fulminatory articles published respecting "church & state," no mention is ever made of the Papacy, which are the only persons that always have, now do, and ever necessarily must contend for the union of their despotism with the state. Why is this? The only solution of the otherwise inexplicable mystery is, that in whatever publication or form those outcries and falsehoods may be inserted, the Jesuit arch deceivers are the authors of the whole—and it is an undeniable fact, that nearly all the odious tirades which are inserted in the periodicals of N. York, emanate from those corrupters and destroyers of the church and the world.—*Protestant.*

It appears, from the Philadelphia papers, that great excitement prevails in that city, arising from the pardoning, by the President of the U. States, of Wilson, the mail robber, whilst he suffered Porter to be executed. The U. States Marshal, in an official notice, after complimenting the citizens for their good order on the day of execution, says:

"It only remains now for all good citizens to endeavor to allay the present excitement, and it is sincerely to be hoped that opinions may be suspended until the whole truth of the matter be explained. It ought to be generally known, that Wilson, whom the President has thought proper to reprieve, when he was first taken made a full confession and statement of all the circumstances of the mail robbery, upon which the others were taken; and without any reference to the merits of the offenders, it has always been the policy of the law to favor the informer. Upon this ground, and many other representations made to him, the President, in his soundest discretion, thought proper to mitigate his punishment; and there can be no doubt, but when all the mitigating circumstances shall be fully known, the act of the President will be appreciated accordingly."

NEW ECHOTA, June 26.

We have received a short Cherokee communication, written by order of a town meeting in Coosewaytee, expressing the feelings entertained by the people of that place, in regard to the present state of affairs. They tell us they are still united and firm in their purpose to continue on the land of their fathers. It may be a matter of interest to our friends and foes to know the state of feeling in other parts of the nation, and whether there has been any discernible change in that feeling since the passage of the Indian bill. We cannot as yet speak definitively. We apprehend, however, that the Cherokees will continue to be pretty stubborn.—Those with whom we have conversed, and from whom we have heard, are determined to stay and see whether there is not a remedy in the judiciary of the United States. When that is ascertained, it will be time enough, they say, to come to some other determination. Those therefore who think that the decision of Congress need only be made known to the Cherokees and they will go, are under a great mistake. We speak of the great body of the nation. *Cherokee Phœnix.*

JEFFERSON'S OPINIONS.—Those who have been in the habit of paying great deference to the opinions of the late President Jefferson, will probably read with interest, the following extracts from a letter written by him in 1823, and recently published.—*Mass. Spy.*

"You ask my opinion of the American System. Relative to that somewhat absorbing question, I should hope, that the whole of my past life and policy had given a satisfactory reply. I have always been of opinion, that the people of this nation should manufacture all the fabrics that their exigencies demand, if they can do so, and that they can do so without applying to the workshops of England, France and Germany, who will doubt? Cottons and woollens, we make in rare abundance, and of a quality quite good enough to answer all our wants and demands; why then should we travel to Europe for our supplies? For our silks and fine linens we must, for some time to come, go to the workshops of Europe; but I apprehend that the day is not far distant when even they will be manufactured by native industry."

"As for Mr. Clay, I consider him to be *one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen that the country has ever produced*, and, should I live many years longer, I hope to see him hold the place of chief executive of the American republic. His career, thus far in life, has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country whilst engaged in her cause, which would ornament the brightest place in the escutcheon of the most favored statesman of any age or nation."

The expectation seems to have been entertained, to some extent at least, in England as well as in this country, that in the event of the King's death, the new sovereign would, from personal, or some other considerations, make a thorough change of cabinet ministers. It has been supposed that the Duke of Wellington was particularly unpopular with the Duke of Clarence, in consequence of the measure which drove the latter to quit his place at the head of the Admiralty. The following extract of a letter to a gentleman now in this city, whose correspondence in England is of an extensive and highly respectable character, discountenances the idea of such a change.

"LONDON, May 21st.

"I am sorry to tell you that the King is in a hopeless state, and his death is daily expected. The consequences of this event have been anticipated during these last weeks, particularly [illegible] and there is every reason to believe that the Ministry, which is very popular, will not be changed."

We do not know what political sentiments the Duke of Clarence has entertained. But we have never been convinced that he would, upon his succession to the throne, displace the cabinet, and form an entire new ministry. The present cabinet appear to be popular; they certainly command large majorities in both houses of Parliament. If they were to be removed on the death of the King, it would seem necessary to dissolve the Parliament also, and to have recourse to a new election—measures which a new sovereign, unless under the influence of a strong necessity, would not be very likely to adopt. Nor do we see any important political reasons for resorting to such a course. There does not seem to be any great object before the nation, even in the view of the opposition, that would require it; and there are many which we can imagine that would be opposed to its adoption.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the Hartford Observer.

STATE TEMPERANCE RECORD.

Reported for the first year.

From Hartford County,		34	Societies,	4,292
N. Haven	do.	23	do.	3,355
Litchfield	do.	30	do.	2,457
Fairfield	do.	7	do.	574
N. London	do.	21	do.	2,534
Windham	do.	19	do.	2,708
Tolland	do.	14	do.	1,583
Middlesex	do.	20	do.	3,431
			Total,	22,532
For the second year.				
Additional from Hartford County,				284
do. from Tolland	do.			349
			Total,	23,145

It is desirable that the Secretaries of the County Temperance Societies should collect and publish a correct account of their increase of numbers. And it is hoped that every Temperance Society in the state, will make, now at the commencement of the second year, a vigorous and spirited effort, to gain an enrollment of every individual who has adopted the principle of abstinence, who belong to no Temperance Society. Their union and pledge are exceedingly important. Two hundred thousand, says Dr. Edwards, belong to the Temperance Societies in the United States. Two hundred thousand witnesses to the excellence of the abstinence principle. They are sending conviction through the world. Distillers and venders see that the business which has carried sorrow and woe thro' the earth, must fail. Let the work of enrollment go on. It does what nothing else can do. It is without objection except to him who is determined to use strong drink, and thus expose himself and his family to ruin. Let Connecticut, now well organized to this important work, press forward. Let all her enlightened sons and daughters be persuaded to declare to the world, that they will be free from the tyranny and the scourges of the most loathsome and heaven provoking abomination.

J. MARSH, *Secretary.*

The following notice is published in the Charleston papers, with a request that the northern papers should publish it:—

A CARD.—The Postmaster suggests to those persons who write by mail, the propriety of closing their letters with wafers, and not to use sealing wax during warm weather, as the latter melts and defaces the letter to which it is affixed, as well as the adjoining letters to which it adheres, and sometimes nearly destroys its superscription. Scarcely a mail is opened in Summer that this is not the case with several letters, especially when from a distant place, and closely packed.

From the Boston Com. Gazette, July 9.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—London papers to the 22d of May, and Liverpool to the 24th, have been received at New York by the packet Silas Richards. The King's health does not seem after all to have experienced any material amendment. The London correspondent of the Liverpool Albion says, that in the city as little hope as ever prevails of his recovering perfectly from the disorder, and the Globe while stating that His Majesty was much better as compared with his state of a few days previous, says that "confident hopes of his permanent recovery are not entertained." The bulletin issued from Windsor Castle on the 21st May, says—"The King's symptoms continue favorable, but his Majesty has passed a bad night:" That issued on the 22d is in these words—"The King's symptoms remain the same; his Majesty has passed a better night."

Among the inquiries after the health of the King, on the 20th May, the American Minister is named. On the same day the American Minister transacted business at the Foreign office.

We understand, says the Brighton Gazette, that the Ganges, 84 guns, is to be fitted out forthwith at Portsmouth, for the purpose of conveying Prince Leopold to Greece. She will be accompanied by the Pallas, Captain Fitzclarence.

The papers announce that a change had actually taken place in the French cabinet, that M. de Chabrol, Minister of Finance, had resigned, that M. de Montbel, hitherto Minister of the Home Department, had succeeded him, and that the place of Montbel is supplied by M. de Peyronnet. M. Courvoisier, Minister of the Judicial Department, retires to make way for M. Chantelauze. The prices of stocks were depressed only a half per cent. in consequence.—The French opposition papers are full of confident anticipations of success in the approaching election.

Both M. de Peyronnet and M. Chantelauze are ultra-royalists, and Peyronnet is particularly disliked by the liberals. His appointment seems to have increased the exasperation against the French Ministry. The Board of the "Direction of bridges, highways and mines," has been abolished, and a new Board has been appointed with the title of "Department of Public Works," at the head of which is placed Baron Capelle, late prefect of the department of Seine et Oise. This is thought to indicate an intention on the part of the ministry to devote more of its attention to internal improvements than previous administrations have done since the time of Bonaparte. The story that Villele was to be taken into the Ministry, does not appear to have any foundation.

On the same day, Mr. Huskisson presented a petition from the merchants engaged in the trade with Mexico, praying that the House would adopt some measures to induce the Spanish government to desist from carrying its expeditions from Cuba against Mexico. In a speech introducing the petition, he said that the political views of the United States, in his opinion, looked to the possession of the Island of Cuba, and to an enlargement of its territory on the side of Mexico, and instanced the purchase of Louisiana and the Floridas as examples to show the desire of the North American Republic to aggrandize itself by extending its limits. He observed that the British government should do something for its commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico, and begin by putting Cuba out of dispute.

Mr. Peel replied at some length, and at the close touched upon the views of the U. States. On this very important and delicate point, he said he hoped that the republic possessing free institutions, and some of the finest institutions in the world, would feel that the institutions of Mexico corresponded with their own, and that if by any act of theirs they should incapacitate Mexico from defending herself, they would inflict an injury on that liberty and independence which were of a part with the constitution of their own free country. The minister who represented the United States in England, he believed to be as honorable a man as ever breathed, and certainly from the declarations which had been received on all hands, it would appear that his right honorable friend was wrong in supposing that there was any intention on the part of the United States to avail themselves of the situation of the South American provinces.

An agreeable piece of information, says the London Courier, may be gathered from Sir R. Peel's speech, namely, that the British government is determined that an end shall be put to the piratical horrors which have arisen in consequence of the protracted hostilities between Spain and the new states. We therefore anticipate a speedy acknowledgement on the part of Spain, of the independence of her former colonies.

From the N. Y. Spec.

From Colombia. The following letter is from a highly respectable source, and we anticipate that ere many months, developements will be made, which, to some people, will be of a startling character. Since the return of Gen. Harrison, the reader will have seen that this gentleman has on all occasions treated Mr. Moore, his successor, with marked courtesy and forbearance—nay, at the dinner given him at Cincinnati, Gen. H. had the magnanimity to toast him. And yet, from the information in our possession, we entertain not a particle of doubt, that the letters received in this city, puffing Mr. Moore, and casting aspersions upon Gen. Harrison, have been written by, or with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. Moore himself:

Extract of a Letter dated Bogota, 14th of May, 1830.

"Since the election of President and Vice President, Congress has dissolved and its members are returning to their respective homes.—Gen. Bolivar left us on the morning of the 8th, accompanied by a guard. In his suite General Garcia del Rio, Francisco Martin, and lots of Generals.

"It is currently reported here, that General Urdaneta some time since, expressed his regret for the harsh measures he had been induced to adopt to force Consul Gen. Henderson, General Harrison, &c. out of the country. He attributed his proceedings on that occasion to Mr. Moore, whom he gave as the first cause of suspicions against those gentlemen of participation in Cordova's conspiracy—and unequivocally charged him with the fabrication of the '*assassination story*.' All this, however, is most positively contradicted by Mr. Moore. Be it as it may, this affair cannot now remain much longer enveloped in mystery. I hope in a short time to be enabled to write to you more fully upon the subject."

AFFAIRS OF COLOMBIA.—Extract of a letter from a creditable source, dated Bogota, 20th April, 1830, communicated for the New York American:

"Mr. Turner, our new Minister, has been in this capital some time; and is now, by the directions of his Government, investigating the causes of the late extraordinary proceedings against Mr. Henderson. No one entertains a doubt but that Mr. H. will come out, as pure as refined gold. This, I am sure, will please you, as his case and that of your friend Gen. Harrison, is so nearly connected. How does it happen that John Bull has got the start of your government in sifting this matter? Mr. Henderson leaves Carthagena, in July for England, via. New York, where you may have an opportunity of seeing him. He leaves not on account

of the vile intrigues which were intended to have ruined him, but from a fixed determination of the British Government to abolish Consulates General in South America."

Effects of the Tariff.—During the year ending September, 1828, as appears by an article which we saw a few days since in the New York Courier and Enquirer, the exports from the United States of our own growth, produce and manufacture, that is, of the products of our fisheries, forests, farms, plantations, workshops and factories, were $50,669,669. The increased tariff took effect in the summer of that year. The same exports during the year ending last September, amounted to $55,700,195; making an increase of more than FIVE MILLIONS of dollars in a single year, under the *withering effects* of the wicked tariff, which went into operation in the summer of 1828. Let us see how the farmers, the grain growers have fared since this grinding tariff. In the year ending September, 1828, the flour and biscuit exported amounted to $4,464,764, and in 1829 these exports were $5,978,920, making a difference of over a million and a half of dollars increase in favor of the farmers in flour alone. We need not ask how the shipping interest has weathered it, for if we have exported more, the shipping interest must have received increased activity, in carrying these productions abroad.

The shipping interest is the last which should complain of the government's extending its protection to the farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, against foreign competition. The shipping interest is itself the child of protection; we keep out that protection which has built a navy, and now at the expense of millions floats a squadron in every sea for its defence—but a protection of discriminating duties and prohibitory regulations, which our merchants' ships have always received from the general government. There was a time when foreign ships did nearly or quite one half of the business of our country: it was before a discriminating duty of a dollar a ton on foreign vessels was imposed by our government, and before we paid bounties and allowances in money from the treasury to encourage our own fishing vessels. These foreign ships were by such and such like regulations driven off, and American ships took their places in our harbors. The mechanics and manufacturers have been, and are now, in part, situated as our ship owners once were, struggling with foreigners; but when we talk of doing by them as we did by the ship owners, that is, protect them, by increased duties on the foreign articles, we are told that will never do, "free trade" will suffer. It must be gratifying, however, to perceive that this will do; and that foreign trade, whether you call it "free" or not, increases under the operation, as the returns of exports first referred to abundantly show.—*New Haven Register.*

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 12.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the packet ship Corinthian, Capt. Chadwick, arrived from London, bringing London papers to the evening of June 1st.

The state of the King's health did not appear to be improved. By all the accounts that we have seen, we should think there was but little probability of his recovery.

The formal refusal of the Prince of Coburg to accept the sovereignty of Greece, excited many remarks in the newspapers. In the ministerial gazettes he was censured. A long list of queries submitted by him to the English Cabinet, were not satisfactorily answered; and he declined the honor. In our judgment, it was the wisest step he could take; and although it may disconcert the plans and policy of the Allied Powers, as it regards its own interests, we cannot doubt that he is better off in England, than he would have been in Greece.

The following are the remarks of the London Courier of the 27th:

"We regret to observe, by the proceedings in the House of Lords of last night, that the unfortunate pendency of Prince Leopold, has a[illegible] parliamentary curse, the speeches of Earl Grey, & his son-in-law, Lord Durham, were not objectionable, and the discussion might have passed off without exciting remark, but Lord Holland not acknowledged, that, although still unacquainted with the Greek documents, he had nevertheless made up his mind to defend Prince Leopold and to condemn Ministers, for in substance his declaration, as will be seen by referring to the debates, was to that effect.

Many considerations render this sudden reconciliation of party affinities an event to be deprecated. The signs of the times in France and our own condition is one of crisis and possibly of change. We had not feared that the infirmity of Prince Leopold's resolution was calculated to have awakened so much sympathy and admiration among the grand old Peers of England; from them we expect a sterner pride. But we shall earnestly watch the course and correspondence of the prodigy, and with one absorbing, entire sentiment—the interests of our country—regarding the characters and professions of men but as hostages for their adherence to those great conservative principles by which danger was so long withstood and masterdom at last achieved. Several of the newspapers, and the general talk of the world, ascribes the vacillations of Prince Leopold to some hope which he is supposed to cherish of being placed at the head of a Regency; and to the excitement produced by this fancy is attributed the fresh blotches and outbreakings of the Whig infection.

The following are the causes of the abdication according to Prince Leopold himself, he has abdicated upon an alleged dissatisfaction of the Greeks with the arrangements of the Allies for their future Government, and their discontent at the boundaries proposed for their State. The former ought not to avail his royal highness in any degree, because he solicited the sovereignty. He was not even requested to accept it, until it had been arranged that he should be appointed. The point as to the boundary, is more calculated to interest the feelings of mankind; for although, as to territory, the arrangement of the Allies is better than what the Greeks are said to desire, yet the moral considerations, arising from the circumstance that the province (Acarnania) proposed to be given up for Euboea, having furnished the largest portion of the army which has fought for the liberties of Greece, are calculated to produce an impressive effect.

And again on the 31st. But it is now necessary to come into the consideration of the cause which places his Royal Highness in the odious light of being liable to be regarded as an instrument of Russia. These, passing over his own infirmity of purpose, are to be found in the letters of the Count Capo d'Istrias, the most extraordinary documents of their kind ever produced. They are too extensive to be quoted, and the force of them cannot be understood from extracts, but we may describe them as urging, with seeming earnestness, the Prince to come to Greece, and then painting with great force the many difficulties he has to encounter—to deter him from coming. It is not new to the Count's correspondence to thus blow hot and cold—nor him to write public letters which shall lead to conclusions the reverse of those which his private communications advocate. In one sentence, by yielding to what we apprehend may be called the representations of the present actual head of the Greek Government, Prince Leopold has played the game of Russia, provided it is the case that Count Capo d'Istrias is in the Russian interest. But if, as we believe the fact to be, the Emperor Nicholas and the Russian Cabinet are, in the whole affair, blameless of intrigue, it is not the less true that Prince Leopold has exposed them to derogatory imputations. That he has embarrassed the connections of Europe, troubled the liberties of Greece, involved this country in difficulties, and laid himself open to contumely and scorn, are circumstances which can neither be questioned nor extenuated.

London, Monday evening, May 21.

Our private information from Paris, states the impression there to be, that Prince Leopold has been a tool in the hands of Russia. It will be seen by our remarks on the sovereignty of Greece, in another column, that there are circumstances in the transactions of his Royal Highness, which lend a coloring to the notion; but beyond the mere constructive possibility of the thing, there is no foundation for the idea. Indeed, of the three allies, from this very circumstance, Russia has the most reason to complain of his Royal Highness. We are likewise informed that Prince Paul of Wirtemberg has had three secret interviews with Prince Polignac, since Prince Leopold's resignation of the Greek sovereignty was known in Paris. The Prince of Hesse Homberg is also mentioned as a candidate for the Principality.

GREECE.—Accounts from Ancona, of the 14th inst. in the German papers, inform us that troubles have broken out in various parts of Greece, and that the President had suddenly gone to Syria, for the purpose of restoring tranquillity and punishing the promoters of a disturbance in that place. By the accounts from Syria itself, the tumult appears to have been one of a popular character, and to have originated in a decree of the Government, dividing the merchants into classes, with certain privileges, against which an opposition was attempted, with a view to assert the maintenance of the liberty of commerce. The President arrived 20th April in a Russian corvette, but tranquillity had been previously restored. An investigation ensued, and several of the ringleaders were placed on board the corvette, and sent to Napoli. There is too much reason to fear, from these accounts, that the President will have great difficulty in putting down commotions which either arise from or are supported by the intrigues of the Greek chiefs, whose co-operation he has not been able to obtain.

FRENCH FLEET FOR ALGIERS.

PARIS, May 28.

The following telegraphic despatches have been received by the Government, from the Maritime Prefect at Toulon:

"May 26, half past 8 o'clock A. M.

"Eleven men of war, 19 frigates, 21 sloops, 15 brigs, 8 steamers, and 54 transports, sailed last night. The second division is just hoisting sail, and the third will take its departure to-morrow. Fine weather, with a gentle breeze from the W.

"May 27, 8 o'clock A. M.

"The second division sailed yesterday, under convoy of the Comete, and consisted of 90 transports. The wind from the west having freshened, the third division cannot leave out, but will sail as soon as it moderates.

"May 27, 12 o'clock.

"The frigate La Duchesse de Berry, just arrived from off Algiers, fell in with Admiral Duperre's squadron, 20 leagues to the S. W. of Toulon. The wind was favorable."

From the Aviso de Toulon of May 22.

A ship from Oran has arrived at Leghorn with the intelligence that 20,000 Bedouin Arabs arrived at Algiers on the 28th of last month, to assist the Dey. These troops have brought their provisions and ammunition with them.—The Dey has presented a large cloak to each of the commanders, in token of his satisfaction.

It is said the Rothschilds have agreed to furnish Turkey with money, to discharge the demands of Russia.

Trade in England had undergone no material alteration. Wool had advanced in price.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JULY 14, 1830.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—We have omitted to notice what appeared to us the unequivocal evidence of [illegible] in the bill which [illegible] close of the session of Congress. But as there appears to be a strange attempt, from various quarters, still to hold up the President as a friend to internal improvements, we must be excused for remarking on the subject at some length. The first act of hostility was the rejection of the Maysville road bill. The reasons assigned for that were given in full, and showed a manifest disposition, by speaking, in general terms, well of a system of internal improvements, not entirely and utterly to break with all the friends of that system, at the same time, by means of exceptions and restrictions, so to narrow down, in individual cases, the exercise of the power, as to answer the purpose of the most complete open hostility to it. He begins, in his reasons for his veto on that bill, by acknowledging that a system that has been adopted by so many successive administrations cannot be regarded as unconstitutional. He however goes on to remark, what in substance is neither more or less than that as we have a national debt, of a few millions of dollars to pay, it does not become us to spend the public money in improving harbors and making roads and canals, and that when the debt is paid, the objects should be national in their character, and not local or merely aiding a state; and on the whole, although he has previously regarded the constitutional question as settled, that in order to satisfy the scruples of some opposers of the system, seems to think that the Constitution should be amended so as to give, in express terms, the power. Under this view of the subject, and regarding the Maysville road as not national in its character, he sends in his veto to the bill.—Now, whether this road was, or was not a national work, and ought to have been opposed by the President or not, is of far less importance than the strange doctrines which accompany the reasons for its rejection. That any sensible man should seriously advance the idea, that owing the small debt which we do, should be any reason for not expending a proper sum in sustaining a system of Internal Improvements, begun and followed up at times when we were still more seriously involved, strikes us as most strange. Such a course in an individual would be considered as a very narrow and mistaken policy. A merchant who should omit to make a judicious and prudent investment in his business, because he had a few bank discounts out, would be considered as unfit for his business; and a landed proprietor, with a regular and large and certain income, who should neglect to make roads and fences on his land, in order to pay up a few petty debts, would be regarded as acting a most singular part. And yet the conduct of both would be wise compared with a government like ours, with its immense resources, stopping the system of improvements to pay, a year sooner, its paltry debt.

The idea too, of having the constitution so amended as to divide the money among the states, would manifestly prevent the completion of any national works where a number of states might be embraced, and render, what the President affects to dislike, these merely local and state works the only works projected, and the whole system disjointed and incomplete. It is strange too, that when he has proceeded on the ground that the constitutional question was settled by long practice under it since the foundation of the government, that it is necessary, at this late hour, to amend the constitution itself to satisfy the opposers of the system. A course which, if carried through, would keep Congress all the time tinkering at the Constitution, to suit the whims of those constitutionalists who would not fail to show themselves on all occasions.

In relation to this Maysville Road Bill—unattended with the reasons given for the veto, its rejection might not have been important, but with them, it is a matter of serious moment. Accompanied, or rather followed, as the bill has been, by his veto on the Washington & Frederic road, and the withholding assigned the Louisville & Portland Canal bill, & the Light House bill, as it is called, any man must have a strange perversion of mind not to see that the President, however refined his notions and distinctions may be, is *practically* opposed to this system, and any reliance upon his aid would be perfectly idle.—The bill last named, is one which has received the sanction of every branch of the government from its first establishment. It includes, every year, a large number of appropriations, in all parts of the country, for light houses, buoys, spindles, &c.; also for the improvement of harbors and similar national objects—and the course taken in relation to this bill, is worse than if the President had interposed his veto, as it might perhaps have passed by the constitutional majority, if he had sent it back—there having been, it is understood, more than two-thirds of the house in its favor on its passage.

Under these circumstances, it is certainly in vain to rely in the least upon the President's friendliness to Internal Improvements. If he will not sustain such objects as are included in this bill, it is useless to expect his friendliness any farther than a theoretical and barren liking of the system in the abstract,—so to fritter it away by scruples of various kinds, from various quarters, as to render it in detail and practically of no value. We have noticed these matters with any thing but pleasure. We regret, as all his friends in this part of the country do in fact regret, that the President has taken this course; but as he has done so, it would be useless, and worse than useless, to rely upon a friendship which would fail us in one word, and place confidence in professions which the result would prove utterly unproductive. His friends say that the President has been honest in the views which he has taken. There is reason to suppose that it is purely a political movement, and that principle had nothing to do with the grounds of his decision. If, however, we judge wrong on this subject, and the President is really conscientious in his views, it would be the height of folly for the people to retain at the head of government, a man with such mistaken notions of the vital interests of the country.

An extract or two from some of the Southern papers will show the light in which the President's votes are viewed at the South, by the enemies of Internal Improvement.

Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, in a letter to one of his constituents, says, "Thus, I regard the system of 'internal improvement,' as completely 'thrown overboard'—and with that the prohibitory system must soon go down. Neither of the two can exist alone and independent of the other. The friends of each system must aid the other in carrying on their schemes of political plunder."

The '*North Carolina Advocate*,' in relation to the President's veto, says:—

"We have never witnessed warmer expressions of approbation in favor of any public measure, than was evinced by our citizens on the reception of the president's message, returning to the house of representatives the bill authorising a subscription of stock to the Lexington turnpike road company. Indeed, it is a decision that will gratify the friends of the constitution, wherever they may be found. But to the south, the oppressed and suffering south, it is peculiarly interesting; *it is an important point gained towards reducing the* TARIFF *to what has been termed a* JUDICIOUS *one*—a tariff protecting one branch of industry without sacrificing others. *The internal improvement system will now rest, at least for some years*—*Esto perpetua*—MAY IT REST FOREVER."

The '*Georgia Journal*' of the 12th June first commences a long and triumphant article, and explains the president's toast at the Jefferson dinner:

"*The American System has received a blow which, it is hoped, will prostrate it forever.* Gen. Jackson will have realized the meaning of his toast: 'the federal union must be preserved.' He will indeed have saved his country from civil dissensions—he will have reconciled, in good feelings and mutual regard, sections of country, among which circumstances deeply to be lamented, have sowed discord to rise up—he will have reunited men who were prepared, to rend asunder the ties which bound them together as one people for their mutual benefit and protection. The whole country will owe an immense [illegible] time, sectional feelings, and partial legislation, has done his duty, without regard to friends or foes, and without giving one moment's consideration, in discharging his duty on such a difficult occasion, to whether or not he would involve his popularity with the American people, or with any particular section of the country."

We have read the long communication received last week from "A Member," in relation to the Stonington Justices, and have the promise of a communication of equal length on the other side of the question. The author of the first communication, in all that part of it which has any relevancy to the question of *fact* in dispute, merely reiterates what he has before said—stating circumstances which satisfy *him* that he is right. His first communication we most readily admitted, being desirous, if wrong in our statement of facts, to be set right. We are now satisfied that all the material facts first stated by us are strictly and literally true, and that "A Member" *is* mistaken, and not ourselves. We say this with the more confidence, because, among those with whom we have conversed, one gentleman who was a member of the House and was present at the County Meeting, says that he himself stated to the House the facts as they appeared before the County Meeting, which facts corresponded with the statements made by the gentleman from Stonington, and contained in the few remarks made by us. If "A Member" did not hear these statements, he must allow the gentleman who made them to know what he himself said.

Under these circumstances, we can occupy no more space with communications on this subject.

The third anniversary of the North Stonington Temperance Society, was celebrated on the 5th inst. in the village of Milltown.

Meeting was opened by prayer; after which, the following officers were chosen for the year ensuing, viz:

Hon. Wm. Randall, *President*; Rev. Joseph Ayer, Rev. Jonathan Miner, *Vice Presidents*; Russel Wheeler, *Secretary*; Cyrus Williams, *Treasurer*; Jeremiah Fellows, *Auditor*; Baxter Miner, Benjamin Pomeroy, Esq. Dea. Thomas P. Wattles, Roswell R. Avery, Ephraim Wheeler, *Managers*.

The society and congregation were addressed by Col. Charles Griswold, of Lime, in a very interesting and pathetic manner. After which, a few practical and appropriate remarks were offered by Thomas Williams, Esq., of New London.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be rendered to those merchants, who have voluntarily relinquished the sale of ardent spirits.

From the report of the Secretary we have the following statistical account, viz:

This society numbered	July 4, 1828,	13 m.
" " "	July 4, 1829, M. and F.	64 m.
" " "	July 5, 1830, M. and F.	200 m.

From the above statement it may be seen that the progress of Temperance has been rapid in this vicinity. Its friends are assiduous and persevering. Its enemies are contumacious and caviling—yet they will, and are yielding to the moral suasion and impressive arguments, urged by the advocates of the cause of Temperance, which is no less than the cause of humanity, patriotism and religion. We hail with pleasure, that happy day, when "not a drop" of that "liquid fire, that fell destroyer, that soul contaminating evil," shall disgrace our fair land.

A MEMBER.

The Middletown Sentinel says that the section of the revised criminal law regulating marriages among kindred, was ignorantly printed; and that the law does not prohibit a man's marrying his wife's sister.

FOR THE COURIER.

CELEBRATION.

The Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated, on the 5th inst., at Franklin. Agreeable to previous arrangements, a respectable number of gentlemen and ladies assembled at the Meeting House, at 2 o'clock p. m. After the usual preliminary exercises, an Oration was pronounced by the Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D. To those acquainted with Doct. Nott it is almost unnecessary to say, that the address was very eloquent, patriotic, and appropriate. In adverting to the first settlement of this country, by our ancestors, he described in a feeling manner, the sufferings and dangers of our forefathers, who landed on these inhospitable shores. The causes, and principal events of the revolutionary war, were delineated by the aged and venerable speaker, who had been an eye witness to the transactions of that period, in an highly interesting manner. The Address was concluded by a very forcible exhortation, inculcating the importance of diffusing useful knowledge, and forming the minds of the rising generation for future usefulness, by training them up in correct habits and sentiments, as the only means under Providence of preserving our national blessings, and of perpetuating them to the latest posterity. After the services were closed, the company was formed into a procession by Mr. Willes, Marshall of the day, which repaired to a neighboring grove, where suitable refreshments were provided for the occasion. Capt. Oliver Johnson, Jr., presided, assisted by Henry Hazen, and Benj. S. Hastings, Esqs. It was with pleasure we noticed that every thing was conducted in a civil and patriotic manner. "It was truly a feast of reason and a flow of soul." The spirit of patriotism was the only *Ardent Spirit* that a wise and enlightened community required, and that seemed to pervade every breast. The company retired at an early hour with the pleasing reflection of having in a suitable manner paid a tribute of respect to the day, and to the memory of those illustrious heroes and patriots, by whose exertions our independence was obtained.

The following toasts were drunk on the occasion, accompanied by martial music.

The day we celebrate. Let us remember with gratitude the birth day of our Independence.

The memory of George Washington. The Commander in Chief of the American Army, and the first President of the U. States—May his successors in office be clothed with the mantle of his virtues, and may they never sacrifice the interest of their country at the shrine of popularity.

Doct. Benjamin Franklin. The Philosopher, the Statesman, and the Patriot—May this town, which bears his name, imitate his virtues.

The President of the United States. May he possess all the Republican virtues attributed to him by his friends.

The Vice President of the United States. May he not in his zeal to serve the interest of a party, forget that of his country.

The State of Connecticut. Though little among the thousands of Israel—may she shine a bright constellation in the star spangled banner of Freedom.

The surviving Soldiers and Patriots of the Revolution. May they never experience the ingratitude of their country.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. The great sources of national prosperity—May they receive equal protection and encouragement from our Republican Government.

The Governor of Connecticut. May he, in his new office, be a strenuous advocate of Republican principles—the general diffusion of knowledge, civil and political liberty.

The Yeomanry of our Country. The bone and sinew of the Nation—May they know their strength, and not be trampled upon by the advocates of aristocracy.

Our own Free Institutions. May they ever remain the greatest of blessings to their possessors, and a guide to other nations, whenever they shall emancipate themselves from the thraldom of Monarchy.

Regenerated Greece. May the attempts of the Holy Alliance to impose a monarch on her, eventuate in the liberty of Europe.

The illustrious Fair. May we ever remember, that [illegible]

VOLUNTEERS.

By Doct. Woodward. The Orator of the Day.

By Col. Hazen. The Hon. Charles Carroll—the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

By Benjamin S. Hastings, Esq. The African Slaves of our country.—May they soon be emancipated from their present bondage, and transported to a land where they may enjoy all the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

By Mr. David D. Ellis. The surviving Patriots of the Revolution,—In life may they receive the plaudits and in death have the benedictions of a grateful people.

By Mr. James W. Kingsley. Steady Habits of Connecticut.—May they stand like the pillars of Hercules—unmoved by the tempestuous ocean of faction and discord.

By Mr. John P. Smith. Our Army and Navy.—May the glory with which they have covered themselves not be tarnished by their aiding the enemies of our liberties; and may it be a beacon to warn them not to insult the friends of liberty.

By Mr. Peter Pettis. The Militia.—Our security in peace, and our defence in war. May they ever be the guardians of civil and religious liberty—not the instruments of oppression.

By Mr. Willard G. Fowler. The Anniversary of our American Independence.—May it be forever held in remembrance by our successors.

By Mr. H. Willes. The United States of America—The land of liberty—the Asylum for the oppressed of all nations.—May we duly appreciate our privileges—our blessings—and may we receive with the spirit of true free-born Americans, that no usurper's arm shall ever wield the sceptre of despotism over our happy land.

By J. T. Willes. Americans.—May they defend, protect, and secure themselves against the invasions of Foreign power, the subtlety and inhumanity of our inveterate and natural enemies. May they possess the principles of liberty in their purity; and may generations yet to come ever defend their rights and liberties—disdaining slavery—despotic servitude.

ITEMS.

The Cincinnati Daily Gazette announces the arrival of the President at that city on the 28th ult. in the steamboat Gondola, which having broken her engine, was towed in by the Atalanta. A detachment of gentlemen in office, had gone in the latter boat to meet the Executive, and hurraed when they came to the dock. Owing to some mismanagement, the cheer died away in consumptive echoes, and the exhibition was rather tame.—So says the Gazette.

The President of the United States arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 28th of June. A salute was fired from the town of Jeffersonville, Indiana, which town is opposite, but none at Louisville, as the citizens of the town had spiked the cannon.

The splendid Hotel, erected at Nashville, Ten., a few years since, at an expense of $40,000, was almost totally destroyed by fire on the 18th June. It was uninsured.

Paupers in N. Hampshire.—In 138 towns in N. Hampshire, which have made returns to the legislature, there are 1672 paupers, which are supported at an annual expense of $44,083, which is an average of $26 25 cents each. The expenses of litigation on questions relating to the settlement of paupers, amounted to $1172.

New Bedford is known to be one of the most flourishing of our commercial towns, but we presume the public were hardly prepared for the information, that its population has more than doubled within the last ten years. At the census of 1820, there were 3947 inhabitants. It is ascertained that there are now 8006. The custom house returns show that New Bedford, next to Boston has the largest amount of tonnage of any port in Massachusetts.

Tanner's narrative of a thirty years' residence among the Indians, represents the country to which it is intended to remove the Cherokees, as of the most barren and inhospitable kind. This account is confirmed by Dr. James who edited the account of Major Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Dr. J. says the country is of such a character that "it would soon reduce civilized men who should be confined to it, to barbarism."

At the celebration in Providence, sixty revolutionary worthies rode in a carriage made for the occasion, being thirty-six feet long and drawn by eight horses. It was decorated with flags, and bore the following mottos, 'Never forget those who never forgot their country.' 'Descendants grateful to their forefathers.' On the inside of the carriage was inscribed in large letters the name of 'Washington.' There were in the procession seventy-six officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

Effects of Firing Squibs. A terrible accident is mentioned in one of the N. York morning papers as having happened to a lady on the 5th July. While passing through John-st., she had a fire cracker thrown in her face, through carelessness, by a boy, which struck her eye at the moment of explosion, and, it is said, tore the ball quite from its socket, in such a manner, as entirely destroyed the eye.

Independence.—At Albany, as a part of the ceremonies of Independence, upwards of 1800 pupils of the Sunday Schools assembled, and marched through several streets to the second Presbyterian Church, where appropriate exercises took place. At Catskill, 700 pupils of the Sunday Schools walked in procession. In the afternoon a new house erected for Infant Schools was opened. At Hudson, the Temperance Society assembled in the Court House, and were addressed by B. F. Butler, Esq., of Albany.

The Subscriber, Treasurer of the Connecticut Colonization Society, will receive donations made in this State and acknowledge them in the Connecticut Observer. A memorandum of the name of the donor or Society paying, when collected, by whom paid over, and the name of the minister of the Religious Society contributing, will enable me to make suitable acknowledgments, and communications to the Parent Society, and entries—

SETH TERRY, *Treasurer, Hartford.*

Married,

At Windham, ELIJAH CHAPMAN, Esq., of Tolland; to Miss EMILY SWIFT, daughter of the late Judge Swift.

At Windham, by the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, Mr. SAMUEL LEE, to Miss LAURA YOUNG.

At Willington, Mr. ABRAHAM HOLMAN, jr., to Miss JEMIMA RIDER, of the former place.

At Coventry, Mr. THOMAS RIDER of Willington, to Miss SOPHRONIA DUNHAM, of the former place.

At New London, Mr. GEORGE GRACE, to Miss LUCRETIA MILLER.

Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute, this evening, at half past 7 o'clock—Question, Were the Crusades beneficial?

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Norwich and vicinity, will be holden, on Tuesday, 10th of August, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Church, in Norwich City. A delegation from the parent society is expected. It is, also, requested that the members of the several branches, as far as practicable, be present. The secretaries of the several branches will forward their reports to the Secretary immediately.

Per order of the executive committee,
D. HEMENWAY, Sec'y.
Norwich, July 14, 1830. 16

NOTICE.

AN adjourned meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Association, will be held at the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, at half past seven. An address is expected from one of the members. The public are invited to attend.

Per order of the executive committee,
JOHN INGERSOLL, Jr., Sec'y.
July 13. 1w

A NEW WORK.

JUST published, and ready for sale, at the Bookstore of R. HUBBARD, "A Scriptural Answer to the Question, 'How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?'" by N. Dwight.

☞ Subscribers, in Norwich, and the vicinity, are requested to call as above, and receive the copies they subscribed for.
July 13th. 16

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

THE Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being Lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people, by Samuel Nott, Jun.
July 13. 16

MEMOIR OF MRS. PATERSON.

MEMOIR of the late Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her diary and correspondence. By the Rev. Wm. Swan, Missionary at Selinginsk, just received & for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
July 13. 16

STATUTE LAWS.

FOR sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore the Public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut—passed May session, 1830.—Price 37½ cts.
July 14. 16

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

ADVICE to a young christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village pastor. With an introductory essay, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princetown, N. J.
July 13. 16

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS just received several new books, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, which, with the great variety before on hand, makes his assortment of books in this department, quite extensive.

Sabbath Schools supplied at the lowest cash prices.
July 14. 16

For New-York.

The sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Wednesday, July 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.
July 14. 16

For New-York.

Sloop Exchange, Geer, will sail on Friday, 16th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.
July 9. 2w15

PORK, &c.

10 bls. City Mess Pork, 40 quintals Shoal Fish, for sale by
E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

A sketch of Sacred Geography, for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, and Families, with four elegant Maps, just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, *Sign of the Ledger.*
July 13. 16

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR sale at VAIL'S Medical Store, Chelsea, opposite the Hay Scales, a general assortment of fresh genuine *Drugs, Paints, Indigo, Oil, &c. &c.* all of which he will sell as cheap as his neighbors.

Also, to rent, the half of two tenements, situated on Warren-street. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to the subscriber.
CHRISTOPHER VAIL.
July 14. 3w16

CHEAP FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

200 bush. Cape Salt, for salting hay,
25 sacks Liverpool blown do.,
25 quintals Shoal Fish,
5 bbls Mess Pork,
No. 1. Mackerel, in half and whole bbls.
20 bbls Rochester Flour,
2 tierces Rice,
2 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar,
Thayer's, & Blanchard's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
Rakes, Pitchforks, Scythe Snaiths, Rifles, &c.
And all other kinds of Goods generally found in a grocery store.

Good Molasses for 28 cents per gallon by the keg, and good Sugar 11 lbs. for $1.

☞ Farmers will please call and examine for themselves.

The above named articles for sale by
DANIEL B. MINER,
1 door east of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.
July 14. 16

LUMBER.

200,000 Pine and Cedar No. 1 and 2 Shingles,
100,000 ft. Clear Boards, Plank, and Timber,
100,000 ft. Merch. and refuse do. do.
50,000 ft. Long and Short Clapboards,
60,000 ft. Joist and Timber, for frames,
Georgia Hard Pine and Spruce Flooring, 1, and 1½ inch. Cherry, Whitewood and Maple.
Also, 75 casks Providence Lime,
For sale by
JED. HUNTINGTON.
July 14. 16

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, black, light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 6w16

FOR SALE CHEAP,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

A TAILOR'S stock, consisting of new and second hand coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons; silk, Valencia, and toilinett vestings; fine black broadcloth; mixed cassimere and lasting; best India yellow nankeen; black linen; black silk hdkfs.; suspenders; gilt, coat, and vest buttons; 3 note blank books; brass lamp; looking glass; show case, &c. &c. Apply to
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Norwich, July 14. 3w16

NEW RUM, &c.

[illegible]
1 do. W. I. do.
2 do. Boston (best) do.
1 do. Old Cognac Brandy,
1 do. Old Spanish do.
5 bbls country Gin,
5 do. Holland do.
Wines and cordials of all kinds,
For sale by
DANIEL B. MINER.
1 door east of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.
July 14. 16

CORN, &c.

500 bush Yellow Maryland Corn,
40 bbls. Genesee and Rochester Flour,
15 half bbls. do. do. just received and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

LOOK AT THIS!!!

THE citizens of Norwich are informed that they can be supplied with Lamb, for 4 and 5 cts. per pound, delivered at their houses. Likewise, with Beef once a week, from 2 to 5 cents, by the subscribers.
WILLIAMS & CHAPMAN.
July 14. 16

SPANISH CIGARS.

500 Spanish Cigars, warranted superior to any that have been offered for sale in this place for some years.
Also, 3000 American do. For sale by
E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUS received and for sale by T. ROBINSON, several new patterns of Paper Hangings and Borders.
July 13. 16

PAPER RAGS.

CASH given for Paper Rags, in large or small quantities, at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.
July 13. 16

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*
F. A. PERKINS, *Treasurer.*
Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1y6i11

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on or about the 25th of May last, an apprentice girl by the name of Margery Ann Ransom—fifteen years old; large size; dark complexion. Whoever will return her to me, shall be entitled to six cents reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said girl, on penalty of the law.
SAMUEL B. GRIFFIN.
East Haddam, June 5. 16

TAMARINDS.

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, 1 cask first quality Tamarinds, in fine order.
July 14. 16

POETRY.

[The following cold-water song by Woodworth was published in the newspapers some years ago, but is well worth re-printing.]

THE BUCKET.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood!
When fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild-wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron bound bucket—
The moss covered bucket, which hung in the well.

That moss covered vessel I hail as a treasure—
For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron bound bucket—
The moss covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips!
Not a full, blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from that loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron bound bucket—
The moss covered bucket that hangs in the well.

LOOK ALOFT.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution depart—
"Look aloft" and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are arrayed,
"Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
"Look aloft" to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest, the son of thy heart—
The wife of thy bosom—in sorrow depart,
"Look aloft" from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where "affection is ever in bloom."

And oh! when death comes in terrors to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past—
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, "look aloft" and depart!

MEDLEY.

Avoiding Payment of a Bill.—There is often a wonderful deal of ingenuity exercised in avoiding the payment of a small bill—and by persons too, who are abundantly able at any moment to put their hands into their pockets and meet the demand—by persons who are prompt at discharging their large debts, and would scorn to [illegible] themselves thus have a note protested. Yet these persons, such as they value their credit in large matters, are not ashamed to put off the payment of small bills, on the prompt discharge of which the comfort, perhaps the subsistence of the poor creditor depends. They are not ashamed to be guilty of a shuffling to decide which would disgrace the veriest mountebank in existence.—They do not say bluntly 'I can't pay it,' or 'I must pay it.' The first would be discouraging, the latter offensive. They go to work in a different mode; they meet the subject obliquely instead of looking it in the face.

It's a common remark, that death is the universal leveller. The same is true, in its degree of sickness.—[illegible] We find that many whom we despised [illegible] We find ourselves at the mercy of those, on whom we have been accustomed to look down with pity or contempt. But from a sick bed it is impossible to look down on any one. On the contrary, I appeal to you, who have ever suffered, whether you have not sometimes gazed with admiration on the patient [illegible] which have at once enabled in [illegible] your affection, the bestow [illegible] of your gratitude.

CAPTAIN ROSS.

During the first American war, Captain Ross, of the British army, made engagements with a young lady in England, which her parents refused to ratify. Honor and duty compelled him to go to America, and the object of his affection resolved to follow him. [illegible] the savages and the [illegible] the field of battle, found it strewed with dead bodies, in the midst of which she perceived the form of Captain Ross! She instantly caught him in her arms, and tho' she [illegible] She discovered he was wounded [illegible] to staunch the wound, which [illegible] and at the same time she applied her lips to [illegible] This remedy well known, but seldom [illegible] restored him to life. In the [illegible] by making herself known, she [illegible] her lover, which might be attended with certain danger. She therefore disguised her [illegible] as she had already disguised her sex, and [illegible] for forty days, at the end of which, perfectly [illegible] to health, she made herself known to him [illegible] during his long indisposition, had never ceased to speak of her, and expressed the regret he felt that [illegible] this world, he should not have the [illegible] of being united to her he so fondly loved. It is not easy to describe the joy of the lovers in a moment [illegible] They departed together for Philadelphia, where they ratified their vows of eternal affection at the altar.

But scarcely had they tasted the cup of felicity, when a languor, that no medical art could heal, attacked the [illegible] of Mrs. Ross. It [illegible] her husband had been wounded with a poisoned arrow, and that sucking the wounds she had imbibed the venom, which by degrees had changed the whole mass of blood into an impoisoned state. Captain Ross could not survive this last cruel stroke; he died the victim of despair, at seeing the frustration of his hopes, destroying in her, who had perished in restoring him to life. He expired at Johnstown, in the spring of 1778. Mrs. Ross supported herself after the loss of her husband, by the certain hope of soon following him.—But she had again fortitude to cross the Atlantic, to [illegible] portion of her parents, with whom she languished a short time, and died at Hammersmith in the month of July, aged 23 years. A monument is erected to her memory in Hammersmith church, recording this memorable event.—Am. Anecdotes.

Narrow Escape.—Mrs. Harrington of Water st., N. Y., sat down with her husband very cosily to the bottle, a few days since; and, having made the very remarkable discovery that as the bottle grew light so did her husband's head, concluded very sagely that when the bottle was empty, her husband's head in like manner, would be empty: and knowing that nothing to nothing leaves nothing, [illegible] that applying nothing to nothing could hurt nothing, she very deliberately proceeded to break the empty bottle on the empty head, but unluckily broke the head in the operation, bringing the two empty things to the same state. She now lies in Bridewell, that being the condition of her [illegible], that an empty bottle [illegible] an empty head.

The Hair.—In children, keeping the hair short is a circumstance of no little importance—and should not, from any light consideration, be neglected. Their health, and we conceive in some respect their beauty also, is prejudiced by a contrary practice. Nothing is more common than to see a luxuriant head of hair accompanied in children, by paleness of complexion, weak eyes, and frequent complaints of head-ache. Upon this subject we find the following excellent remarks in a little work entitled "Advice to young mothers—by a grandmother"—we recommend their attentive perusal to every parent.

"The hair in children should be cut short until they are eight or nine years old—as the shorter the hair can be kept, the less danger there is of many maladies peculiar to that part of the body, especially water on the brain.—Besides there is good reason for believing, that children who have a great quantity of hair, are most liable to eruptions, as scald head, &c.; it is at least certain, that in them eruptions are very difficult to remove. The trouble, also, of keeping long hair sufficiently clean, and the length of time necessary for this purpose, is often a cause of much ill humor and many cross words, between children and their attendants, which it would be better to avoid."

"Mothers whose vanity may be alarmed, lest repeated cutting the hair for so many years should make it coarse, may be assured they have no cause for this apprehension, provided the hair be kept constantly brushed. I have never seen softer, finer hair, than on girls who have had it kept short—like that of school boys—until they were in their tenth year."—Journal of Health.

Latin Quotation.—A rustic who had been put to law expenses by a brutal landlord, complained of it to the village school-master. 'Never mind him,' said the pedagogue, 'he is known to be *sui generis*.' 'I know he did *sui I*,' replied Hodge, 'but I never heard he was generous in all my life.'

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at THOS. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, Life of the Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, by Cyrus Yale; Fry's Essay on Baptism; Clarkson on the abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament; The Itinerary of a Traveller in the wilderness, by Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar; Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Scott; Ceylon Mission; Sketches of Oxford county; History of the Church of Christ, from the Creation to the present time; The Story of Paradise Lost, for children, by Eliza W. Bradburn.

July 7. 3w15

STATIONARY.

THOMAS ROBINSON, OFFERS FOR SALE,

FOOLSCAP, letter and wrapping paper, at the manufacturers wholesale price; Goodwin & Co's extra superfine vellum; gilt edge letter paper; blk. edge mourning paper; English and American gilt edge billet paper; embossed paper; drawing paper of various sizes; tinted and white Bristol board; a great variety of colored paper; (pith paper, white and col'd); bonnet pasteboard; gold & silver gilt paper; gilt borders & ornaments; pocket books; purses; wallets; parchment memorandum books; paper and stone slates; paper folders; Newman's, Rives's, and Osborn's water colors; drawing pencils; camels hair pencils; pencil and drawing crayons; India ink; India rubber; mathematical instruments; Gunter's scales and dividers; pen and pocket knives; silver pens; pocket combs; tooth picks; wafer seals; straps; court plaister; rouge; silver pencil cases; pocket and desk instruments; glass inks and sands; ink chests; ink powder; liquid ink; red ink; durable ink for marking; black lines for writing; black and red wafers; notarial office wafers; best quality red sealing wax; bottle wax; 20,000 quills, Dutch, English, and American manufacture; swans quills; Russia quills; demi and foolscap ledgers; journals; day books; record, letter, and waste books; Ladies' albums &c.; Cologne and Lavender water; Antique oil; Windsor, Naples, and common soap; fancy soap; together with a great variety of other articles in the stationery line, too numerous to particularize.

June 28. 14

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore,

1,600 rolls French and American Paper Hangings and Borders; at a small advance from cost.

June 25. 14

NEW BOOK, FOR CHILDREN.

STORIES about Arnold, the traitor; Andre, the Spy; and Champe, the Patriot; for the children of the U. States, with engravings. Just received at

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.

June 29. 14

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6w11

JUNE 8, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEWYORK,

Painted Muslins; blk. and white Ginghams,
Handsome light and dark Prints,
Jackonett Cambrics,
Book and Swiss Muslins; Italian Lustrings,
Black and blue black Gro de Naps,
Sinchews; green Lasting,
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's black Italian Cravats,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Black, white pink and green Italian Crapes,
Black, white and red Merino Shawls,
Fine Irish Linens; Table Diapers,
Table Linens; table and bed Spreads,
Navarino and Leghorn Hats,
Straw, pink, blue and green lustring Ribbons.

☞ All of the above named articles will be sold low for cash. 11

DRY GOODS.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, just received and for sale *cheap enough* by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 16th. 6w12

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 12

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A FLOCK of Sheep. Enquire of

SMITH & GODDARD.

May 25. 9

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 18th. tf4

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. F. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

PATENT COCOA,

AN agreeable, wholesome and cheap substitute for tea or coffee, is for the first time ever offered for sale in this market.

The article possesses the flavor of chocolate, without its oily and unctious quality, the oil being extracted. It is recommended to persons in good, but more particularly to those in delicate health. The public are requested to make a trial of it. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

March 24. tf4

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has received the last week from New York, a handsome assortment of Fashionable Goods. Among which may be found—

A handsome assortment of calicoes and ginghams,
Black Gro de Berlin silks, a superior article, for ladies' dresses,
Blue and green sarsnett,
Superior black Sinchew,
Sarsnett, jackonett and medium cambrics,
Nansook muslins,
Bishop lawn; barrage and gauze hdkfs.,
Silk flagg hdkfs.; Swiss and mull muslins,
Linen cambric hdkfs., very cheap,
Long lawns,
4-4 and 5-4 plain Swiss cravats,
Foulard do. a new article
Swiss and tambored capes,
Cotton and silk hose,
Shell and mock shell combs,
Bobbinett lace quillings,
Plain lustring ribbons,
Ladies' superior black horse skin gloves,
3-4 German Nankeen,
Superior 3-4 black Circassian,
Linen drilling, stripes, &c. for men's and boys' summer wear,
Sheetings and shirtings,
Umbrellas and parasols,
Black Navarino hats,
A great variety of other goods not enumerated—all which he is disposed to sell cheap.

June 29, 1830. 14

"FREE TRADE AND NO MONOPOLY."

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &c. which he offers to the public as low as can be purchased in town, viz:

Calicoes, from 10, to 30 cts. per yd.,
Brown Sheetings, from 7, to 15 cts. per yd.,
Bleached do. from 10, to 25 cts. per yd.,
Navarino Hats, from 25, to 42 cts.

All other goods in proportion.

He has also, a general assortment of men's, women's and children's, *Boots and Shoes*, of all kinds.

Also, men's, youth's, and children's *Fur Hats.*

Also, a general assortment of *Ready Made Clothing.*

Also, 5 hhds. New Rum, which is of that quality, which he offers to farmers for mowing, and others, by the 10 galls. and upwards, for 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 2 pps. of Pierpont's Gin, by the same quantity, at 33 cts. per gallon.

Also, 3 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses, at 27½ cts. per gallon; W. I. do. at 29 cts. per gal.

Likewise, an assortment of Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Almonds, Peanuts, Filberts, Cocoa Nuts, Citron, &c.

Also, 30 casks Dexter and Thomastown Lime; 50 m. good Shingles; 20 bbls. super Flour; 10 sacks blown Salt; Babcock's, Glasko's and Prentice's Scythes, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Stonington Borough, June 30, 1830. 3w14

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, having entered into copartnership, have commenced business in the store formerly occupied by Messrs. B. & F. Pendleton, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

WM. H. WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH PALMER.

WOODBRIDGE & PALMER

Offer for sale, as above, on the most reasonable terms, a general assortment of staple and fancy DRY GOODS.

Also, a complete stock of *Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Hollow ware*, together with all the other articles usually kept in country stores.

They also keep constantly on hand, *Ship Chandlery*, of all kinds.

Stonington, June 28th. 3w14

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes raisins,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
600 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fon. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c

May 5, 1830. 6

CROCKERY WARE.

A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware, of the new stile—light, blue, brown, & black patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 19th. 6w12

20 doz. scythes; 24 do. scythe snaiths, 30 do. rakes

For sale by E. A. BILL.

NOWLANDING,

FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

30 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 hhds. English Island Molasses,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
5 bags Java do.
180 sacks fine Salt,
15 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 bbls. No. 1. Mackerel,
10 kegs Malaga Raisins,
20 boxes bunch do.
20 kegs Gray & Pankay's Tobacco,
10 boxes Saunder's Cavendish do.
175 bbls. Western Flour,
10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
20 bbls. B. & S. Gin,
10 hhds. Cranes' Rum,
10 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

June 28. 14

SUGAR, &c.

2000 lbs. heavy Sugar, suitable for making currant wine,
20 ½ bbls. No. 1. Mackerel, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

July 6. 15

SEED BUCKWHEAT.

20 bush. for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

July 6. 15

LIME, &c.

150 casks Lime; 40 ½ bls. Mackerel, 50 sacks fine Salt, large sacks,

Just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

June 28. 14

SALT, &c.

200 bush. cheap Salt; 100 casks fresh Lime.
50 casks Buck Wheat,
For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

June 30. 14

GRINDSTONES.

5 tons Novascotia Grindstones, selected for Scythes and Axes.

For sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

June 30. 14

PRESTON'S SALTS,

with a variety of other perfumery, for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

June 29. 14

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

50 gross paper Tobacco, put up in lbs. and ½ do.
150 boxes cigars,
150 bunches do. for sale low by

GALLUP & CULVER.

June 28. 14

ALE.

A few bbls. Hooker's Springfield Ale, for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

June 28. 14

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 29. 13

SPERM OIL.

25 bbls. Sperm Oil, superior quality—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 29. 13

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

SALT.

500 bush. Coarse Liverpool Salt, suitable for Cattle, and Hay,
500 bush. Old, Coarse, Dry T. I. Salt, suitable for grinding.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 16th. 6w12

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 23. 13

PATENT

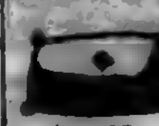
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

COTTON.



150 bales prime Gen. Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

June 28. 14

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

WANTED,

A SMART, active, young man, from 16 to 18 years of age, to assist in a store. One from the country would be preferred. Enquire at this office.

June 28. 14

WANTED,

A few loads first quality Ship Knees, for which cash will be paid by

GEORGE W. CLARK.

June 29. 14

LOST,

BETWEEN Yantic Factory and Chelsea, a black Merino Shawl, of large size. Whoever may find the same, and leave it at this office, shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 7. 3w15

LOST,

A middling size hair Trunk, containing sundry articles of clothing, a clarionett & a fife, and several small articles. Said trunk was sent by the stage from Windham last Fall, and directed to Salem Bridge, and was lost sight of at Norwich Landing. Whoever will return said trunk to Kinney's Hotel, at Norwich Landing, or give information where it may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

HENRY H. PORTER.

June 29, 1830. 14

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose accounts are not settled by the 15th July, will be left with an Attorney for collection. *O. F. RAMSDELL.*

June 25. 14

A VARIETY.

Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape "
Codfish,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong, TEAS.
Loaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Tenter Hooks,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " Eng.
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terre De Sienna,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gn. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cghdrops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	[illegible]
Bull's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

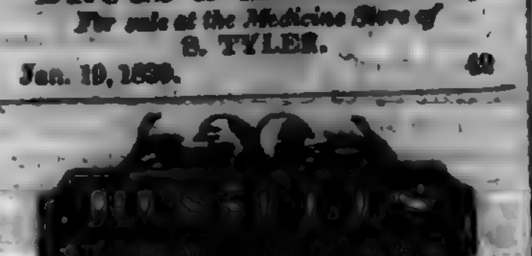
Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

Jan. 19, 1830. 42



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded—and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTER & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOWE, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York, and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

PROSPECTUS OF A BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

THE subscribers propose to publish a Biographical Sketch of Henry Clay, as soon as the work can conveniently be put to press. The work is now in a state of forwardness.—In the collection of important facts, MR. PRENTICE has had the assistance of several distinguished associates of Mr. Clay in N. England and the Western States, and it is presumed, that he will furnish a history interesting to the public and do justice to his illustrious subject.

The subscribers are not induced to publish his life by any partisan motives. They look upon Mr. Clay, not as the boast of a party, but as the glory of a nation. They regard him as a man, who, without the advantages of birth, fortune, or education, has pursued a career of personal grandeur, and, with the grasp of a giant, put aside every obstacle, that opposed his onward progression. They deem it proper that the history of such a man should be known. They deem it right, that his conduct should be set before the world in its true colors, a guiding light to the votaries of freedom and virtue.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain 300 large duodecimo pages, printed on new Long Primer type, and fine paper, put up in boards with cloth backs, and will be delivered to subscribers at $1 00 cents per copy.

HANMER & PHELPS.

Hartford, June 24th, 1830. 15

CARPETING.

LIGHT and dark ground, fine and superfine Ingrain carpeting, with large and small figures, manufactured and for sale wholesale or retail, on the most favorable terms, by the *Norwich Manufacturing Co.*

ROGER HUNTINGTON, Agent.

July 6. 3w15

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

ONE new *Barouche Wagon*, & harness with leather top. It can be used for one or two horses. One common Wagon, new. One second hand chaise, in good repair. *WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.*

June 2[illegible]. 15

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors feel at home.

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all Horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, July 11, 1830. 9

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 18. 3w13

WOOL CARDING, &c.

D. [illegible] & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 3eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 30, 1829. 1f31

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

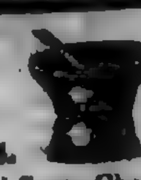
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent. deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3w11

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 17. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1670.



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

FOR sale at VAIL'S Medical Store, Chelsea, opposite the City Scales, a general assortment of fresh genuine *Drugs, Paints, Indigo, Oil, &c. &c.* all of which he will sell as cheap as his neighbors.

Also, to rent, the half of two tenements, situated on Warren-street. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

CHRISTOPHER VAIL.

July 14. 3w16

CHEAP FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

200 bush. Cape Salt, for salting hay, 25 sacks Liverpool blown do.,
25 quintals Shoal Fish,
5 bbls Mess Pork,
No. 1. Mackerel, in half and whole bbls.,
20 bbls Rochester Flour,
2 tierces Rice,
2 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar,
Thayer's, & Blanchard's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
Rakes, Pitchforks, Scythe Snaiths, Rifles, &c.
And all other kinds of Goods generally found in a grocery store.

Good Molasses for 29 cents per gallon, by the keg, and good Sugar 11 lbs. for $1.

☞ Farmers will please call and examine for themselves.

The above named articles for sale by
DANIEL B. MINER,
1 door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

July 14. 16

NEW RUM, &c.

2 HHDS. B. & S. best New Rum,
2 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 do. W. I. do.
2 do. Boston (best) do.
1 do. Old Cognac Brandy,
1 do. Old Spanish do.
5 bbls country Gin,
5 do. Holland do.
Wines and cordials of all kinds,
For sale by
DANIEL B. MINER.
1 door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

July 14. 16

CORN, &c.

500 bush Yellow Maryland Corn, 40 bbls. Genesee and Rochester Flour,
15 half bbls. do. do. just received and for sale by
E. A. BILL.

July 14. 16

SPANISH CIGARS.

500 Spanish Cigars, warranted superior to any that have been offered for sale in this place for some years.
Also, 3000 American do. For sale by
E. A. BILL.

July 14. 16

TAMARINDS.

FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, 1 cask first quality Tamarinds in fine order.

July 14. 16

NOW LANDING,

FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

30 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
20 hhds. English Island Molasses,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
5 bags Java do.
180 sacks fine Salt,
15 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 bbls No. 1. Mackerel,
10 kegs Malaga Raisins,
20 boxes bunch do.
20 kegs Gray & Pankey's Tobacco,
10 boxes Saunder's Cavendish do.
375 bbls. Western Flour,
10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
20 bbls. B. & S. Gin,
10 hhds. Croess' Rum,
10 hhds. St. Croix Rum,
and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

June 26. 14

SUGAR, &c.

2000 lbs. heavy Sugar, suitable for making currant wine,
20 ½ bbls. No. 1. Mackerel, for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

July 6. 15

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

SPERM OIL.

25 bbls. Sperm Oil, superior quality—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 22. 13

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

SALT.

500 bush. Coarse Liverpool Salt, suitable for Cattle, and Hay,
500 bush. Old, Coarse, Dry T. I. Salt, suitable for grinding.
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

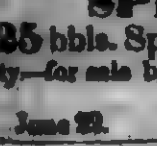
June 16th. 6w12

PORK, &c.

10 bbls. City Mess Pork, 40 quintals Shoal Fish, for sale by
E. A. BILL.

July 14. 16

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.

June 29. 14

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

A NEW WORK.

JUST published, and ready for sale, at the Bookstore of R. HUBBARD, "A Scriptural Answer to the Question, 'How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?'" by N. Dwight.

☞ Subscribers, in Norwich, and the vicinity, are requested to call as above, and receive the copies they subscribed for.

July 13th. 16

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAS just received several new books, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, which, with the great variety before on hand, makes his assortment of books in this department, quite extensive.

Sabbath Schools supplied at the lowest cash prices.

July 14. 16

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

ADVICE to a young christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village pastor. With an introductory essay, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princetown. N. J.

July 13. 16

STATUTE LAWS.

FOR sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore the public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut—passed May session, 1830.—Price 37½ cts.

July 14. 16

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

THE Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being Lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people, by Samuel Nott, Jun.

July 13. 16

MEMOIR OF MRS. PATERSON.

MEMOIR of the late Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her diary and correspondence. By the Rev. Wm. Swan, Missionary at Selinginsk, just received & for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

July 13. 16

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at THOS. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, Life of the Rev. Jeremiah Hallock, by Cyrus Yale; Prey's Essay on Baptism; Clarkson on the abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament; The Itinerary of a Traveller in the wilderness, by Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar; Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Scott; Ceylon Mission; Sketches of Oxford county; History of the Church of Christ, from the Creation to the present time; The Story of Paradise Lost, for children, by Eliza W. Bradburn.

July 7. 3w15

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

A sketch of Sacred Geography, for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, and Families, with four elegant Maps, just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.

July 13. 16

PAPER HANGINGS.

JUS received and for sale by T. ROBINSON, several new patterns of Paper Hangings and Borders.

July 13. 16

PAPER RAGS.

CASH given for Paper Rags, in large or small quantities, at
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

July 13. 16

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of *1500 pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 8w11

DRY GOODS.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, just received and for sale *cheap enough* by
BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 16th. 6w12

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 12

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 23. 13

PATENT WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to
BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

LOST,

BETWEEN Yantic Factory and Chelsea, a black Merino Shawls, of large size. Whoever may find the same, and leave it at this office, shall be reasonably rewarded.

July 7. 3w15

LUMBER.

200,000 Pine and Cedar No. 1 and 2 Shingles,
100,000 ft. Clear Boards, Plank, and Timber,
100,000 ft. Merch. and refuse do. do.
50,000 ft. Long and Short Clapboards,
60,000 ft. Joist and Timber, for frames,
Georgia Hard Pine and Spruce Flooring; 1, and 1½ inch. Cherry, Whitewood and Maple.

Also, 75 casks Providence Lime,
For sale by
JED. HUNTINGTON.

July 14. 16

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk., light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July 14. 8w16

CROCKERY WARE.

A beautiful assortment of Earthen Ware of the new stile—light, blue, brown, & black patterns. Just received and for sale cheap by

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

June 10th. 6w12

FOR SALE CHEAP,

TO CLOSE A CONCERN,

A TAILOR'S stock, consisting of new and second hand coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons; silk, Valencia, and toilinett vestings; fine black broadcloth; mixed cassimere and lasting; best India yellow nankeen; black linen; black silk hdkfs.; suspenders; gilt, coat, and vest buttons; 1 satt blank books; brass lamp; looking glass; show case, &c. &c. Apply to

WM. D. RIPLEY,
or WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Norwich, July 14. 3w16

LOOK AT THIS!!!

THE citizens of Norwich are informed that they can be supplied with Lamb, for 4 and 5 cts. per pound, delivered at their houses. Likewise, with Beef once a week, from 2 to 6 cents, by the subscribers.

WILLIAMS & CHAPMAN.

July 14. 16

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Norwich and vicinity, will be holden, on Tuesday, 10th of August, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Church, in Norwich City. A delegation from the parent society is expected. It is, also, requested that the members of the several branches, as far as practicable, be present. The secretaries of the several branches will forward their reports to the Secretary immediately.

Per order of the executive committee,
D. HEMENWAY, Sec'y.

Norwich, July 14, 1830. 16

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, July 1st, 1830.

ROWLAND BURDICK, Hannah Branch, Nathan Case, Andrew Cutler, Isaac K. Cutler, Nathan P. Card, Roger Coit, [illegible] Daniels, John Emerson of Sterling, Jabez Fuller, Josiah Fuller, 2. Fuller & Cogswell, John Goldsmith, Joseph Losano, Sessions Lester, Esq., James McCann, Daniel Nigh, Harry Parkhurst, Andrew Parkis, Prentice Parkis, Mary D. Perkins, Benjamin Prior, John Prior, Archipus S. Parish, Nathan R. Robinson, Wm. Smith Jr., Sabury S. Swertland, Anthony Stranahan, Wanton Scott, Lemuel Woodward, Amos Witter, Nathan Williams, Ira Wain.

3w15] *E. L. FULLER, P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. July 1st, 1830.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Eliza Atwater, Martha Avery, Thaddeus Bailey, H. S. Barnum, Ezra Bennett, James Bushnell, James G. Carson, Hannah Crawley, David Cushman, Thomas O. Cutler, Thomas Crumb, George W. Daniels, Nancy Davis, Simeon Day, Daniel Draw, 2, Asaph Dunbar, Daniel T. Foster, Mary Freeman, Prudence Freeman, Josephine F. Harding, Nicholas Hill, Sarah P. Hillhouse, Lucy Hunter, Samuel Huntington, Rev. E. Hyde, Henry Hazen Hyde, Nancy Jones, Rodolphus Landfear, 2, Mary Lester, James Lincoln, Anne C. Lynch, 2, James M'Clelland, Mary H. Y. Mackie, L. K. Mackoh, Julia Mallison, Allen Marvil, Salendor Mathews, William Newcomb, Palmer Newton, Alexander Nichols, Nancy L. Palmer, Archibald G. Place, Henry Rogers, Thomas Small, James Smith, Theophilus P. Sprout, Seraius Stocking, 3, Philena Tracy, Charles C. Webb, Henry F. Whitmarsh, E. Withey, Nancy Witter, Mary H. Wright.

3w15] *J. HYDE, P. M.*

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on or about the 25th of May last, an apprentice girl by the name of Margery Ann Ransom—fifteen years old; large size; dark complexion. Whoever will return her to me, shall be entitled to six cents reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said girl, on penalty of the law.

SAMUEL B. GRIFFIN.

East Haddam, June 5. 14

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 38

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

Secretary of State's Office, June 30, 1830.

The following statement comprises such parts of the Comptroller's Report to the General Assembly, in May, 1830, as are required by law to be published in the several newspapers of the State.

THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for the Current Expenses of Government— Dr.

1830			
For amount of Payments from the Treasury, from 1st April, 1829, to 31st March, 1830, for Current Expenses of Government, under the following heads, viz:			
Account of Debentures and Contingent Expenses of General Assembly, Account No. 1,	13,965 12		
do. Salaries, No. 2,	9,036		
do. Contingent Expenses of Government, No. 3,	7,391 27		
do. Judicial Expenses, No. 4,	22,370 08		
do. Expenses of supporting State Paupers, No. 5,	2,000		
do. Expenses of State Prison, 6,	383 39		
do. Advances made to the Quartermaster General, No 7,	912 82		
do. Commissioners for building State House, at New-Haven, No. 8,	3,367		60,482 56
For Treasurer's Accounts, Audited for Payments made by him, viz:—			
Abatements on State Tax, payable 20th February, 1830,	4,621 18		
Collecting Fees and Travel,	1,458 17		
	6,079 35		
Abatement on State Tax due from New-London and Enfield,	96 73		
			6,176 08
			66,658 64
1830—March 31, For Balance in the Treasury, (Civil List Funds)			13,773 31
		Dollars	80,372 95

The State of Connecticut, in General Account of Receipts and Expenditures of Funds appropriated for the Current Expenses of Government— Cr.

1829—April 1, By Balance in the Treasury, per Report to the General Assembly of May, 1829,			12,460 89
By Payments into the Treasury, viz:—			
Avails of Courts.			
1829—May 12, By Cash received of Charles Lathrop, Clerk of Superior Court, New London County,			87 01
Forfeited Bonds, &c.			
May 7, By Cash received of Jacob B. Gurley, State's Attorney for New-London County,	407 12		
7, do. Samuel Church, do. Litchfield do.	23 93		
8, do. Simeon H. Minor, do. Fairfield do.	180		
9, do. Samuel Ingham, do. Middlesex do.	25 00		
9, do. Isaac Toucey, do. Hartford do.	417 34		
11, do. Jonathan Barnes, do. Tolland do.	188 7		
11, do. Nathan Smith, do. New Haven do.	187 25		1,430 96
Duties on Writs and Licenses.			
May, By Cash received of Sundry Persons for Duties on Writs,	692 62		
do Sundry Persons, Licenses to Retailers,	5,136 57		
do. Sundry Persons, Sales at Auction,	59 73		
do. Sundry Clerks of Courts do. Lottery Tickets,	281		6,170 36
December, By Cash received of Augustus Thatcher, for New gate Prison,			1,182
Dividends on Bank Stock.			
July, By Dividend on 250 Shares New Haven Bank Stock, at [illegible]	1,750		
July, By do. on [illegible] Shares [illegible] town do. at 3 do.	1,071 43		
September, By do. on 1000 do. Phoenix do. at 3 do. Sept.	3,000		
1830—January, By do. on 250 do. New Haven do. at 4 do. January, 1830,	2,000		
January, By do. on 600 do. Middletown do. at 3 1-2 do.	1,714 28		
March, By do. on 1000 do. Phoenix do. at 3 do. March,	3,000		13,536 71
Interest on U. S. Funded 3 per cent. Stock.			
March, By one year's interest on $55,302 66 Three per cent. Stock,			1,659 06
			36,926 57
March, By Amount of a one cent Tax on $3,697,374 76 on List of 1828,	36,974 00		
March, By do. of Tax on Non-Resident Bank Stock, viz:			
From Hartford,	264 33		
Middletown,	116 71		
Norwich,	49 70		
Brooklyn,	12 48		
		443 27	37,417 28
		Dollars	80,372 95
1830—March 31, By Balance, as above, brought down,			13,773 31

The Permanent Funds of the State, on the 31st March 1830, consists of Bank Stock, and of United States' Funded Debt, viz:—Of Bank Stock not transferrable—being Subscriptions to the Stock of the following Banks, which may be withdrawn, giving Six Months' Notice,—

Hartford Bank, 1300 Shares at $100 each,	130,000	
Phoenix do. 706 do. at $100,	70,600	
N. Haven do. 228 do. at 200,	45,600	
Middletown do. 500 do. 100,	50,000	
Eagle do. 309 do. at $100,	30,900	
		327,100
Bank Stock purchased and transferrable.		
Hartford Bank, 144 Shares, at $100 each,	14,400	
Phoenix do. 264 do. at $100,	29,400	
Eagle do. 45 do. at $100,	4,500	
N. Haven do. 22 do. at $200,	4,400	
		52,700
		379,800
United States' Funded Debt.		
Amount of 3 per cent. Stock,		55,302 66
		435,102 66

The Public Debt of the State, remaining unpaid on the 31st March, 1830, is as follows, viz:—

	Liquidated.	Unliquidated.
Registered Debt, consisting of		
State Notes,	64 45	
Interest Certificates,	39 68	
State Bills emitted in 1780,	50 06	
Interest on said Notes to 1805,	81 32	
State Bills emitted before 1780,		1,581 38
	195 84	
Unregistered Debt, consisting of		
Imlay's Certificates,	446 65	
Interest on do. to 1805,	359 56	
Dollars	1,002 05	1,581 38
Balance due Sundry Persons, for Interest on assumed Debt, stock transferred,	86 86	
Balance due Sundry Persons, for Interest and Principal on Stock transferred,	181 89	

Comptroller's Office, May, 1830.
JAMES THOMAS, *Comptroller.*

Roasting Negroes.—A case of this kind lately occurred, in the neighborhood of Cedar Spring, Abbeville District, S. C. under the auspices and authority of a Magistrate's Court. It was not for the actual commission of murder, but for an assault, with a supposed design to commit it. It is said that two or three thousand persons attended to witness this interesting and edifying spectacle.

Kenyon College.—The Rev. Mr. West, Chaplain to the Bishop of Ohio, who arrived in the ship Pacific, from Liverpool, has been successful in England in obtaining donations for the College. The amount placed in deposit for the above purpose, is said to be upwards of fifty thousand pounds sterling.

MISCELLANY.

THE SABBATH.

From an article on "Sunday Mails," in the last number of the North American Review.

Although we have admitted, for the sake of the argument in the above remarks, that the labor of the community, if suspended one day in seven, is for that reason one seventh part less productive, we are far from thinking that such is in fact the case. We believe on the contrary, that this is one of the instances in which two and two do not make four. Whether we consider labor as intended to produce the immediate result, wealth, or the more remote one, well being, physical and moral, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe it becomes more instead of less productive by an occasional suspension.—We all know that our faculties cannot be kept forever on the stretch. Without the nightly intervention of that 'blessed thing, sleep,' as Coleridge calls it, to suspend our toils and labors, soothe our cares, and recruit our strength, we should all in a very short time, go mad and die. But the preservation of a sound, healthy, active and cheerful condition of our nature requires, in addition to this, an occasional suspension of labor for long periods; and it was, doubtless, in the kind view of accommodating his commands to the constitution which he had given us, that the Creator prescribed the observance of a weekly day of rest. The man, who constantly pursues his worldly objects without allowing himself a moment's leisure, gradually acquires, by a sort of moral gravitation, an accelerated and feverish intensity of action, which, if not checked in one way or other, ends in extravagance, bankruptcy and ruin. By wholly diverting his thoughts one day in seven from business, & turning them upon the high and glorious subject of his intellectual and moral relations to God, his fellow men, and the universe, he cools the fever of his mind, and when he takes up his affairs again on Monday morning, he is surprised to find with how much clearer a judgment he considers the plans and purposes of which he took leave on Saturday. He now perceives errors, that before escaped his attention—rejects imprudent projects that before presented themselves in tempting colors to his heated fancy—and if his gains at the end of the week be one seventh less, they will probably at the end of the year, be seventy fold more. Instead of being a miserable bankrupt, he will be a thriving, healthy, and happy man. We have no hesitation in saying that the fault we have here indicated of a too urgent pursuit of worldly gain, is a common trait in the character of our countrymen, and that a more exclusive devotion of the Sabbath to repose and religious contemplation would be a most wholesome corrective of the evil. We strain every nerve to the utmost, employ every cent of capital that we own or can borrow, and not content with obtaining an honorable subsistence for ourselves and our families by the regular practice of our respective callings, grasp, with an agonizing effort, at any project that holds out the least prospect of extraordinary gain. What follows? A few persons amass immense fortunes, the possession of which has no favorable effect upon their own characters, or those of their children. The rest—at the first little convulsion in the world of business—are swept—like dead leaves before a November blast—into the gulf of bankruptcy. It would be in vain to deny that the general habits of our active men of every class, correspond in the main with this description; and it is, in our opinion, equally certain, that a real and *bona-fide* suspension of worldly cares one day in seven would greatly improve—were it only by its negative and sedative effects—the state of mind which leads to these extravagant efforts and their disastrous results. It is, in short, clear to us, that the labor of the community—by being suspended one day in seven—becomes, not less, but on the contrary a great deal more productive of mere wealth, than it otherwise would be.

But in this view of the subject, however important, is by no means the most so of those which may be taken of it. The subject of all this toil and trouble—these convulsive struggles and desperate enterprises—is after all the acquisition of the means of subsistence—'meat, clothes and fire,'—nothing more. But this, though a legitimate object of pursuit in life, is far from being the only one.—It belongs entirely to our lower and animal nature. The intellectual and moral principle—the God within the mind—that loftier and nobler portion of our being, by which we hold affinity with the Sublime Spirit that created and informs the universe—this too has its claims, and they are of a far more urgent and momentous character than those of the other. But how can we do them justice if our thoughts are forever absorbed, without the interruption of a day, an hour, a moment, in the routine of business? Our intellectual and moral nature is refined and exhalted by study, solitary musing, or instructive conversation on elevated subjects—by the interchange of kind and charitable feelings—by the contemplation of the goodness of the Creator, as shown in the [illegible] beauty, harmony and beauty of his works. If we mean to rise in the scale of being the tools we work with, or the brute animals that we employ, we must allow ourselves time for these ennobling and delightful pursuits. The merchant must not nail himself forever to his counter like a bad shilling; and the lawyer should remember that there is one Supreme Court in which his precedents will lose their authority, and his special pleas their importance—that there is one case, and that his own, which he must finally argue upon its merits. Let it be enough, that the business of the world is pursued with unremitted activity and perseverance from Monday morning to Saturday night. When Sunday comes, let the weary be at rest—let the laborer of every kind cease from his toil, and go up to the house of God, not to ruminate upon the affairs of the preceding week, or to lay new plans for the coming one—but to yield up his whole soul to the current of lofty contemplations which the scene and the service are fitted to inspire—to feel the ravishing influence of sacred song—to indulge the devout inspirations that lift the humble spirit in holy trances to the footstool of the Almighty. Nor let him think it too hard, if in the mean time his letters remain unread in the Post Office. They will not grow stale before to-morrow. His communion with God is of much more consequence than his correspondence with his agent or consignee. Whatever the mere man of business may think of it, this is, after all, a matter of high importance. Unless the deepest thinkers have erred in their conclusions from the most mature experience and reflection—unless the strongest feelings within us are all delusion—unless the word of revelation be a lie—it is certain that our mysterious nature is only one of the transitory forms of a permanent existence—that our lot hereafter will be determined forever by the use that we make of our faculties here. 'As the tree falleth, so it must lie.'

CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLLTON.

Mr. Buckingham, of the Boston Courier, on a late visit to the South, had the enviable fortune to pass an hour with this man of other years, and has given the following account of his visit:

"This venerable representative of a former generation,—now in the ninety third year of his age, and which he has almost completed,—is in the full enjoyment of most of the faculties which appertain to the meridian of life. During a recent journey to the South, the editor was fortunate enough to fall into the company of a respectable merchant at Baltimore, a particular friend of Mr. Carroll, by whom he was introduced to the 'time honored patriot.' As we entered his parlor, Mr. Carroll rose to salute us with the customary compliments, and offered chairs with almost as much ease and firmness as a man of fifty. His appearance indicated a high degree of health, which he affirmed he enjoyed without interruption. His under dress was of brown broadcloth—his waistcoat of the fashion of the last century. He wore no coat, but a gown of the same material as the waistcoat and small clothes. His hair was of silvery whiteness—his teeth apparently perfect—his eye animated and sparkling, though, as he stated, it had become too dim to enable him to read. His sense of hearing did not seem to be in the least degree impaired. He spoke with ease, articulated with uncommon distinctness, and his voice possessed all the clearness of vigorous manhood. He seemed to be pleased with his friend for having introduced a stranger, and to be delighted in answering all our interrogatories respecting the incidents and the individuals to which he had sustained an interesting relation in the earlier part of his life. He spoke often of Jefferson, Hancock, and Adams, and other members of the congress of seventy six; but he seemed to take especial delight in talking of Dr. Franklin, whom he described as one of the most pleasant and fascinating men he had ever known. He remarked that he and Franklin were commissioners to visit Canada, and endeavor to induce the inhabitants of that province to join the other colonies in declaring themselves independent of the mother country—and that the journey, though beset with difficulties and over bad roads and sometimes through forests where there was no road, was rendered comparatively pleasant and agreeable by the wit and good humor of Dr. Franklin. He related many anecdotes of the Doctor, illustrating these distinguished traits in the character, and which made him a welcome and even a favorite companion in the politest circles of Paris. There was nothing in Mr. Carroll's manners or conversation that indicated the existence of that species of egotism, which is usually the besetting infirmity of old age; and though he related in half an hour more anecdotes than we could write down in half a day, he was in no instance, that we recollect, the hero of his own story. His reminiscences were of the mighty dead, and his commendations were bestowed with unlimited generosity on his cotemporaries who had gone before him to receive the 'recompense of reward,' and left him, as it were, to speak their epitaph.

Mr. Carroll appeared to feel a lively interest in the ordinary topics of conversation—made several inquiries of his friend respecting political affairs, the prospect of business, and the progress of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and asked the editor many questions respecting Boston, its population, improvements, &c. He spoke more than once of the great inventions in machinery for saving labor, of the improvements in the mode of travelling, and expressed a regret that the family of Robert Fulton had not been fortunate enough to obtain a greater share of the benefits resulting from his improvements in the application of steam to navigation. He alluded several times to his own great age—attributed that as well as his health to the regularity and temperance he had always observed in his mode of living—said that some people thought he would live to be a hundred years old—but added with a smile, that it was not the desire to live so long, unless his mental and physical faculties could be retained, which he could not expect to remain much longer. When we rose to leave him, Mr. Carroll walked down the stairs with nearly as much elasticity of limb and firmness of step as either of his visitors.

The time we spent with this delightful old gentleman was short of an hour, but it was worth more than the fortnight we had then just wasted in the metropolis of the U. States, where the lives of modern great men exhibit but few traits of character that entitle them to admiration, and their actions present but feeble claims to the gratitude of their countrymen. In the halls of Congress or in the mansions of those who are elevated by the partiality of the people to places of power and dignity, one sees but little that can be remembered with real satisfaction, and is not unfrequently disgusted with much that he would take pleasure in forgetting. The patriotism of the present day—at least that sort of patriotism which is of the most approved stamp and which passes current at the capitol—seems to consist altogether in personal attachment to men in office, and to have no higher aim than the attainment of a place; its 'dirty assiduities' are all levelled at the treasury. But he who visits Charles Carroll, will perceive in the sole survivor of those who signed our declaration of independence, a patriot of an opposite character, and may look back on such an interview, as to one of the brightest spots on the table of memory. The character of this revered patriot we shall not attempt to portray; its sublime simplicity we feel our incompetency to describe. Nor is it in the compass of our ability to express the emotions we felt when our hand was cordially pressed in that, which, more than half a century ago, set its signature to an instrument that certified the birth of a nation, and placed on the declaration of our freedom the seal of eternity.

From the Mass. Journal.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The excitement of all classes of people concerning the atrocious Salem murder, has naturally led to a great number of stories connected with similar subjects. The following, which I heard in conversation a few evenings since, is a striking illustration how the providence of God can defeat the cunning and caution of man. How often have the most trivial circumstances led to the discovery of great crimes! In the Salem murder, the omission of the little word *Jr.* on the outside of a letter, led to the discovery of a transaction which the vigilance of an excited community had been unable to detect. In the case I am about to relate, *a toad discovered a murder!*

A gentleman travelling in England, stopped at a village tavern to dine. The inn happened to be opposite a church yard; and while he was waiting for his dinner, he took a fancy to stroll into it, to read the epitaphs, and talk with the sexton, whom he saw at work there.

After some conversation he remarked to the sexton, 'But you are disturbing the dead; here are bones you have thrown.' 'The ground is so crowded, that it is impossible to avoid it sometimes,' replied the sexton, 'and in this case nobody's feelings will be hurt. That is the skull of a stranger, who died here suddenly, and none of his relations ever came to enquire about him.'—'Where did he die?' asked the traveller. 'He died at that place yonder, where a tavern used to be kept.—Five or six years ago, he arrived at the inn towards night, ate a hearty supper, went to bed apparently in good health, and was found dead next morning. His papers gave no clue to his name or place of residence, and no one ever came to claim his clothes, watches, &c. which were found in his chamber. The physicians thought he died in a fit in the night time.'

'Poor fellow, he had a melancholy fate,' exclaimed the traveller, looking at the bones. As he spoke, he observed the skull rock to and fro, with a sudden motion. He took it up to examine the cause, and perceived that a toad had lodged in it. In attempting to thrust the creature out, he struck his finger against a nail! This excited his curiosity, and on close examination, he perceived that a nail had been driven through the back part of the skull. He did not make this discovery to the sexton; but in the course of conversation, enquired what sort of character the landlord had borne, and whether he still resided at the house he had pointed out. 'He is a thrifty, money getting man,' replied the sexton, 'I never heard any harm of him. He bought a great farm three or four years ago, and his neighbors wonder how he managed to grow so rich.' The traveller made no remarks; but observing that he had some knowledge and taste for anatomy, begged leave to keep the skull. His wish was readily granted. On his return to the inn, the landlord corroborated the story he had heard from the sexton, without being aware that his guest had any motive for enquiring. Having ascertained where a justice resided, the traveller waited on him, and made known the circumstances that came under his observation. The squire was personally acquainted with the former landlord, and agreed to accompany the traveller to his farm. They were very hospitably received, and urged to remain through the night.—'You seem to be a very prosperous man,' said the squire, 'every thing is in a thriving order.' 'Yes,' replied the farmer, 'Providence has blessed me in all my undertakings.' 'Providence blessed you!' exclaimed the squire, suddenly holding up the skull before him, 'hasn't the Spirit of Darkness helped you? Look at this nail!' The guilty man turned as pale as a corpse, and covering his face with his hands, trembled violently.

He confessed his crime, and was executed. He had been tempted by the sight of a large sum of money, which the imprudent traveller had opened before him, he had mixed laudanum with his evening draught, and had murdered him in his sleep. A few articles of value were left undisturbed in the chamber, and as the wound had been carefully washed and covered with hair, the physicians were of opinion that he must have died in a fit.

For six years the crime remained undiscovered; the murderer thrived upon his ill-gotten wealth: and had not the toad moved the skull, he might have gone to his grave unsuspected. So mysterious are the workings of Providence!

From Niles' Weekly Register.

PORTER AND WILSON, THE MAIL ROBBERS.

As many erroneous statements have been published concerning Porter and Wilson, and because of the excitement alluded to, it may be proper that some leading facts should be given; which were officially known to the writer of this, as one of the late directors of the Maryland penitentiary; and, during the years 1828 and 1829, one of the two members of the board who had chief charge over the police of the prison, of which these men were inmates.

Wilson was received in August 1826, for three years, for grand larceny, the particular offence not stated, as being twenty-five years old—and discharged by the expiration of his sentence, 24th August, 1829.

Porter was received in February 1827, for two years, for store breaking and stealing a dozen combs, as being 22 years old—and was discharged 23d Feb. 1829, by the expiration of his sentence.

According to the records of the prison, Wilson is nearly 30 years, and Porter was less than 26 years, old.

They were both accounted bad men; but Porter, was, in the language of the penitentiary, called a 'good prisoner;' and it is not recollected that he ever was punished, except by a slight confinement in his cell, for not doing his task.

After his release in Feb. 1829, Porter commenced the trade of a weaver in Baltimore, and pursued it until Wilson came out in August, who joined Porter, and, for a short time, labored at a loom—but they soon proceeded to Philadelphia together, and there were shortly afterwards joined by Abraham Poteet, who made his escape from the said penitentiary in June 1829—and then those three planned and executed the robbery of the mail near the city just named.

After which Wilson and Poteet proceeded to Baltimore, for the purpose of killing Mr. Owens, the principal keeper of the penitentiary, and Mr. Disney, one of the deputy-keepers—Porter refusing to take any part in the affair. On Friday night, the 22d of Jan. 1830, they, in company with a man named Riddle, also recently a prisoner, knowing that Mr. Owens was accustomed to attend his meeting on that evening of the week, reconnoitred the church, but not finding Mr. Owens, (who remained at home that evening,) they proceeded to the penitentiary, and, concealing themselves, waited for their prey. At about 9 at night, they discovered Mr. Disney returning from his own house, which was near, accompanied by two females, the matron, and a young lady related to her. When they reached the gate, and were waiting admittance, Wilson and Poteet advanced close upon them, and each took aim at Mr. D., Poteet's pistol snapped, but Wilson's ball passed through the hat of the deputy-keeper, about half an inch above his head, the women being close at his side! It appears by the testimony of the witnesses, that Wilson seemed to advance one step after he had levelled his pistol, which probably saved the life of Disney, for Wilson then stood on a piece of ground a little elevated above the common level of the street. On Sunday night following they planned a robbery of the great eastern mail, and went so far as to build a fence across the road, about 4 miles from Baltimore; but they thought the night was not dark enough

for their purpose, and abandoned it. The next morning, before day, they stationed themselves on the Washington road, with an intent to rob the passengers in the early stage; and the person who was to have stopped the horses having "flinched," Wilson and Poteet both instantly fired upon the driver, and dangerously wounded him; but he still kept his seat, and the horses, being frightened, ran away, and so defeated their project. Soon after these things, Porter arrived in Baltimore and joined them. The whole were arrested at nearly the same time. Porter has been executed—Wilson is confined for life, Poteet for twenty-five years, and Riddle for ten—the whole extent of the punishment that could be given to the two latter for their offences in Maryland, in all which Wilson was no actor.

These facts are derived from the confession of the parties, and the various testimony that appeared on the trials.

Porter seems to have been the leader in the robbery of the mails near Philadelphia, and it was for that offence for which he and Wilson were found guilty and punished. Porter is dead, and we hope at rest,—and our best wishes are that Wilson may reform the thoughts of his heart, as earnestly exhorted by Porter, on taking a last leave of him.

From Niles' Register.

The further progress of one branch of the American system being arrested by the *forbiddings* of the President, new hopes are entertained that the other may be also "thrown overboard," as Mr. Blair expresses it. We agree with him, that either branch depends much upon the other—but disagree with President Jackson, when he says in his message returning the Maysville road bill, "there is no necessary connexion between it [the encouragement of domestic manufactures] and the system of appropriations"—for internal improvements. There is just the same connexion between roads and canals and domestic manufactures, as exists between navigation and harbors, wherein vessels may enter or remain in safety; and they all work together for the benefit of producers and consumers, mutually aiding one another, and adding to the general wealth and prosperity of a country. So think the British, the French and the Dutch. They regard good roads and canals as arteries through which the blood circulates from or to the common fountain or reservoir, and without which death would ensue. The *expediency* or the *constitutionality* of making appropriations to roads and canals, or for light houses, beacons or harbors, is another affair, which we shall fully discuss on a future occasion. We only wish now to suggest, that the South, having accomplished one part of its great purpose of checking the prosperity of the grain growing and manufacturing states, has much encouragement to persevere in the war which the cotton-growing and slave-holding states have so long and so ardently carried on—though, as we believe, against all right and reason, and decidedly against their own best interests: for the overwhelming facts exist, *that every pro'ected article has been reduced in its price: that a new and safe market has been opened for one hundred and fifty thousand bales of cotton.* Ship loads of cotton goods were, but a few years ago, imported from Calcutta—now, very many bales of American cotton, manufactured into cloth, are exported by us to Calcutta, Canton, Manilla, &c.

Whatever some of the factions in South Carolina, (including the three *foreigners* whose business it is to lead public opinion in that state) may say, the reduction of the duties on molasses and salt are regarded as entering wedges to rive the protecting system—and Mr. Blair joyfully proclaims that that system cannot be supported "independent" of the granting of appropriations for roads and canals. But the South will not attack the protecting system *en masse*, any more! It is intended to *undermine* it, by degrees—to weaken it in parts, and thus destroy the whole. Mr. Blair supposes that New York has been "detached" from it by reducing the duty on salt, and Louisiana by that on molasses. *Iron* is to be next assailed, and when that manufacture shall be put down, it may be expected that Pennsylvania will be also "detached"—and then the South can do what it pleases, as to every thing else.

A bill was reported at the last session from the committee on commerce, by Mr. Cambreleng, "*to encourage* ship building in the United States" in a drawback of the duties payable on the iron, hemp, cordage, or sail cloth, used in building and equipping vessels—and if that should pass, we must expect another to *encourage the sinking of horses*, (being an equally important concern) by like allowances; but the first is the most plausible, and, therefore, put the read as a pioneer; and we see it stated in all the leading anti-tariff papers, that a bold attempt is about to be made to reduce the duty on iron, at the next session of Congress, or as speedily as shall be thought expedient. Perhaps it may be supposed prudent to coax Pennsylvania a little longer, and not press too severely on her great interest in the "American system;" but we rather suppose that the Southern politicians regard themselves as strong enough to throw Pennsylvania "overboard"—and that they will push forward, as fast as they can, *before the effect of the census now taking shall be felt:* for we think that when representation shall have a nearer approach to free population than at present, the old established opinions, as to the tariff and internal improvements, will be resumed, and to the fullest extent that shall be desired, *unless prevented by the power of the Executive.*

* * * * *

With the tariff as it stands at present, we entertain strong hopes that our country may do pretty well—though the laws want some reformation, as we shall have occasion hereafter to speak of. It seems *manifest* that manufactures as well as agriculture (so far as it is appendant) have rather passed the lowest point of depression. For example, the British iron manufacturers cannot descend any lower in their prices—the laborers therein being reduced to a mere subsistence on the coarsest sorts of food, and hardly eating meat freely once in a week, unless assisted by the parishes. They cannot *descend* further; and yet we meet them, (aided by the tariff) though our working people eat three hearty and full meals of meat and wheat bread every day, if they desire it, and are comfortably and cheerfully clothed—all that are prudent raising themselves a little upward in the world, and hoping for yet better times—a hope that reaches not the heart of the English semi-pauper, though working much harder than they do. The advance in the price of wool shews an improvement in the domestic manufacture of woolens—though that is John Bull's jewel, and for which he would go to war in a moment, if by so doing he could destroy the "*rivalry*" that haunts him like a "foul fiend" *from below.* John has tried all sorts of smuggling and false swearing, and has kept off the effect that he fears, to a very considerable extent; but now we are partly up to some of his tricks—and the fact is, that the cost of *manufacturing* a yard of cloth, of a given quality, is quite as low in the United States as in England, because of the general use of sundry important machines, which the prevailing misery of his wool-spinners and weavers will not permit a common introduction of—for John's people must at least *exist*, though on potatoes and oatmeal, only. As to cotton, so far as we have proceeded, we are in full "rivalry" with England. We send cargoes to her own port of *Calcutta*—we meet her great East India Company at *Canton*, in certain kinds of goods. Every month makes an advance upon England in this manufacture. All the common English calicoes may be said to be excluded, and there is adding heavy fustians for working people, at 12 or 13 cents per yard, which they can hardly wear out in a whole season! We still receive a considerable value of British cotton goods—say about in the amount of six millions a year; but they are chiefly of kinds that we do not yet manufacture extensively: time must be allowed to build up the various branches of this mighty business. And so it is with many other things—*the cost of every one of which has been reduced as the domestic supply approached the domestic demand.* We proudly submit this fact to the anti-tariff "philosophers." But they avoid it as they would the bite of a rattlesnake—the *first emblem* of our fathers, when they struck for liberty and independence; and, like *Chase* of Maryland, with eyes raised to heaven, swore that they "owed no allegiance to the king of Great Britain!"

In a benighted state of popular feeling—dirty and temporary contentions for office—the applause of some man or abuse of another, has so much weight, that old *principles* are disregarded. What was right is wrong, or what was wrong is right, just as persons at the heads of parties, *nod their heads or give a wink.* "Huzza for internal improvements—down with internal improvements; huzza for a protecting tariff—down with the tariff," are shouted, or whistled, through every note in the gamut, as "circumstances" are changed! *Consistency* is not a thing to be valued; and a man that would have been called an "infamous liar," for suggesting certain events that have happened, may now be blessed for the excellency of his judgment, and rightfulness of his views! How does "the record" of things past compare with things present? This state of society is like the seven-fold shield of Achilles—almost impenetrable. And we have sometimes been nearly wicked enough to wish, that all the works of internal improvement and all the factories, were stopped for one year, that the people might reason—for there is "*no joking with the belly.*" But we dare not wish desolation and ruin, the privation and misery, that would follow an event so calamitous, when the dead as it were, would be compelled to bury the dead, or the scantily provided be *forced* to administer to the wants of the living, that they might not perish on the high-ways, as many poor persons do in England, for the lack of food and raiment.

We shall still go for principles. Long before John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun or Martin Van Buren were thought of for the office of president of the United States, we were the advocates of internal improvement and a *protected* national industry; and if it happens that we outlive all these distinguished men, we shall remain as we were—no other than a revelation from heaven, or an overthrow of our reason, can change our opinion as to these things—hugged to our heart even from childhood, and confirmed by much observation and experience of the benefits that flowed from the partial practice of them. Our worst enemies, if any we have, must say, that "circumstances" have had no effect upon us.—The doctrines that we support, established by a thousand acts during the revolution, sanctioned at the first session of the first Congress under the constitution—approved by Washington, sustained by Jefferson, as secretary of state, and Madison, in the house of representatives—the encouragement of domestic manufactures was as popular once in *Virginia* as now in *Massachusetts.* Even Mr. *Randolph* was friendly to it; and a governor of Virginia, paraded on a fourth of July, to exhibit to a patriotic multitude, a *shirt* (if we recollect rightly) that had been made out of American cloth, and presented to him on the glorious occasion! For about twenty-seven years—from the period when he abandoned Mr. Jefferson and the republican party, because that he could not preside over the president, and command all the proceedings of congress, we have not regarded Mr. Randolph as a leader or guide—"a finger post," in any political matter; and if the governor of Virginia has [illegible] compelled with his *shirt*, it is of no sort of importance to us. It was a good shirt, notwithstanding, and a spirit of independence was enveloped in every fold of it.

Let others do what they may,—we shall adhere to old principles avoiding the 'politics of the day,' unless so far as these politics run afoul of us. With some, & in respect to this matter, we have likened ourselves to a post, firmly planted in the ground, and immoveable,—which a highly excited man, whose head is whirling with whiskey or politics, thinks is *approaching* him and *placing* itself in his way; and if, in his zigzag course, he strikes the post, he quarrels with it, instead of his own foolish self. What we said of the Hartford conventionists, we shall say of the Southern nullificators; and, as we supported internal improvements and domestic manufactures *before political party* had pressed itself into considerations of their expediency, we shall support them still, even at the risk of offending political partizans.

To proceed—internal improvements, so far as they rest on the aid of general government, are at an end for the present. They are "thrown overboard." And now the tariff, so far as it protects the industry of the country, is to be repealed—if not by "bargain, intrigue, and corruption" at Washington, by the army of South Carolina, resisting the laws! But—and we honestly confess it, we are afraid that a repeal of the tariff laws may be brought about. A letter, presumed to have been written by a member of congress, appeared in the "Charleston Mercury" some weeks ago, from which the following is extracted—

"Mr. McDuffie has established his claim to be gratefully remembered by the honest planters and farmers; for surely he has fought their battle most heroically; although he has not completely routed the levies against whom he contended, he has compelled them to entrench behind every sort of defence; and *in a short time we shall see their shelter crushing before his batteries. The capitulation is not far off. I see every day evidences of the decay of this abominable American system.*"

And the Georgia Journal commences an article in relation to the president's veto on the Maysville road bill, with saying—"The American system has received a blow which, it is hoped will prostrate it forever. General Jackson will have realised the *meaning* of his toast:—"The federal union must be preserved."

The "*Jefferson dinner*" established a period in the history of the "American system," its opponents taking new and strong ground. It was first thought that Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. might be *committed* against it through the force of political party feelings—but when it was discovered that this could not be effected, a new counting *of votes* took place, and it was supposed that the policy of these states, even at the hazard of losing their votes might be "thrown overboard." It was calculated, that extra support would be obtained elsewhere, for at least the present—and that Pennsylvania, *having lost the protection of her iron manufacture*, would stand "detached" from the system. We do not wish to descend to some particulars that we might give—but the South, and those really friendly to the "southern policy" have resolved to march to their object in solid phalanx. There will be no "dough faces" or "white slaves" among them. These are to be obtained from the north, *and some will be had. Political vagabonds are to be purchased.* They will be used like *Arnold*, and then "nailed down to the counter (in infamous show) like base money." New *combinations* and *coalitions* have been formed—and such proceedings stand justified by a man of so lofty a character as Mr. Archer, of Virginia, an extract from one of whose speeches will be found in a subsequent page. What then shall we do?—Shall we remain with our arms folded and be flogged like slaves? Nay, rather shall we not rouse ourselves, and bring our strength into united action—requiring of our public agents unqualified pledges to resist the designs of our enemies? Shall the millions of free people employed in supplying provisions and materials for the manufacturers, and in our workshops and factories, be deprived of their present business, or placed in competition with British paupers—shall the hundreds of millions of dollars vested in lands to furnish these supplies with coal and wood, and in water-rights, engines, buildings, machinery and tools, if not cast aside, become depreciated in one half the present value, to gratify a southern jealousy, or feed a southern error? We are not opposed to the south. *The south is opposed to us.* We *cannot* believe that the shadow of a disadvantage has resulted to the south because of the protecting system—unless the increased population and wealth of the north and west is so regarded! If the south has become impoverished—and is suffering, as her own orators and writers proclaim, *the fault is in the people themselves.* The demand for their staples is larger than ever, and the depression in price is owing to over-production. The farmers in the middle states have suffered more than the south can pretend to. In 1817, the value of their flour, bread and beef, (three articles) exported, was nearly 20 millions, in 1829, only about 8 millions—a proportionate decline far greater than is shewn in cotton. The *quantity* of the latter too, has not only kept up, but vastly increased. In 1817 the export was less than 86 millions of pounds—which was more than the average of preceding years (not counting those of war, &c.) but in 1829 the amount was nearly 265 millions of pounds—more than a treble quantity; in 1817 we exported 1,479,000 bbls. of flour, and in 1829 only 837,000. Cannot the "philosophers," in this mighty *excess* of the quantity of cotton exported, see some reason for a reduction in price? Cannot they discover in the reduced export of flour, as well as in the price of it (17,551,000 dollars in 1817, and 5,793,000 in 1829) an "oppression," on the *growers of grain?* Is it not natural that the latter should defend themselves? They are twenty to one of the "people of the United States," as compared with the growers of cotton! Are the doings of so large a majority to be *nullified?* The market in the *east* is more important to the farmers, than the whole foreign market—and shall the people of the east be *forced from consumers* into *producers*, because excessive production of cotton in the south has reduced the price of that article? Or rather, indeed, if the truth must be told, because new and thrifty villages are springing up in the east, and old villages are becoming the habitations of owls in the south? a mean spirit of envy, willing to destroy that comfort which it is *too prodigal or too lazy*, to earn for itself. If the north and west look pleasant, and the south gloomy—it is the result of sober industry and rigid economy in the one, and of idleness and waste in the other. By the first, the mountain tops are made productive, and the naked rocks rendered profitable—by the second, what should be an *Eden*, is converted into a desert. It is admitted, that the tariff helps the one by furnishing a demand for labor, *which is the wealth of the community;* but its repeal would do no good to those who suffer, because labor is dishonored among them, and economy laughed at.

To conclude—the interests of the free laboring classes of the United States are in jeopardy, but a degree of apathy prevails as though nothing was at hazard. We know it, and we *feel* it; and, proscribed and abused as we are, for opinion's sake, we seem almost ready to convert our Register into a record of tales about ghosts, horrid murders and shocking accidents, and become popular—rather than further support a cause so scantily sustained by those most interested, and which we are assured has been prejudicial to our pecuniary concerns. But we cannot "give up the ship"—we are sometimes cheered in our way, by honest friends, and encouraged to hope for the accomplishment of our purposes, in the full establishment of the American system—humbly supported indeed, but with a zeal that will not be satisfied with any thing short of complete success.

BY LATE MAILS.

Gen. Jackson arrived at Louisville, Ky. 31st ult. No parade was made on the occasion, and after taking dinner with a few friends, he proceeded on for the Hermitage, where it would be better for him and the nation, were he to remain to the end of his life.

A gentleman from the West assures us that Gen. Jackson was very coolly received on his whole route and that he very visibly felt it.—Those who have felt the effects of his tyranical proscriptions and those who have been deceived with broken promises and otherwise disappointed in the attainment of their objects, were conspicuous in withholding their attentions to him. At Cincinnati a great but an abortive attempt was made at display, in which the General himself aided in creating a shout by waiving his hat &c. An act, we will venture to say, that that no other President ever stooped to commit. At Nashville the General expects to be received with acclamation—a Courier in advance will announce his approach, when the People are to go out and receive him as the "conquering Hero" and conduct him into the town and from thence to the Hermitage.

Baltimore Patriot.

From the Winchester Repub.

Anecdote—fact—On Gen. Jackson's stopping at Rockville, Md. during his present tour to Tennessee, a plain old farmer made his way up to him, caught him by the hand, and exclaimed, "Well, general, how are you?" The President replied with a smile, "I'm pretty well, sir."—The old fellow continued, "Well, general, they say you voted against our Rockville road—but there's no believing the Adams men; now I want to know whether you did or not?" "I did sir," said the President. "You did!" repeated the old man with surprise, "how came you to do it?" "I did not think it was right; I had some constitutional objections," was the reply. The old farmer paused a moment, and then said emphatically, "Well, general, I've voted for you twice; but (with an oath) I now tell you I'll never do it again.

The above is related by a gentleman who was present, and will serve to show the manner in which the President's veto is received in Maryland.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that the Secretary of the Navy arrived at that place on the 8th, whence he proceeded to his former residence in North Carolina. Thus has the last rose of the summer cabinet forsaken its stem. The Secretary of War is at Buffalo, escorted by a detachment of the Regency. He of the State Department is organizing his plans to comply with his bond to the accidental Governor. The others are off in various directions already chronicled. Messrs. Kendall and Greene are alone left to support the national dignity at the capital. This is not a travelling cabinet however; they only go abroad for the benefit of their health, as the public good requires they should do. It may one day require that they should make their absence longer.

It is not a labor which we delight in, to track the steps of individuals in office, whether they are wandering about for their private amusement, or to answer political ends. But it is our duty to disabuse the public mind, when gross attempts are made to impose upon it. The representation of the ceremonies performed at Cincinnati, when the President lately passed thro' that town, which has been copied from the Republican by certain papers, bound *jurare in verba magistri*, even against the evidence of their own senses, is so exorbitantly false, that we shall be constrained to give the true account from two other Cincinnati papers, the editors of which are men of character, and will not be charged with lying about they *saw* and *heard*. But we shall postpone this, until we collect a full account of the whole progress to Nashville. In the mean time, we correct an error in a letter of the correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, which we quoted on Saturday. Several motions were made in the town council of Louisville, to give the executive an official reception, and pay him public honors. They were *rejected.* So much for the veto.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv. July 15.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival last night of the ship Salem, Capt Richardson, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th of June, inclusive.

Liverpool, June 9th, 1830.

The following is an extract from a letter received this morning, from Mr. Willmer's private correspondent, at Windsor.

Windsor, 2 o'clock A. M. June 8, 1830.

"His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation, that each succeeding hour will close his early reign."

From the Times.

"We have received accounts from Windsor, which left that town so late as 2 o'clock this morning. The King was hardly expected to survive the night, though the natural vigour of His Majesty's constitution has more than once carried him through a crisis almost equally severe. The Duke of Wellington, who had been sent for express, arrived at 6, and did not leave till 11.

From the Morning Post.

We are grieved to state that the intelligence respecting His Majesty is of the most mournful import. We deem it inexpedient to inflict upon the feelings of our readers the painful details of our private advices—the official announcement of the Royal Sufferer (after what he had already endured) having past the last night under considerable embarrassment, being of itself more than sufficient, for the lamentable occasion.

The House of Commons, on the 7th of June, voted £28,000 to defray the expense of missions to the South American states.

Don Miguel is endeavoring to borrow money in England. The Morning Chronicle thinks he will fail, as there are others who want money who are in better credit.

On the 7th of May, the Porte concluded a Treaty of Commerce and Friendship, which allows to the Americans the passage into the Black Sea, with all the immunities enjoyed by Europeans.

From the Constitutionnel.

Hostilities have recommenced between the Greeks and Turks in the Isle of Syra, with more obstinacy than ever. The two parties do not give any quarter to each other.

The Greeks are daily exposed to fresh vexations. Arta and Proveso have for some time past experienced much disturbance and extortions. The Albanians have recently sacked Janina, whilst the Governor kept himself shut up in his castle, where he was besieged. His adversaries at the same time arrested and carried into slavery all the Christians who dare to come out of their houses.

From the Journal des Debats.

On the 27th of May, a fire broke out on board of a transport at anchor at the Isle of Hyeres. She sank immediately. She was laden with camp equipages, drugs, &c.; her value is estimated at 1,500,000. Fortunately no one perished. The fire was occasioned by the breaking of a bottle of sulphuric acid, for the use of balloons. Besides the balloon and apparatus the flames devoured the tent of M. de Bourmont, and sundry luggage and tent equipage of the army.

From the [illegible] Commerce, June [illegible]

Ancona, [illegible]

The last accounts from Egypt, which come down to the end of April, cause some uneasiness respecting the health of the viceroy. The death of a Prince connected, with the present state and civilization of Egypt would be an important event. The successor of Mehemet Ali [illegible], it is true, like his father, the same taste for the arts and for reforms, but he does not possess in the same degree that knowledge of mankind, and the power of discovering charlatanism and quackery. The death of the Viceroy would cause a deep injury to commerce. The accounts from Greece are of a more satisfactory nature. Count Capo d'Istrias labours with ardour and success at the organization of that country.

It is now said that orders have been issued for sending 15,000 troops, by way of a reserve to our expeditionary army, to the departments of the Var and of the Rhone. The head quarters are to be at Aix.

Unpleasant accounts have this day been circulated upon Change, respecting the fate of the first division of the expedition. We could not trace them to any thing positive. The decline of the Funds was attributed to these reports, but perhaps it is likewise the decline that has given birth to them.

Constantinople, May 10.

The only two events that now occupy public attention, is the arrival of the Grand Vizier from Adrianople, and the death of Papudschi Achmet, the Capitan Pacha. It is thought that the Grand Vizier will soon return to his post.—With respect to the Capitan Pacha, his place is destined to Halil Pacha, who is expected from Petersburg. This skilful diplomatist enjoys the Sultan's favour, and seems likely to act a great part in the empire.

Odessa, May 15.

The head quarters of our army in Turkey are already removed from Bourgas. The dispatches of the commander in chief are dated from Erketsch (on the top of the Balkan) May 6.—Count Diebitsch intends to arrive in a few days at Teraspol, and there perform quarantine.—*Prussian State Gazette, June 2.*

FRANCE.—From the tone of the Ministerial, as well as other papers in France, there are difficulties approaching, of a serious character. The elections are expected to result in favor of liberal principles, against the Ministry. The Ministerial papers ask "Can the King yield—ought the King to yield? The Liberals answer yes—when the Chambers, do not agree with the Monarch, the latter must give way."

A letter to the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle dated Paris, June 4, says:

There is a great contest going on in France, the result of which must be most important to Europe and the world. It is not a contest of men—but principles; not of one set of place-hunters and tax-eaters against another set, both being equally indifferent to the tax-payers, or the public; but it is a question of Royalty on the one hand, and Democracy on the other; of power and force against popular opinion and the voice of a nation. This contest will end in the triumph of the People, or in that of the Monarchy. Should the battle be now gained by the latter, you must not suppose that the question will be settled. No, no, the people will fight on, though it be only "with the fragments of their blades;" and, believe me, they will fight until they conquer. Should the battle be lost by the Royalist party there will be virtually an end to the Monarchy at once, and ere long there may be another dissolution. In this state of things we live and move—and the stream of events, even more rapid than that of time, bears us onward too quickly to the torrent and the cataract. I anticipated rapidity. I foresaw the danger but I did not think it was quite so near. Let us look, however, events boldly in the face like men—and prepare ourselves for the result.

Paris, June 5.

The newspapers of this day teem with matter respecting the elections. The energy displayed by government in promising rewards, and in menacing, (and in some cases in inflicting punishments) will, it is believed, have much effect upon such of its employees as are electors. Still the attainment of a Ministerial majority in the Chamber is by no means certain. The Messager des Chambres, and following it, the whole daily press of France, have stated pretty nearly the main course resolved on by Government, but incorrectly some of the details. Here is my version of it. Should the new Chamber of Deputies prove equally intractable with the last, a prorogation will, immediately upon ascertaining that fact, take place, and at a convenient season, another dissolution. In the interim the Government will be enabled to carry on its operations without the slightest necessity whatever of having recourse to unconstitutional modes of levying taxes. They will thus avoid creating discontent on that head, while they will, at the same time, be unerringly and rapidly proceeding towards the attainment of their great object, the command of the Chamber of Deputies.

Whitehall, May 31, 1830.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Farnborough, General Sir William Keppel, and Major General Sir Andrew Francis Barnard, to be his commissioners for affixing his Majesty's signature to instruments requiring the same.

Frankfort, May 28.

The Emperor of Russia has given up one third of the contribution which was to be paid by the Turks; he likewise has given up an extension of territory in Asia, offered by the Porte as an indemnity for the reduction of the 3,000,000 of ducats allowed by Russia.

The French fleet was expected to arrive before Algiers on the 4th June.

The two French vessels of war, a part of the blockading French squadron before Algiers, which were lost in a late gale, are stated to be the La Sylene and L'Adventure. Their crews, it is stated, fell into the hands of the Algerines.

Messrs. Thomas and Benjamin Hogg, woolen cloth merchants, failed in an amount little short of £100,000. It is impossible at present to form an opinion how the affairs of the house will wind up, but we hear they will be settled under a commission. *Leeds Mer.*

Leopold's Reasons for resigning the Government of Greece.

"The duty which the undersigned has to perform towards Greece is clear and straight-forward. Throughout the whole of these transactions, he has only contemplated the interest of that country, and has uniformly protested, both in his written communications and his personal interviews with the Ministers of England and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greeks being forced into any arrangement considered by them as contrary to their wishes, and destructive to these rights which, as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices give them a right to insist upon.

When the undersigned contemplated the high distinction of becoming sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unanimously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend through whose means their long and heroic struggles were to be repaid by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their independence on a permanent and honorable footing.

It is with the deepest regret that the undersigned sees those hopes annihilated, and is forced to declare that the arrangements of the Allied Powers, and the opposition of the Greeks, deprive him of the power of effecting this sacred and important object, and would impose on him an office of a very different character—that of a delegate of the Allied Courts, appointed by them to hold the Greeks in subjection by the force of arms. Such a mission would be as repugnant [illegible] It is in direct opposition to the treaty of [illegible] July, in which the three powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the East.

The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns into the hands of the Plenipotentiaries a trust which circumstances no longer permit him to execute with honor to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe.

LEOPOLD, Prince de Saxe.

The Plenipotentiaries of the three Allied Powers."

Earthquake in Guatemala. A Mexican paper of May 26, brings intelligence that the city of Guatemala and its environs, in the Republic of Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. For five days there was a succession of the most frightful tremblings, which still continued at the departure of the mail, shaking to their foundations and prostrating to the earth, the principal edifices, and compelling the unfortunate inhabitants to flee to the public squares, and into the country, where, to protect themselves from the weather, they had erected huts of palm-mats. The temples, which had already been robbed of their furniture and deprived of their ministers (persecuted and banished,) are rendered useless, particularly the beautiful church of St. Francisco, which, on account of its size and ponderous structure, has suffered most. The town of Amatitlan, a place of recitation in the vicinity, had been totally destroyed. It is difficult to find, in the history of human distress, a series of misfortunes comparable to to those of Guatemala. Civil war—persecution, which has been its consequence,—the banishment of all the respectable men whose talents and influence might have conferred happiness upon the country,—anarchy,—& at last a catastrophe of nature—which, if it has been experienced there in other times, compelling the population to change their location, is still more distressing now, because the circumstances which attend it, and the impossibility of repairing the losses which have been suffered, on account of the exhaustion of their public and private fortunes.

The population of Guatemala is about 30,000 souls. It was founded in 1524, on the declivity of a mountain, at whose summit was a volcano. In 1757 it was overwhelmed by an earthquake, and by matter from the volcano. In 1775, having been partially rebuilt, it was again destroyed by an earthquake, and the greater part of the inhabitants buried in the ruins. Its present site is about 25 miles south of the old town.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Daring Robbery.—One of our most respectable citizens, Mr. Henry Manton, while attending the performance at the Theatre on Friday evening, was robbed of his pocket book, containing 6,000 dollars, in bills of the Branch Bank of the United States of this place. The money was drawn from the Bank on that day, in bills of from 5 to 1000 dollars. Sundry notes and papers were also in the Pocket book, which may possibly lead to a recovery of the money. A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for the recovery of the bills and notes.—*Prov. Journal.*

Letters from Rome, dated May 15th, mention the serious illness of Cardinal Fesch, and state that his life was despaired of. It is said that he has bequeathed a great portion of his fortune for pious works, and but little to his family. His sister, Madam Letitia Bonaparte, whose death was announced in all the papers, has nearly recovered from her late severe accident

The great eclipse of 1831. The eclipse which will happen on the 12th of February, will be one of the most remarkable that will be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years. The apparent diameter of the sun will be 32½ minutes of a degree; that of the moon, 31½.—Of course the eclipse will be *annular;* that is, at all places where the sun will be centrally eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon. Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The center of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean, on the morning of Feb. 12, in lat. 31 degrees 55 minutes N. and long. 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise centrally eclipsed, at 34 minutes past 6 o'clock, or at 3h. 54m. P. M. apparent time at Greenwich. Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the South and East; in 18 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in lat. 27 degrees 30 minutes North.—Thence curving northwardly, in 47 minutes more, it will enter the United States near the S. W. corner of Louisiana, and in six minutes will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville.—Passing through the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia; in 27 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton county S. C. in lat. 34 degrees 37 minutes N. long 83 degrees 49 minutes W. where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian. Thence passing over N. C. into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross the James' River, near Richmond; and continuing in nearly a direct line, in 8 minutes, will leave the Jersey shore at Little Egg Harbour, passing a few miles east of Montauk point; in 8 minutes, it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet, and in six minutes it will enter upon the southwestern extremity of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the Island of Newfoundland, and increasing in velocity as it approaches the verge of the earth, in 19 minutes more it will leave its disk in lat. 57 degrees 25 minutes, at which point the sun will set centrally eclipsed at 4h. 30m. or 5h. 25m. Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2h. 31m. in crossing the earth's disk, and about 1h. from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States. A line drawn through the above points on a map of North America, will pass through all those places where the eclipse will be central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles, will include all places in the United States where it will be annular. Its penumbra will precede and follow the centre, at the mean interval of 1h. 30m. making on the central track the beginning and end of the eclipse. Lines drawn on a map of the U. States, parallel to the central track at intervals, on the S. side of 200, 485 and 175 miles, and on the N. at intervals of 225, 250 and 300 miles, will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10 and 9 digits eclipsed.—By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse, of the intervals of Greenwich time, and protracting the hour lines at right angles, the time and phases of the eclipse may be found for very nearly any place in the U. States; observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

The eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and the West Indies, and will be seen as far S. as the city of Quito in South America.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Fifth Ward Election. A great deal of excitement has prevailed in the city for several weeks past, particularly in the Fifth Ward, on the subject of the Election of Aldermen. Last year, Alderman Rogers was elected in that Ward, on party ground, by a majority of 3[illegible] votes, he being the Jackson candidate. On the present occasion, the Tammany party fearful of their strength, did not put up a candidate. Gen. Lamb, who ran two years ago, as an anti-Jackson candidate, for the same office, but who lost his election by a large majority, was put up by the Working-men opposed to the Owen party, and by a large portion of the Republicans of the Ward. Mr. Van Schaick, a most worthy gen[illegible] Alderman [illegible] candidate of the *Owen* party. Gen. Lamb has succeeded, and in him the public will find a most valuable officer. Although a large portion of the Tammany-men supported Mr. Van Schaick, they did not do so exclusively; many were his most ardent opposers, on the ground that he was put in nomination last year, at the Pewter Mug Meeting, *as it is called*, to break down the Tammany Assembly Ticket.

It is seldom that two gentlemen are put before the public, who are so highly esteemed as the gentlemen before mentioned. The election proves most conclusively, that the Tammany party, sensible that they had no strength in the Ward, declined offering any candidate.

The brig Claudio, which arrived at Sag Harbor on the 30th ult. in thirty five days from the Island of Ascension, reports that she left this Britanic Majesty's frigate Sybille, Commodore Colliere, at that island. The officers of this ship stated that they had re-captured *twelve thousand* slaves since they had been on the African station. The officers of the Athol, a sloop of war also lying at Ascention Island, informed that the schooner Albatross, of Saint Helena, bound for Sierra Leone with dispatches from Commodore Colliers, was boarded in longitude 8 deg. W., by a piratical schooner, latteen rigged, and all on board killed, except the carpenter and two seamen, who secreted themselves in the hole.—*N. Y. Spec.*

Representatives. By the last census the population of Massachusetts was 521,725; the ratio of representation in Congress being fixed at one member for every 40,000 inhabitants, Massachusetts was entitled to thirteen Representatives, and there was but a small fraction, namely, 1725, left unrepresented. Should the ratio be increased only 10,000, as seems to be the general opinion, Massachusetts will not, as has generally been supposed, lose one of her delegation in the House. If, as appears almost certain, we number 650,000, we shall retain our thirteen members, and if, as is by no means improbable, we should have 700,000 inhabitants, we shall gain one member. It is supposed that Rhode Island will number 100,000 and thus be enable to retain her relative political standing—for it is not to be concealed that Mr. Gorham was correct, when, at a late dinner, he stated that numbers were of more importance than talent, when sectional questions were to be decided.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

In confirmation of our remarks made a few days since in relation to the opening of the trade of the Black Sea, to American Shipping, and the success of the negotiations of Mr. Rhind, we have the gratification of presenting the following letter from Smyrna, with which we have been politely favored by a friend. We are assured that it can be implicitly relied on.

Smyrna, April 20, 1830.

"I know you will be gratified to learn that Mr. Charles Rhind's mission to Constantinople has been crowned with complete success. On the 13th inst. he succeeded in concluding a treaty with Turkey, which places our country on the footing of the most favored nations. Mr. D. A. Offley would leave Constantinople on the 16th, by land, with a firman or permission for Commodore Biddle to proceed in the corvette Lexington to Constantinople. Mr. Offley, the Consul, will leave here for Constantinople, by land, immediately after his son's arrival here.—When they all unite there, the treaty will be

signed by the three—Mr. O., Mr. R., and the Commodore. The Java frigate, and Lexington corvette have been at Vourla since 3d inst. and their stay there so long has given rise to many reports among the good people of Smyrna. A messenger will no doubt be despatched to the U. States, with the treaty, soon after the arrival of the Commodore and Mr. Offley there. The Java will probably wait at Vourla, to take the treaty to Gibraltar.

A letter from Mahon of the 14th of May, states that an American frigate had just arrived there, from Algiers, with the families of the American, Spanish, and Danish Consuls on board. The Dey had detained the Consuls themselves.

Fatal Duel. We have received a letter dated Arkansas Territory, June 22d, detailing circumstances connected with an instance of single combat, which took place there, whose severity has scarcely a parallel in history. The letter comes, as it appears, from a friend of one of the parties, Dr. D. H. Jeffries, with whom we had a brief acquaintance while he resided at Coffeeville; and the account is requested to be published, for the information of the friends of that gentleman in this State. The parties were resident at or near Iberville, Louisiana.

A challenge passed from a Dr. Smith to Dr. Jeffries, on the 1st inst. which was accepted; the interview was appointed for Thursday, the 17th, and the distance fixed at eight paces.—When the time arrived the parties met, took their stations, and exchanged shots, without injury to either. After this shot, it seems inferrable from the remarks of the writer, that some efforts were made by their friends to bring about an accommodation, but unavailing, as Dr. Jeffries declared that he would not leave the ground till he had lost his own, or had taken the life of his antagonist. Their pistols were handed to them a second time, and at this fire the right arm of Dr. Smith was broken, which arrested the fight for a few moments, till he recovered from the exhaustion, when he declared as he was wounded he was ready to die, and demanded the seconds to proceed. The pistols were then put into their hands for a third time, Dr. Smith using his left hand. At this fire Dr. Jeffries was wounded in the thigh, and his loss of blood occasioned an exhaustion that again delayed the conflict for a few moments. He recovered, and both then desired to shorten the distance and continue the fight. They now stood up for the fourth time, covered with blood, and at a distance of six feet. They were to fire between the words one and five, and the shot proved fatal to both parties. They fell to the earth. Dr. Smith was dead when he dropped, the ball having penetrated his heart, and Dr. Jeffries was shot through the breast, a wound he survived but four hours.

When Doctor Jeffries saw that his antagonist had fallen, he asked if he were dead, and being assured so, he declared his own willingness to die. Before he expired, he said he had been a schoolmate with Dr. Smith, had been acquainted with him fifteen years, that they had been on terms of great intimacy and friendship; and he bore, also, honorable testimony to his character as a man of science, and a gentleman. It is not stated distinctly in the letter, what originated the cruel hostility which is exhibited in this melancholy affair, but it appears to have been deeply wounded feeling on the part of Doctor Jeffries. Our correspondent states that he had many personal friends in the section of country where he had fixed his residence, and was universally respected and beloved. He was engaged, at the time of this affair, to be married to a highly intelligent lady of Mississippi, which circumstance appears to have had a connection with the duel. The lady reached the ground only in time to take her last earthly farewell of the object of her affection. Her frantic cries, mingled with the grief of the friends, the letter paints as a scene of the most heart-rending description. *Mobile Register.*

From the Brooklyn Advertiser.

Windham County Temperance Society.—The second annual meeting of this society was holden in the meeting house in Brooklyn, on Monday, [illegible] The address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Dow, and Rev. Messrs. Fitch and Lane led in the devotional exercises. The Society convened for business about 3 o'clock P. M., when Reports from the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted. The society then proceeded to the choice of officers, when the following were elected, viz:

Darius Mathewson, Esq., *President.*
Daniel Frost, Jr., George Benson, Philip Pearl, Jr., Esqs., *Vice Presidents.*
Rev. Ambrose Edson, *Secretary.*
Mr. Edwin Newbury, *Treasurer.*
Rev. Samuel J. May, Dea. Roger Clark, Uriel Fuller, Esq., John F. Williams, Esq., *Executive Committee.*

Voted, That the next meeting of this society be at Hampton, on the last Tuesday of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M.—that D. P. Tyler, Esq. be requested to deliver an address, and that Rev. Orrin Fowler be his substitute. The meeting was then adjourned.

From the Prov. Jour.

Printers' Celebration. The *Typographical Society of Wheeling,* (Va.) celebrated the Anniversary of Independence, on the 3d, by a dinner. Matters were arranged for the occasion, in "typographical order." Dinner being ready, "the work of distribution soon began, and ere long every case was filled to the brim."

The following toast was select from those drank on the occasion.

Henry Clay—An *ornamental figure,* venerable with the *form* patriotic protectors of American Liberty. He who strikes him, strikes the *broadside* of the American System: Regardless of the *balls* and *shooting sticks* of his enemies; he will rise and *drive out the devil* from his den, and correct the *outs* and *doublets* which have been imposed upon a free and independent people.

Mrs. Barney—In the *line* of her duty she has *battered* a tyrant in such *sort,* as to make an *impression* on every "matron and wife" in the nation.

The President and Vice President of the Day—May they always be in *register* with public opinion, and never get *choked* with *pi.*

The Orator—May his *upper case* be always *filled* with such *founts* as he *displayed* on this occasion.

The Reader—May his pockets be filled with *quarters* and *keep out of dirty cases* as long as his *shanks will bear him.*

City Occurrences.—Mr. Quin, a colored clergyman of the African Church, was robbed of $1800, at his residence in Mulbery street, on Thursday last. The money was in City Bank Notes—one bill of $1000, one of $500, & three of $100.

A child sent by his aunt to gather chips, was found dead in a slip on Saturday, with his head sticking in the mud. He is supposed to have slipped from the wharf in endeavouring to catch a floating stick.

On Thursday a lad in riding behind one of the stages in Broadway was run over and badly injured at the moment he jumped off, by a gig.

As children are in the constant practice of stealing a ride on vehicles passing through crowded streets the only wonder is that ten are not killed where one is injured. *N.Y. Daily Adv.*

Mechanics and Working Men.—An erroneous impression prevails abroad that their movements are identified with the principles of Frances Wright and R. D. Owen. The Genius of Temperance says, "The reverse is the fact. The Owen party having vainly attempted to decoy and mislead them, under the guise of friendship, and a majority of the working men having explicitly disavowed all connexion with them, the two parties are now acting, in direct opposition to each other."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JULY 21, 1830.

Signs of the Times.—It is certainly impossible that the Jacksonians should really feel that confidence in the re-election of their leader, or in his present popularity, which they express. It is a fact, which cannot be disputed, that the administration lost ground during the last session of Congress. The only measure recommended by the President which was sustained, was the Indian bill, and a delay of a few days would probably have changed that vote. Since the rising of Congress, the movements in the West have been very decisive and universal. In every part of Kentucky and Ohio, there appears to be a feeling of disgust at the strange and varying course of the Administration. Many who had originally supported General Jackson, honestly, just because they supposed him friendly to the great doctrines of the American System, and from unwillingness entirely to abandon him, have noticed with the hope of better things in future, his continued departure from all which he had promised them and they had promised themselves. Such persons, the last acts in relation to internal improvements have entirely separated from General Jackson and his cause. They feel that they have been grossly deceived in the man, and they hesitate not to say so in so many words. The whole Western country is alive on the subject—meetings are called in all quarters, and the disposition manifested, is that of a deliberate and determined opposition to General Jackson as a candidate for the next presidential term.

We anticipate, we confess, but little change of feeling in New-England, in relation to this question. The friends of General Jackson will not be increased by a single individual, for there never was a worse time, or less inducement to change, in order to join his ranks—and as for his former supporters, they will doubtless continue, that is, the greater part of them. It is very certain that Gen. Jackson could not do any act so outrageous as to detach them from his ranks. They are a very different class of persons from the Western or Southern Jacksonians. A New England Jacksonian, if he has an office or chance for one, he may be counted upon as a most invariable supporter of the power which gives him his pay. That a great change is taking place in some of the Middle and Western States, facts, which daily appear, will leave no room for doubt. To show the state of feeling in the West, we give a few extracts from the Kentucky papers, as published in the National Journal of the 13th inst.

"On the 19th of June, a meeting of a number of citizens of Woodford county was held at Versailles, at which it was resolved, (Marquis Calmes being Chairman, and Peter J. Railey, Secretary)—

That a Committee of 25 persons, to be selected from different parts of the county, be appointed to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the people of Woodford county, in relation to the conduct of President Jackson, in rejecting the bill recently passed by Congress, making an appropriation of $150,000, to the "Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company," &c. &c. and that said Committee meet at the Court House in the town of Versailles, on Monday the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and make report of their proceedings to a meeting of the citizens of the county, contemplated to be held on that day.

And a committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of 25 persons.

It was then resolved, That the meeting adjourn to convene at the Court House, in the town of Versailles on Monday the 5th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the 21st June a large public meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, of all political parties, was held at the Court House in Lexington, in accordance with public notice on the 21st inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the subjects of Internal Improvements, the Tariff, and other important matters.

The 8th Resolution adopted at this meeting was as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting, in forbearing at this time to make a formal nomination of the pre-eminently qualified [illegible] unwillingness to be subjected to the imputation of precipitancy in a case in which partiality towards a neighbor and a friend might be supposed to have too much influence. But the preference of the people here assembled cannot be doubted; nor that they will manifest that preference on proper occasions hereafter.

Another resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of Correspondence of —— —— be appointed, whose duty it shall be to make manifest the truth, and promote the success of the sentiments of this meeting, as now expressed by all fair and honorable means in their power. That a majority of said Committee be competent to act, to fill vacancies that may occur from time to time in their own body, and to call, when they deem it expedient, a general meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, and that the Chairman of this meeting be a member of said committee, and do appoint the other members thereof.

In pursuance of the last resolution, the chairman appointed 48 of the most respectable citizens on the committee.

On the same day a similar meeting was held in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, when on motion William Shreve, sen'r. was elected chairman, and J.W. S. Mitchell, Secretary. After passing sundry resolutions expressing their opinion that the power of making internal improvements was constitutionally vested in Congress; that General Jackson's reasons for rejecting the Maysville, Frederic and Louisville bills were "unsatisfactory and unsound;" that his course on the subject was inconsistent and contradictory; &c. &c. the meeting adopted the following resolutions.

10. Resolved that our distinguished fellow citizen, Henry Clay, the firm and tried friend of internal improvements, of the tariff, and the great interests of the whole country—the firm and distinguished statesman, be recommended to the support of the people, as the successor of General Jackson in the Presidential chair, and that a committee of twenty persons for Jessamine county, be appointed, for the purpose of promoting his election by co-operating with his friends in other counties and states; the chairman of this meeting to be one of said committee, and to appoint the remainder of the number, the committee to have power to fill all vacancies from time to time.

11. Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of internal improvements, the tariff, and Henry Clay, in other counties, to hold meetings and express their sentiments in maintenance of the great interests which have been jeoparded by the vetos of the President.

The Chairman, as required in the 10th resolution, named the following gentlemen: Capt Hugh Chaisman, Jacob Todhunter, Andrew McCampbell, Esq. D. Crozer, A. Wake, Col. Wm. Mosely, Dr. A. Young, Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell, John Singleton, Capt. Jas. H. Chrisman, Thomas E. West, Esq., Capt. William Hogan, Geo. W. Brown, Wm. Clarke, George I. Brown, Esq., Maj. D. B. Price, Dr. R. B. Berry, Capt. Wm. Caldwell, and Dr. Wm. Robertson.

On the 26th of June a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Bourbon county, was held at the Court House in Paris, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Executive Veto on the Maysville Bill.—Jesse Kennedy was appointed Chairman, and Thomas J. Bedford, Secretary. An Address and Resolutions offered by Thomas A. Marshall, were adopted. The address takes a masterly view of the first Veto message of the pretences on which it rests, and of certain acts of the Administration, setting at nought its professions of economy, and of exclusive solicitude to pay the National Debt. We regret that we have not room for this able exposition. Among the resolutions adopted, are the following:

Resolved, That while we find in the message of the President nothing to hope for, in regard to Internal Improvements, we find much ground for fear in relation to our Domestic Manufactures—that we dissent from the policy of the President, as now developed on these and other subjects of vital interest to the Republic, and that we cannot approve of the principles upon which he administers the Government.

Resolved, Therefore, that we highly approve of the proceedings of the people of Jessamine county, in nominating our distinguished fellow citizen, *Henry Clay,* as the successor of General Jackson in the Presidential Chair: and that we most cordially unite in recommending him to the choice of our fellow citizens of the United States at the next Presidential election. They know him as the undoubted friend and able supporter of internal improvements, of domestic manufactures, of the Union of the States, and of the pure spirit of our institutions. His name is identified with the prosperity of his country, and with the cause of Liberty in both hemispheres. His principles are the principles of the American People.—His fame rests upon the archives of the nation, and is as imperishable as the monuments of its freedom.

Resolved, That a committee of —— be appointed to co-operate in promoting the election of *Henry Clay,* and the sentiments expressed by this meeting, and that the friends of the American System, of the Union, and of *Henry Clay,* throughout the State, be invited to hold similar meetings.

Resolved, That we disapprove, as inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, dangerous to the purity of elections, and inauspicious to the interest of the country, the removal of faithful public officers, for the free exercise of the elective franchise; and if this is not the ground of the many removals made by the President, we, as a portion of the people, wish to know the true cause.

Thomas A. Marshall was appointed Chairman of the Committee, provided for by the 6th resolution, and was authorised to name the other members of said committee.

The Young Men's Temperance Association of this town held a meeting on Monday evening, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing an address on the subject of temperance. The citizens at large were invited to attend, and a highly respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, we learn, were present. The meeting was opened by prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell. A report of a very interesting character, was made by George Lanman, which was accompanied by some very appropriate remarks from John T. Wait. The address was delivered by Charles W. Denison, and is spoken of as a very pleasing and interesting production. He painted, in the most fervid and really eloquent manner, the evils of intemperance, and urged the claims of the Society upon the whole community. This Society now consists of about one hundred young men of this town—and engaging as they do, with zeal and earnestness in the cause of temperance, the benefits which they will produce in this community, are certain and immense. They are soon coming on to take an active part in the concerns of life and in the direction of public opinion, and the happy direction which they are likely to give, is a subject upon which the well-wisher of his fellow men may well congratulate himself.

The following resolution, offered by J. T. Wait, was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the Committee of Vigilance, encouraged by the success that has thus far attended them, shall still continue their exertions, until they obtain the signatures not only of the young men of Norwich, but those also of the surrounding towns.

South Carolina Doctrines.—A recent number of the Charleston Mercury contains an account of a dinner given to Messrs. Drayton and Hayne. The speech of Col. Drayton is of a character with the man—moderate, independent, and judicious. That of Mr. Hayne is little more than a paraphrase of his speeches before Congress, raised to a higher degree of fervor, by the excitement of a good dinner, than would be expected in the Senate of the United States.

The following is an extract from Col. Drayton's speech:

"Our citizens, suffering under an Act which a great majority of them believe to be unconstitutional, have [illegible] Of the expedients proposed, that which seems most generally to be relied upon, is, through the medium of the Legislature, or of a convention chosen by the people, to nullify the obnoxious law, or in other words, to declare it to be unconstitutional, and to absolve our citizens from obedience to it, unless a contrary decision should be pronounced by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, or by convention of the people, in the same number of the states. Those who recommend this course are sanguine in their expectations of its efficacy. They assert that a sovereign State, under its reserved rights, can constitutionally resort to it; and that by no other means can the Union be preserved. If by any process of reasoning, of which I am capable; if by any lights which I could derive from intellects far superior to mine, I could accord in these views and inferences, I should rejoice to do so; for no one condemns more than myself the principle of the existing Tariff, or more deprecates its baleful effects. *Nevertheless, after anxious and painful meditation, directed by every motive which ought to influence a lover of his country, and of his country's reputation and prosperity, I cannot perceive any substantial distinction between the abrogation of a law of Congress, by a State, and the separation of that state from the Union.* When an Act of Congress has been passed, in its customary forms, until repealed by the body enacting it, or decided to be invalid by the Federal Judiciary, it becomes the law of the land. The President of the United States is compelled, by his oath of office, to enforce it, unless, perhaps, he should be satisfied of its unconstitutionality, which is not the opinion of President Jackson, as to the tariff of 1828. Should then the President, or the mandate of the Federal Court, direct it to be carried into execution, it could not be resisted by us, excepting upon the ground, that our State had withdrawn from the federation, or by the exercise of force. The first alternative would be, ipso facto, a severance of this State from the Union. The second would be an appeal to arms, the ultima ratio republicae.

Let me not be misconceived. I am not the advocate of passive obedience and non-resistance. In the ordinary administration of affairs, the assertion of the right of the majority to bind the people, is a mere truism; but a majority, as well as a minority, may be a faction; and where the legislature is accused of usurpation, or corruption, or oppression, to contend that the will of a prevailing majority should alone be evidence of the legality of their proceedings, would render hopeless all possibility of relief. A crisis might arise, when the bonds of the union ought to be broken. *The right of the State to secede from the Union, I, unqualifiedly, concede; but so long as she belongs to it, if she be not bound by its laws,* the monstrous anomalies would exist, of a government whose acts were not obligatory upon its citizens; and of a State constituting one of the members of Union, whilst denying the authority of its laws.

I am not unaware of the conviction of many, that the consequences anticipated by me, would not follow from a nullification of the tariff-act, in the mode which has been mentioned—that, on the contrary, the repeal of the law would be insured by so vigorous a resolution. To those who are under this conviction, I would submit, that it is founded upon the supposed weakness of their opponents—a position as false and dangerous in politics as it is in war, and utterly unworthy of high-minded freemen of South Carolina. *Unless a majority of the people of the United States were persuaded, that their interests were advanced by the mis-called "American System," it would never have been imposed upon us by successive Congresses, from 1816 to 1830. Is it probable, that this majority, stimulated by the lust of avarice, and sustained by the arm of power, would yield to the legislation, or to the* [illegible] *of a single State?*"

To these sentiments, in the main, no man can have any reasonable objection.

Mr. Hayne holds, however, a different language. In the nation of South Carolina, such views may still be entertained, but elsewhere the single speech of Mr. Webster, in accordance as it is with the good sense of every judicious man, will afford a complete antidote.

Mr. Hayne remarks as follows:—"The idea that the *Supreme Court* is to be the safeguard of the reserved rights of the States, can delude those only, who close their ears to the acknowledged fact, that in most of the cases where usurped power has been exercised or is apprehended, (such for instance as the Tariff of protection, and the appropriations of money for Internal Improvements, Education, Charities, Colonization or Emancipation) the question cannot even be brought before the Supreme Court according to the forms of the Constitution, and it is certainly in the power of Congress so to frame their laws and so to regulate their Courts as to prevent them from interposing to 'arrest the progress of usurpation' in any case whatsoever."

And again—

"Gentlemen, in the presence of this respectable assembly, and in the face of my country, I declare my solemn conviction, that the acknowledgement of the *exclusive right* of the Federal Government *to determine the limits of its own powers,* amounts to a recognition of its absolute supremacy over the States and the people, and involves the sacrifice not only of our dearest rights and interests, but the very existence of the Southern States; and if, by the blessing of Heaven, we shall yet a little while avoid the fate which is impending over us, we are as surely *destined to meet it,* 'as the sparks fly upwards.' In my view of the actual condition of your affairs, (without undertaking to determine what else it may become you to do, or to forbear) it is absolutely and indispensably necessary to give your brethren in other quarters of the Union, distinctly to understand, that you never will acknowledge the right claimed for the *Federal Government,* in either or all of its departments, to decide 'ultimately and conclusively as to the extent of its own powers,' that you never will consent to substitute the will of the majority for the Constitution, nor recognize unconstitutional acts of Congress, as the supreme law of the land. That viewing the Constitution as a compact prescribing limits to the Federal Government, the State of South Carolina, as one of the parties to that compact, in its sovereign capacity, *claims the right* 'to judge of its infractions;' and that whilst she will at all times yield a ready and cheerful obedience to all laws made 'in pursuance of the Constitution,' she *claims the right* to hold to be utterly null and void, all such as clearly violate the reserved rights of the States. Let these principles be maintained, and your rights may be preserved. The day that you surrender them, and acknowledge the will of the majority, as declared in the acts of Congress to be the supreme law, you will have surrendered the glorious privileges of freedom, to put the yoke upon your own necks, to fasten manacles upon your own, and the hands of your children, to surrender your valuable possessions without a struggle, and consented to put yourselves and all that you possess at the mercy of those who, though standing to you in the relation and calling themselves your "*brethren,*" have in the eager pursuit of their own peculiar interests, turned a deaf ear to your loud remonstrances, mocked at your complaints, and manifested an utter disregard of your feelings, your rights and your interests."

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Comstock's Examination. We were highly gratified in witnessing the excellent examination of Mr. Comstock's school, on last Friday afternoon. The boys answered the questions put them in their several studies, with a promptitude and facility, rarely exhibited by those of so early an age, and reflected much credit upon their instructor. It was particularly pleasing to witness, upon an occurrence of a little hesitation, the appeals which were made to the intellects of the boys, plainly evincing that they were never permitted to recite a lesson, without a thorough understanding of it. We can distinctly recollect the time, when, not older than Mr. Comstock's [illegible] grammatical [illegible] make a single application, and comprehending the meaning no better than a parrot. We also remember a later period, when we heard college scholars repeat words, the sense of which they never dreamed.

The declamation of the boys was excellent. We consider this exercise of the greatest utility, and he, who, at an early season of life, has learned confidence, and a graceful demeanor from the habit of public speaking, cannot fail to perceive its great benefit in after years.

The compositors also exhibited much attention to that branch of education—and we should have been gratified to have heard a greater number.

The prize for composition was conferred upon Master Thomas Williams, and that for declamation on Master B. M. Benjamin. We mention these names, because it has been a custom in all our large cities, to publish the names of those who are thus rewarded—and no better stimulus for exertion can be offered to a meritorious boy.

We believe every one left the school room well pleased with the appearance and behaviour of the scholars—and the excellent management and polite attention of their instructor. CIVIS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Dunham—A few years ago, a boy, about 15 years of age, called at a house not many miles from this place, and asked for "something to eat." While the good lady of the house was making preparations, some one of the family asked him his name. His reply was, "My name is Jonn," [John.] The next question was, Where was you brought up? He raised his hand about four feet above the floor, and observed, "I grew up about so high myself." Are there not several children, even in the *good city of Norwich,* who are likely to "grow up so high" themselves? I know of nothing to prevent it so certainly, as the establishment of *Infant Schools.* I would propose that all the friends of Infant Schools should rouse up, and try again to establish one in this place. I cannot give up the subject. It was ascertained, a little more than a year ago, that there was a "goodly number" of gentlemen and ladies in this city, who were anxious for such an establishment. Let them now renew the subject with increased vigor, and I believe they will succeed. At any rate, I now solicit them to try again.

A Friend to Little Children.

City of Norwich, July 19, 1830.

ITEMS.

The eight children and grand children of the Moorish Prince, have been all redeemed, at the high price of $3100. They arrived in New-York from Natchez some days ago, and are now at Brooklyn. The Colonization Society will give them a free passage to Liberia in the vessel which is to sail from Norfolk in October.

A hail storm passed over a small part of the eastern shore, Maryland, a few days before harvest, and so completely threshed many fields of wheat, that the owners have not thought them worth reaping. It is thought that not less than 50,000 bushels were thus lost in one neighbourhood.

The 54th anniversary of our Independence was celebrated at Washington City on the 5th, by the friends of Henry Clay, and the friends of the present administration, separately. The National Intelligencer says the friends of the former were more numerous than those of the latter. The National Journal gives a full account of the celebration by the friends of Mr. Clay and Internal Improvements. The Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Nathan Smith, and the Oration delivered by Mr. Richard S. Coxe.

Population of Hartford.—From the census of this town as furnished by the Deputy Marshall, it appears that the population on the 1st June, 1830, was 9,617—in 1820 the population of the town was 6,901—gain 2,716. The population of the city June 1st, 1830, was 6,935—in 1820, 4,726—gain 2,170. The gain has been principally within the city limits—there has been an addition to the town of 139 from Farmington.

The Marshal who has been taking the census in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, remarks, that wherever he finds a newspaper lying about a house, the inhabitants are civil and communicative, while, where no paper is taken, the inmates are unwilling to expose their numbers. This result is not at all remarkable, and we have no doubt it is true.

Chief Justice Hosmer has issued an order for a special session of the Superior Court, to be holden at Brooklyn on the 28th of this month, to hear and decide the petition of Oliver Watkins, for a new trial.

The *Cholera Morbus* is prevalent in Philadelphia, supposed to be occasioned by the tempting 'fruits of the season.' Were an ill-natured cur to sally out and bite one of the citizens, how quickly would the honest quakers give him a 'bad name,' that is, call him mad and cause him to be knocked on the head, while fear would be so much in extremes that even the pacific dogs would be executed. But fruit ripe and luscious meets with greater favor, though it kills ten thousand where hydrophobia has injured one.

The Managers of the American Colonization Society have resolved to despatch a vessel, to convey one hundred more emigrants from Norfolk to Liberia on the 1st of October. Applications for passage may be made to any of the agents of the society.

The following toast was given at the great dinner at Boston, on the recent Anniversary:

Political Arithmeticians.—Massachusetts guesses and Virginia reckons that whoever undertakes to *calculate the value of the Union,* will find a *hard sum* in *division,* a harder one in *practice,* and very likely make a *figure* in both!

☞ The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Temperance Association, take this occasion to return their thanks to Mr. C. W. Denison, for his able address delivered before them on the evening of the 19th inst.

Per order of the Committee,

JOHN INGERSOLL jr., Secretary.

Married,

At Nazareth Church, Voluntown, on the 11th inst. Col. Samuel Gates, of the house of Finlay & Gates, Pensacola, Florida, to Miss Kezia Robins, of the former place.

Near St. Louis, State of Missouri, on the 25th of May, by the Rev. Mr. Saulnier, Lieut. James W. Kingsbury, of the First Regiment U. S. Infantry, to Miss Julia, second daughter of Mr. John Flabeane.

Died,

In this city, on the 15th inst., very suddenly, Dr. Nathan Tisdale, aged 58.

Dr. Tisdale stood before the public so prominently as a professional man, that we cannot forbear giving a short testimony to his worth. The mind of Dr. Tisdale was above the ordinary stamp. It was characterized by great shrewdness, clear and strong conceptions, and a strait forward independence. These qualities were obvious in his mode of practice. He took clear views of the case before him; and, his opinion once formed, his measures were immediately resolved upon and pressed with energy. He was bold, yet not heedless, for the event of a case often showed that his decisive, and what would appear to some hazardous, practice, saved his patient, when a more timid course would not have done it. As a *kind, affectionate and candid* physician, his patients will always remember him with gratitude. He was a warm hearted friend, and a tender parent, but these ties are not the limit to the loss sustained by his death—the deprivation is felt, not by his family and intimate friends alone, but by a whole community.—Communicated.

In this town, on the 18th inst. Jane Lee, youngest daughter of John Hyde, Esq., aged 13.

At Lebanon, on the 18th inst. Capt. Denison Wattles, aged 76 years. He was a zealous and active supporter of the arduous struggle for American Independence, and has ever since manifested himself a steady and firm friend to our invaluable Republican institutions.—Though a man of remarkably retired and unassuming habits, yet he was justly distinguished among his neighbors and friends for his generous and humane disposition, and deeds of charity to the poor and afflicted. He was emphatically a lover of concord, and died in the faith of the Gospel.—[Communicated.]

[illegible] son of Mr. [illegible] Coit, aged 7 years.

In Stonington, on the 10th inst. Mr. Luther Brown, aged 18 years. On the 12th inst. Miss Abby Ann Bradley, daughter of Mr. Joshua Bradley, aged 17 years.

At New York, the 12th inst., John C. Kimmel, an old, and respectable inhabitant of that city for many years, aged 78.

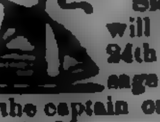
$50 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscribers, on the night of the 15th inst. one CHAISE and HARNESS, nearly new, painted bright yellow, bottom light blue, light colored lining, dasher high, washed bands around the hubs. Whoever will return the chaise and harness, with the thief, shall receive the above reward; or 25 for chaise and harness, and 25 for the thief.

DANIEL SNELL & Co.

Plainfield, July 19, 1830. 17

For New-York.



Sloop Exchange, George W. Geer, master, will sail on the 28th inst. (Wednesday) at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington or on board.

July 21. 1w

For Philadelphia.

Sloop Venus, Capt. I. Mallary, will sail for Philadelphia on the 24th inst. For freight or passage apply to J. P. Huntington or the captain on board.

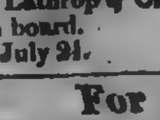
July 20. 1w

For New-York.

The sloop Diamond, Capt. Lovell, will sail on Friday, 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington or on board.

June 21. 1w

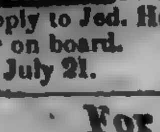
FOR NEW-YORK & ALBANY.



The fast sailing packet sloop Teazer, J. Williams, master, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 24th of July, at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board.

July 21. 1w

For New-York.



The sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Monday, July 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

July 21. 17

For New-York.

SLOOP Jupiter will sail for New York, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

July 20. 1w

MACKEREL, &c.

40 cwt. Codfish.
20 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
20 half bbls. " "
20 bbls. No. 2 "
15 half bbls. " "

For sale very cheap by E. A. BILL.

July 21. 17

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot where the subscriber now lives—situated near the Presbyterian Church, in Church street. Said House is very pleasantly located, having an extensive prospect in front, and being near the business part of the city.

For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM FAULKNER,
at the Republican Office.

Norwich City, June 19. 3w17

NEW GOODS.

Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

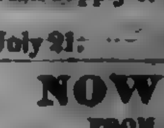
PATENT Knife Sharpeners, with which a dull knife can be made *sharp* in one *second;* superior Fowling Guns, with percussion and flint locks, double and single barrels; elegant gold and jet Ear Rings; a fresh supply of Preston's Salts, &c.

EDWARD COIT.

July 21. 17

NOW LANDING

FROM SLOOP JUPITER,



35 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
36 hhds. New Rum,
250 bbls. Western Flour,

For sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

July 21. 17

FURNACES.

200 Furnaces, all sizes—just received and for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

July 20. 17

LEMON SYRUP.

DOUBLE refined Lemon Syrup, manufactured by Lamb & Worcester, Boston, and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE,
Norwich Landing.

July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA PORTER.

6 bbls. Barton's superior Philadelphia Porter—just received and for sale low by

GALLUP & CULVER.

July 21. 17

CORDAGE.

50 coil tarred and white Rope,
25 do. Manilla do.
50 doz. Clothes Lines and Bed Cords,
With an assortment of Marline, Houseline, Hambroline, Deepsea and Bonnet Line,
Also, a good stock of Yarns, which can be laid up to order, with short notice.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

July 20. 17

FLOUR.

100 bbls. Western Flour—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

July 20. 17

CORN, &c.

1000 bush. White Maryland Corn,
1000 lbs. Albany Beef Hams,
60 gallons Neat's Foot Oil—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

July 21. 17

MOLASSES.

20 hhds. English Island Molasses, a prime article for retailing—just landed and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

July 20. 17

HAMS, &c.

500 lbs. Virginia and New Jersey Pork Hams, in fine order,
300 lbs. North River Beef Hams,
[illegible] bbls. City mess Pork,
10 quintals Shoal Fish,

Just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA LUMP SUGAR.

20 hhds. and boxes Lump Sugar, manufactured by Lea, Canley & Lea, and refined without the use of blood: a very superior article for gentlemen's tables—for sale very low by

BACKUS & NORTON.

July 20. 17

THERMOMETERS,

VARIOUS prices, warranted correct—for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

July 20. 17

LIME.

350 bbls. Thomastown Lime, this day landing—for sale by

J. P. HUNTINGTON.

July 20. 17

BLACKING.

DAY & MARTIN'S real liquid Blacking, Dunlop's Paste do.—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July 21. 17

SAL ÆRATUS.

A constant supply of Sal Æratus, direct from the manufactory—for sale by the cask or small quantity, by

BACKUS & NORTON.

July 20. 17

SMOKED and pickled TONGUES—for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July 21. 17

CORN.

300 bush. best North River Corn—landing this day, and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

July 20. 17

UNPARALLELED LUCK!

16 37 53—A PRIZE OF

2000 DOLLARS,

(IN A WHOLE TICKET)

was sold by the subscriber last Thursday, to a gentleman from the country.

—ALSO—

29 34 37—1-4 OF

400 DOLLARS,

to a gentleman of this city, in the Connecticut State Lottery, No. 9, which was drawn the 9th July.

The holder of the prize of $2000, is respectfully requested to call and receive his cash. O. F. RAMSDELL.

The next Connecticut State Lottery draws on Wednesday, July 28th. Capital $6000—Tickets $3.

The Connecticut River Lottery, class No. 7, draws to-morrow. Highest prize $5000—whole tickets $2, shares in proportion.

For sale at

RAMSDELL'S.

Drawn numbers in the Connecticut State Lottery, class No. 9.

4 45 25 2 36 37 28 29 49.

July 21. 17

POETRY.

From the Boston Patriot.

NEW ENGLAND'S DEAD.

"I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts—she needs none. There she is, behold her and judge for yourselves. There is her history. The world knows it by heart. The past, at least is secure. There is Boston and Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State, from New England to Georgia, and there they will remain forever."—*Webster's Speech.*

New England's dead. New England's dead,
On every hill they lie;
On every field of strife made red
By bloody victory!
By brook and river, lake and rill,
And by the sounding main!
The land is holy where they fought,
And holy where they fell,
For by their blood that land was bought,
The land they loved so well!

Then glory to that valiant band,
The honored saviours of the land!
Each valley, where the battle poured
Its red and awful tide,
Beheld the brave New England sword
With slaughter deeply dyed.

Their bones are on the Northern hill,
And on the Southern plain,
Oh! few and weak their numbers were,
A handful of brave men,
But to their God they poured their prayers,
And rushed to battle then,
The God of Battles heard their cry,
And sent to them the victory.

They left the ploughshare in the mould,
Their flocks and herds without a fold,
Their sickle in the unshorn grain,
The corn half garnered on the plain,
And mustered, in their simple dress,
For wrongs to seek a stern redress,
To right their wrongs, come weal, come woe,
To perish or o'ercome their foe.

And where are ye! O fearless men!
And where are ye today?
I call—the hills reply again
That ye have passed away!
That on old Bunker's lonely height,
In Trenton and in Monmouth ground,
The grass grows green, the harvest bright,
Above each soldier's mound!

The bugle's wild and warlike blast
Shall muster them no more,
An army now might thunder past,
And they not heed its roar.
The starry flag 'neath which they fought,
In many a bloody day,
From their cold graves shall wake them not,
For they have passed away!

MEDLEY.

Oyster Hunters.—Mr. Paulding's new work, the "Chronicles of Gotham," contains a story entitled the 'Politician,' from which the following is extracted. The Editor of the Boston Courier says that it is a true tale, and that the hero was to be seen during the last winter, in daily attendance upon Congress.

The Secretary was called up early one cold winter morning, to attend to business of the 'utmost importance.' He found a queer, long sided man, at least six feet high, with a little apple head, a queue, and a face critically round, as rosy as a ripe cherry,' and the following conversation ensued:—

'Well, my friend, what situation do you wish?'

'Why-y-y I'm not very particular; but some how or other, I think I should like to be a minister. I don't mean of the gospel, but one of those ministers to foreign parts.'

'I'm very sorry, very sorry indeed; there is no vacancy just now. Would not something else suit you?'

'Why-y-y,' answered the apple-headed man, 'I wouldn't much care if I took 'a situation in one of the departments; I wouldn't much mind being a comptroller, an auditor, or some such thing.'

'My dear sir, I'm sorry, very sorry, very sorry indeed, but it happens unfortunately that all those situations are at present filled. Would not you take something else?'

My friend stroked his chin, and seemed struggling to bring down the aspirings of his high ambition to the present crisis. At last he answered, 'Why-y-y-e-s; I don't care if I get a good collectorship or surveyorship, or navy agency, or any thing of that sort.'

'Really, my good Mr. Phippeny,' said I, 'I regret exceedingly that not only all these places, but every other place of consequence in the government, is at present occupied. Pray think of something else.'

He then, after some hesitation, asked for a clerkship, and finally the place of messenger to one of the public offices. Finding no vacancy here, he [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] from head to [illegible] which [illegible] upward the face of man, he said, 'Mister, you and I seem to be built pretty much alike, haven't you some old clothes you can spare?'

CONUNDRUMS.

Why, said a Cockney, is a cup of tea like marrying a second time? D'ye give it up? Because it's re-wiving.

Why is a cellar like a pettifogger? Because when surveyed, it is a dirty sell.

Why is a bull calf like a Chesapeake? Because it [illegible] the Beautify.

Why are the soldiers forcing their way through an enemy's fortification like rebels?—Because they are making breaches. [illegible]

Why instead of the head like a balloon going up? Because it's an ascent (assent.)

Why is the letter B like a furnace for heating balls? Because it makes hot-shot.

Dr. Franklin in Congress.—When the Declaration of Independence was under the consideration of Congress, there were two or three unlucky expressions in it, which gave offence to some of the members. The words 'Scotch and other auxiliaries,' excited the ire of a gentleman or two of that country. Severe strictures on the conduct of the British King, in negativing our repeated repeals of the law which permitted importation of slaves, were disapproved by some southern gentlemen, whose reflections were not yet matured to the full abhorrence of that traffic. Although the offensive expressions were immediately yielded, these gentlemen continued their depredations on other parts of the instrument. I (the late President Jefferson) was sitting by Dr. Franklin, who perceived that I was not insensible to the mutilations. 'I have made it a rule,' said he, 'whenever it is in my power, to avoid becoming the draftsman of papers to be reviewed by a public body. I took my lesson from an incident which I will relate to you. When I was a journeyman printer, one of my companions, an apprentice hatter, served his time and was about to open shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome sign board with a proper inscription. He composed it in these words: "John Thompson, *Hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money*," with a figure of a hat subjoined.—But he thought he would submit it to his friends for their amendments. The first he showed it to, thought the word 'hatter' tautologous, because followed by the words 'makes hats,' which shows that he was a hatter. It was struck out. The next observed that the word 'makes' might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made hats; if good and to their mind, they would buy, by whomsoever made. He struck it out. A third said, he thought the words 'for ready money' were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit—every one who purchased expected to pay. They were parted with, and the inscription stood, 'John Thompson sells hats.' 'Sells hats?' says his next friend;—why, nobody will expect you to give them away. What then is the use of that word? It was stricken out and 'hats' followed it, the rather as there was one painted on the board; so that his inscription was reduced ultimately to 'John Thompson,' with the figure of a hat subjoined.—*American Annalist.*

A proud man and a humble man will both admit that 'humility is a virtue.' Nothing is more common than a similarity of sentiment in opposite characters. I dare say a fox and a goose, if they could speak, would both concur in saying that poultry ought to be well fed.

What is that instrument with which every tooth in your head may be drawn, not only without pain, but without perception of the operation, provided you only open your mouth and keep your eyes shut? A black lead pencil.

Port Gibson, (Miss.) May 29.

Kentucky Hams, vs. Yankee Nutmegs.—The Kentucky Nation have commenced a rivalship with Yankee land, in the manufacture of wooden eatables. A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice Bacon Hams, requested his agent at the Gulf to make the purchase for him from the boats passing down the Mississippi. After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky Jonathan, whose loading was composed of the nicest and choicest Hams, all canvassed, and the one which was shown as a sample, looked so well and tasted so delightfully, that the confiding agent made the purchase on the spot. The Hams, when opened, proved to be wood, neatly carved to the shape of a hog's hind leg; and the Kentuckian showed that he was up to a trick or two! All will agree that he was pretty tolerable cute!

WEALTH.

Can wealth give happiness? look round and see
What gay distress, what splendid misery!
Whatever fortune lavishly can pour,
The mind annihilates, and calls for more. *Young.*

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GIBBS & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 30, 1829. 631

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machine, formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

GEO. O. GOODWIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just returned from New York, with a splendid assortment of

SUPERFINE GOODS

in the line of his business. He has also employed a first rate Foreman from one of the first establishments in the city of New York—therefore he flatters himself, that by strict attention to his business, he will, as in former days, obtain a full proportion of public patronage.

All garments cut and made at his *Hall of Fashion*, will be warranted to give full satisfaction.

Please call and examine goods, work, &c. opposite the Norwich Bank.

May 11. 7

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield, Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, napkin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,

foot Shetucket-street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curroes,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Brow.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

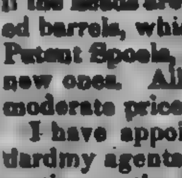
I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddardmy agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

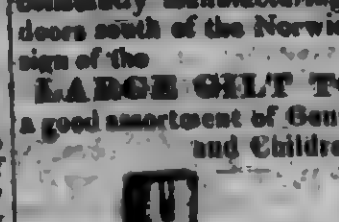
April 12

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done off hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 26, 1830. tf10

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,

Providence, R. I.

May 12. 49

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf1

CARPETING.

LIGHT and dark ground, fine and superfine ingrain Carpeting, with large and small figures, manufactured and for sale wholesale or retail, on the most favorable terms, by the *Norwich Manufacturing Co.*

ROGER HUNTINGTON, Agent.

July 6. 3w15

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

ONE new *Barouch Wagon*, & harness with leather top. It can be used for one or two horses. One common Wagon, new. One second hand chaise, in good repair.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.

June 25. 14

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

FOR SALE.

The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 36 by 30 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

Also,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vice, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling Houses, with lands, houses, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

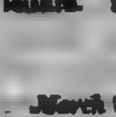
TO LET,

Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out-houses, &c. a desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 50

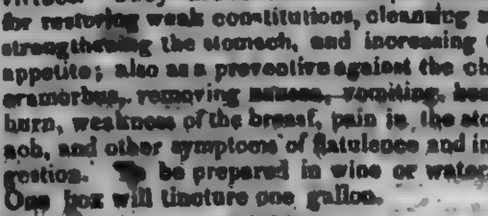
FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathesome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head. Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded—and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all disease, of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringe worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by Lesters & Co. and Gilman & Ripley, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. Adams, *Norwich Falls*, Joseph C. Huntington and Hyde & Backus, *Norwich Town*, Nathaniel Howes and John H. Ripley, *Windham*, E. M. Worthington and W. T. Turner, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS OF A BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY CLAY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

THE subscribers propose to publish a Biographical Sketch of Henry Clay, as soon as the work can conveniently be put to press. The work is now in a state of forwardness.—In the collection of important facts, Mr. Prentice has had the assistance of several distinguished associates of Mr. Clay in N. England and the Western States, and it is presumed, that he will furnish a history interesting to the public and do justice to his illustrious subject.

The subscribers are not induced to publish his life by any partisan motives. They look upon Mr. Clay, not as the boast of a party, but as the glory of a nation. They regard him as a man who, without the advantages of birth, fortune, or education, has pursued a career of moral grandeur, and, with the grasp of a giant, put aside every obstacle, that opposed his onward progression. They deem it proper that the history of such a man should be known. They deem it right, that his conduct should be set before the world in its true colors, a guiding light to the votaries of freedom and virtue.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain 300 large duodecimo pages, printed on new Long Primer type, and fine paper, put up in boards with cloth backs, and will be delivered to subscribers at $1 25 cents per copy.

HANMER & PHELPS.

Hartford, June 28th, 1830. 15

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and affectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1828.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Doty, 43 Bayard street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely affected with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

Joseph Brewster, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhoea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. 13w8

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, }	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, &c }	Verdigris,
Souchong,	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre De Sienna,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gr. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Colmanar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Curcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 15

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepp.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolbrimst.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	800 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bar. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	200 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diach. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glauber,	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials assorted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
200 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Bott's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

SEED BUCKWHEAT.

20 bush. for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

July 8. 15

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 18. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1671

NOW LANDING
FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

25 hhds. prime, retailing Molasses,
30 hhds. New Rum,
250 bbls. Western Flour.
For sale by BACKUS & NORTON.
July 21. 17

HAMS, &c.
500 lbs. Virginia and New Jersey Pork Hams, in fine order,
200 lbs. North River Beef Hams,
5 bbl's. City mess Pork,
20 quintals Shoal Fish,
Just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA LUMP SUGAR.
20 hhds. and boxes Lump Sugar, manufactured by Lex, Canley & Lex, and refined without the use of blood; a very superior article for gentlemen's tables—for sale very low by BACKUS & NORTON.
July 21. 17

MACKEREL, &c.
40 cwt. Codfish,
20 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
20 half bbls. do.
20 bbls. No. 2 do.
15 half bbls. do.
For sale very cheap by E. A. BILL.
July 21. 17

CORN, &c.
500 bush. Yellow Maryland Corn,
40 bbls. Genessee and Rochester Flour,
15 half bbls. do. do. just received and for sale by E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

CORDAGE.
50 coils tarred and white Rope,
25 do. Manilla do.
50 doz. Clothes Lines and Bed Cords,
With an assortment of Marline, House line, Hambroline, Deepsea and Bonnet Lines. Also, a good stock of Yarns, which can be laid up to order, with short notice.
JOHN T. HUNTINGTON.
July 20. 17

FLOUR.
100 bbls. Western Flour—just received and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

CORN, &c.
3000 bush. White Maryland Corn,
3000 lbs. Albany Beef Hams,
30 gallons Neats Foot Oil—for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
July 23. 17

MOLASSES.
20 hhds. English Island Molasses, a prime article for retailing—just landed and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

FURNACES.
200 Furnaces, all sizes—just received and for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by GALLUP & CULVER.
July 20. 17

LEMON SYRUP.
DOUBLE refined Lemon Syrup, manufactured by [illegible] & Worcester, Boston, and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, *Norwich Landing.*
July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA PORTER.
6 bbls. Barton's superior Philadelphia Porter—just received and for sale low by GALLUP & CULVER.
July 21. 17

THERMOMETERS.
VARIOUS prices, warranted correct. For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

LIME.
350 bbls. Thomastown Lime, this day landing—for sale by J. T. HUNTINGTON.
July 20. 17

BLACKING.
DAY & MARTIN'S real liquid Blacking, Dunlap's Paste do.—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

SAL ÆRATUS.
A constant supply of Sal Æratus, direct from the manufactory—for sale by the keg or small quantity, by BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

SMOKED and pickled TONGUES—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

CORN.
300 bush. best North River Corn—landing this day, and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

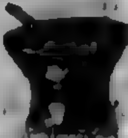
TAMARINDS.
FOR sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE, 1 cask first quality Tamarinds, in fine order.
July 14. 16

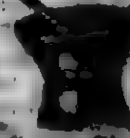
PORK, &c.
10 bbls. City Mess Pork, 40 quintals Shoal Fish, for sale by E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

SPANISH CIGARS.
1000 Spanish Cigars, warranted superior to any that have been offered for sale in this place for some years.
Also, 2000 American do. For sale by E. A. BILL.
July 14. 16

LOOK AT THIS!!!
THE citizens of Norwich are informed that they can be supplied with Lamb for 4 and 5 cts. per pound, delivered at their houses. Likewise, with Beef once a week, from 2 to 6 cents, by the subscribers.
WILLIAMS & CHAPMAN.
July 14. 16

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.





FOR sale at VAIL'S Medical Store, Chelsea, opposite the Hay Scales, a general assortment of fresh genuine *Drugs, Paints, Indigo, Oil, &c. &c.* all of which he will sell as cheap as his neighbors.
Also, to rent, the half of two tenements, situated on Warren-street. Possession given immediately. For terms, apply to the subscriber.
CHRISTOPHER VAIL.
July 14. 3w16

CHEAP FOR CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
200 bush. Cape Salt, for salting hay,
25 sacks Liverpool blown do.
25 quintals Shoal Fish,
5 bbls. Mess Pork,
No. 1. Mackerel, in half and whole bbls.,
20 bbls. Rochester Flour,
2 tierces Rice,
2 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar,
Thayer's, & Blanchard's cast steel, steel back and common Scythes,
Rakes, Pitchforks, Scythe Sneaths, Rifles, &c.
And all other kinds of Goods generally found in a grocery store.
Good Molasses for 20 cents per gallon by the keg, and good Sugar 11 lbs. for $1.
☞ Farmers will please call and examine for themselves.
The above named articles for sale by *DANIEL B. MINER,* 1 door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.
July 14. 16

NEW RUM, &c.
2 HHD. S. & S. best New Rum,
2 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 do. W. I. do.
2 do. Boston (best) do.
1 do. Old Cogniac Brandy,
1 do. Old Spanish do.
6 bbls country Gin,
5 do. Holland do.
Wines and cordials of all kinds.
For sale by DANIEL B. MINER. 1 door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.
July 14. 16

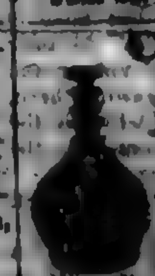
STARCH.
50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York.
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON,* Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*
June 22. 13

COTTON.

150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.
June 28. 14

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

CROCKERY.
THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk. light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 3w16

CROCKERY WARE.
A General assortment of Earthen Ware of the new stile—light, blue, brown, & black patterns—just received and for sale cheap by *BENJ. HUNTINGTON.*
June 19th. 6w12

LUMBER.
200,000 Pine and Cedar No. 1 and 2 Shingles,
100,000 ft. Clear Boards, Plank, and Timber,
100,000 ft. Merch. and refuse do. do.
80,000 ft. Long and Short Clapboards,
60,000 ft. Joist and Timber, for frames,
Georgia Hard Pine and Spruce Flooring; 1, and 1½ inch Cherry, Whitewood and Maple.
Also, 75 casks Providence Lime.
For sale by *JED. HUNTINGTON.*
July 14. 16

UNPARALLELED LUCK!
16 37 63—A PRIZE OF
2000 DOLLARS,
(IN A WHOLE TICKET)
was sold by the subscriber last Thursday, to a gentleman from the country.
—ALSO—
29 34 37—14 OF
400 DOLLARS,
to a gentleman of this city, in the Connecticut State Lottery, No. 9, which was drawn the 9th July.
The holder of the prize of $2000, is respectfully requested to call and receive his cash. O. P. RAMSDELL.
The next Connecticut State Lottery draws on Wednesday, July 28th. Capital $6000—whole tickets $5, shares in proportion.
For sale at
RAMSDELL'S.
Drawn numbers in the Connecticut State Lottery, class No. 9.
4 45 25 2 36 37 26 20 40.
July 21. 17

$50 REWARD!
STOLEN from the subscribers, on the night of the 18th inst. one CHAISE and HARNESS, nearly new, painted bright yellow, bottom light blue, light colored lining, darker light, washed bands around the hubs. Whoever will return the chaise and harness, with the thief, shall receive the above reward; or 25 for chaise and harness, and 25 for the thief.
DANIEL SNELL & Co.
Plainfield, July 19, 1830. 17

NEW GOODS.
Just received and for sale by the subscriber,
PATENT Knife Sharpeners, with which a dull knife can be made *sharp* in one *second*; superior Fowling Guns, with percussion and flint locks, double and single barrels; elegant gold and jet Ear Rings; a fresh supply of Preston's Salts, &c.
EDWARD COIT.
July 21. 17

A NEW WORK.
JUST published, and ready for sale, at the Bookstore of R. HUBBARD, "A Scriptural Answer to the Question, 'How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?'" by N. Dwight.
☞ Subscribers, in Norwich, and the vicinity, are requested to call as above, and receive the copies they subscribed for.
July 13th. 16

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.
THOMAS ROBINSON
HAS just received several new books, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries, which, with the great variety before on hand, makes his assortment of books in this department, quite extensive.
Sabbath Schools supplied at the lowest cash prices.
July 14. 16

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,
ADVICE to a young christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety. By a village pastor. With an introductory essay, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princetown, N. J.
July 13. 16

STATUTE LAWS.
FOR sale at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore the public Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut—passed May session, 1830—Price 37½ cts.
July 14. 16

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,
THE Freedom of the Mind, demanded of American Freemen; being Lectures to the Lyceum, on the improvement of the people, by Samuel Nott, Jun.
July 13. 16

MEMOIR OF MRS. PATERSON.
MEMOIR of the late Mrs. Paterson, wife of the Rev. Dr. Paterson, St. Petersburg, containing extracts from her diary and correspondence. By the Rev. Wm. Swan, Missionary at Selinginsk, just received & for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*
July 13. 16

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.
A sketch of Sacred Geography, for Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, and Families, with four elegant Maps, just received and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,* Sign of the Ledger.
July 13. 16

PAPER HANGINGS.
JUST received and for sale by T. ROBINSON, several new patterns of Paper Hangings and Borders.
July 13. 16

PAPER RAGS.
CASH given for Paper Rags, in large or small quantities, at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*
July 13. 16

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.
THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*
F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 15, 1830. 12tf

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,
HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.
June 16. 12

REMOVAL.
HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,
HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.
N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830 6m11

NEW GOODS
Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap!
Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at $1 each.
June 16. 12

FOR SALE CHEAP,
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
A TAILOR'S stock, consisting of new and second hand coats, surtouts, vests, and pantaloons; silk, Valencia, and toilinett vestings; fine black broadcloth; mixed cassimere and lasting; best India yellow nankeen; black linen; black silk hdkfs.; suspenders; gilt, coat, and vest buttons; 1 sett blank books; brass lamp; looking glass; show case, &c. &c. Apply to
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Norwich, July 14. 3w16

NOTICE.
THE annual meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Norwich and vicinity, will be holden, on Tuesday, 10th of August, at 2 o'clock p. m. at Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Church, in Norwich City. A delegation from the parent society is expected. It is also, requested that the members of the several branches, so far as practicable, be present. The secretaries of the several branches will forward their reports to the Secretary immediately.
Per order of the executive committee,
D. HEMINGWAY, Sec'y.
Norwich, July 14, 1830. 16

MISCELLANY.

THE IRISH HEROINE.

The following story was related to me by a person who was assured of its truth:

About four years since, a gentleman residing in B——— street, New-York, left the city, as he was often accustomed to do, on Saturday night, to visit his friends in the country, and return on Monday morning. Having a family, his wife usually preferred remaining at home with her children, trusting the charge of the house to two female domestics, in whom she placed the most implicit confidence. The custom of washing early obliged Ellen, a sprightly Irish girl, to make due preparation for the event on Sunday evening; such as filling the boiler and gathering fuel upon the hearth. For this purpose, after the family had retired, she descended a few steps into an adjoining cellar, and on approaching a large box in which coals were deposited, saw to her astonishment a man crouched within it, glaring upon her with a countenance of savage wildness. By the glittering of steel which flashed in the lamp-light, she promptly concluded that his purpose was robbery, and perhaps murder. Of course the shriek which her terrified feelings would ill suppress, would prove her death. Determined, therefore, to conceal every motion of fear, she calmly asked "Who are you?" The man sprang and pointed a pistol to her breast—"Your life," said he, "or assist me in robbing this house. This is the only condition of your safety. You know where the plate and other valuables are deposited, and if you do not immediately show me, I will blow your brains out!" "Oh, stay—an' if that be all," said she, feigning a laugh, "troth I am the one right willing to tell ye that! for I like neither the master nor mistress, chick nor child, in the house. An' sure, if ye'd be going halves wi' me, I'll show ye all, I will." The man put up his pistol, and gazed steadily at her, as if doubtful whether she might be trusted. "Come in n' off there," said he roughly, "and if you make a breath of noise, you know what to depend on." "And faith, an't I as still as an oyster? It is you are making all the noise." "Lead on!" said he. They then descended the stairs to the dining room. Ellen pointed him to a portable desk, and a small trunk beneath the side-board—"There's maister's money, and here," throwing open the door of the pantry, "is where the plate is put past." He secured the desk, &c. and proceeded to the pantry. One shelf was filled with heavy plate of high value. The girl assisted the plunderer to dispose of it with as little noise as possible in a bag, which he had brought for the purpose. This service, and her voluntary act of handing him some few valuable articles from the drawers and shelves, completely secured his confidence. "Girl," said he, "you must leave the house with me to-night, and do your part in helping of this luggage." "In truth I will," answered she, "and care not how soon I'm quit of it." At this instant, the measured tread of the watchman was heard, and shortly after there came a slight tap at the window. He motioned her to be silent. "It is either the watchman or one of my comrades," whispered he; "at any rate we had better blow out the light. We must clear the watch, that's certain—and Joe Simms, too, if we can, for I rather guess it is his signal; and if I answer it, we shall have to go snacks in our prize. What say? suppose we stop an hour, or so? he will then think I did not succeed in getting footing, and be off." "Well thought of," replied Ellen, and blew out the lamp.

The man returned to the pantry to bring out the bags, &c. which he had prepared. The girl followed, and suddenly closed and locked the door. She then flew to the front window and throwing it up, opened the blinds and uttered a most audible cry of *Murder!* at the highest pitch of her voice. In an instant the guardians of the night were on their duty. She unlocked the hall door, and in they rushed. The undaunted heroine produced the key of the pantry, and delivered her captive to the hands of justice. The villain cast upon her a demoniac glance of revenge as he was hurried from his place of fancied security, while a broad Irish laugh repaid the confidence which he had reposed in the faithful domestic. She briefly related the circumstance to the watchmen, who pledged themselves answerable for his appearance the next morning. Alarmed by the uproar below, her mistress hastened down to learn the cause. She found the heroic girl in the act of locking the hall door, which having done, nearly exhausted by the variety of emotions which she had experienced she threw herself upon the sofa and burst into tears. It was some moments before the generous girl could describe the perilous scene through which she had passed, or express her joy at having been instrumental in saving the lives and property of a family to whom she was truly attached.

Her master, who returned home next morning, on learning this extraordinary act of courage and ingenuity, presented her with a hundred dollars, and on her marriage with a worthy young man, which occurred in a few months after this event, her mistress furnished for her a small neat house in the neighborhood. The cottage of Ellen is the abode of peace and industry, while happy in the confidence of her respected friends she has scarcely a wish ungratified.—Warned by the imprudence of leaving his family without a suitable protector, the gentleman has never since been known to be absent from the city on Sunday, a circumstance truly gratifying to his family, who seldom saw him depart without regret.—*Bower of Taste.*

While the frigate United States was lying in the harbor of Norfolk, sometime anterior to the declaration of war in 1812, a little boy in petticoats was in the habit of accompanying his mother, a poor woman who frequently visited the ship to wash for some of the crew. The lad, whose name was John Kreamer, soon became a favorite with the sailors, and it was determined by them, if his mother would consent, to adopt him as one of their number. He came on board and recommended himself by his activity and shrewdness to the favor of every one. War was subsequently declared against Great Britain, and the frigate sailed upon a cruise, in which she captured the enemy's frigate Macedonian. As the two vessels were approaching each other, Commodore Decatur, who was standing upon the quarter deck, watching with his glass the movements of his adversary, noticed that little Jack appeared anxious to speak to him. "What do you want?" said Decatur. Jack coolly answered "that he had come to ask that his name might be enrolled on the ship's books." "For what purpose?" said the Commodore. "Because," replied Jack, "I want to draw my share of the prize money." Pleased with the boy's confident anticipation of victory, Decatur immediately gave orders to have his name registered, and when the prize money allowed by Congress was distributed, Jack received his proportion. From that time he was regarded by the Commodore with more than ordinary interest, was taken into his cabin, and prepared for the important duties of a higher station. He was constantly about Decatur's person, and acted as the cockswain of his own barge. So soon as his age would justify an application to the Navy Department for a Midshipman's warrant, it was made, and promptly complied with. Little Jack, as he was familiarly styled by the sailors, was thus transformed into Mr. Kreamer, and was with Decatur in the President when she was captured, and in the Guerriere in the expedition to Algiers. He afterwards sailed in the Franklin, 74, with Com. Stewart, to the Pacific Ocean. That was his last cruise. He was upset in one of the ship's boats by a sudden squall in the harbor of Valparaiso, and sunk to the bottom before any assistance could be afforded.—*Journal of Commerce.*

From the Philanthropist and Investigator.

IS NOVEL READING, UPON THE WHOLE, ADVANTAGEOUS?

The effects of novel reading are in many respects injurious, especially to the youthful mind. Novels generally *give false views of life.* A peculiar beauty and loveliness is thrown around the scenes of fiction, and the reader dwells on them with delight; and when he turns to the dull realities of life, the contrast is great. After gazing at the bright and beautiful beings in the world of romance, who can look on earthly beauty without making invidious comparisons? And after dwelling on the exquisitely tender, disinterested and undying friendships described in the pages of fiction, who can stoop to solicit the friendship of the frail, erring mortals who compose this world?

Novel reading indisposes the mind for solid, and especially for serious reading. Constant feasting on highly seasoned food, makes more plain and substantial fare unpalatable.

It occasions disrelish for other employments. After soaring aloft in the boundless fields of imagination, communing with ideal beings, "amid bowers of beauty and bliss," it is extremely hard to close the book, and open your eyes on the tame scenes of this sublunary world, and give to its unromantic duties that full attention of heart and hand which they so unrelentingly require.

It occasions great waste of time. The confirmed novel reader can sit for hours over the bewitching pages, and never heed their flight. Let any one who has for any length of time indulged in this kind of reading, look back, and with all the exactness that memory will permit, reckon up the hours thus spent—the amount will excite astonishment, and the reflection can hardly fail to press heavily—"how much good I might have done, how much useful knowledge I might have acquired, in these hours!" I do not pretend to say that all the time spent over novels is absolutely wasted—this would be begging the question—I only mean to say that habitual novel readers spend time in this way which ought to be given to other pursuits.

Having glanced at the evils, it now remains to enquire, what are the good effects of novel reading?

1. They are recommended as a relaxation from severer studies. But are there not other kinds of reading which would answer this purpose equally as well?

2. It is said, that these books give you a knowledge of human nature. I should think history and biography would be quite as good, and *careful observation*, better than either.

3. It is said, they give us a command of language. So will most other reading. The best way to acquire command of language is to make frequent use of your colloquial powers. It may facilitate the acquisition of words to read what others have said, but the more effectual way is to talk yourself.

4. It is urged in favor of novel reading that it gives brilliancy and sprightliness to the imagination. So it does—but it is at the expense of all the other mental faculties. Individuals of brilliant imagination are seldom remarkable for discretion, good sense, sound judgment, or any of the more substantial qualities of the mind.

But, says the advocate for novels, admitting all this, still we may get a great deal of good from them. So you may—for you may get good from any thing, where you really wish to. But the difficulty with these books is, that the scenes are so bewitchingly portrayed, that in our admiration of the story, we lose sight of the moral. I appeal to the experience of every novel reader, whether the imagination is not much more vividly impressed with the beauty and interest of the scenes, than the heart is with the moral?

These remarks apply in some degree to those fictions designed for children. I believe the early reading of such books prepares the way for novel reading in after life. I may much doubt the necessity of resorting to fiction to entertain and amuse the youthful mind. We need but authentic tales and interesting didactic writings were put into the hands of children, the good effects would soon be apparent—we should find, that "truth is beautiful—more beautiful than fiction."

There is another objection to novels, more serious than any I have advanced. And that is, the injury they do to religion. They shut up every avenue to serious reflection, and indispose the mind for religious duties, and produce an insensibility of such exceedingly unfavorable to the attainment or the increase of piety.—Christians in the exercise of religious feeling, will not relish this kind of reading—and those who would become Christians should carefully avoid it. S.

From the Auto-Biography of Sir Walter Scott.

"My birth, without giving the least pretension to distinction, was that of a gentleman, and connected me with several respectable families and accomplished persons. My education had been a good one, although I was deprived of its full benefit by indifferent health, just at the period when I had ought to have been most sedulous in improving it. The young men with whom I was brought up, and lived most familiarly, were those who, from opportunity, birth and talents, might be expected to make the greatest advances in the profession to which we are all destined; and I have the pleasure still to preserve my youthful intimacy with no inconsiderable number of them, whom their merit has carried forward to the highest honors of their profession. Neither was I in a situation to be embarrassed by the *res angusta domi*, which might otherwise have interrupted my progress in a profession in which progress is proverbially slow. I enjoyed a moderate degree of business for my standing, and the friendship of more than one person of consideration efficiently disposed to aid my views in life. The private fortune, also, which I might expect, and finally inherited from my family, did not, indeed, amount to affluence, but placed me considerably beyond all apprehension of want. I mention these particulars merely because they are true.—Many better men than myself have owed their rise from indigence and obscurity to their own talents, which were, doubtless, much more adequate to the task of raising them than any which I possess. Although it would be absurd and ungracious in me to deny that I owe to my literature many marks of distinction to which I could not otherwise have aspired, and particularly that of securing the acquaintance, and even the friendship, of many remarkable persons of the age, to whom I might not otherwise have made my way; it would, on the other hand, be ridiculous to affect gratitude to the public favor, either for my position in society, or the means of supporting it with decency—matters which had been otherwise secured under the usual chances of human affairs. Thus much I have thought it necessary to say upon the subject, which is, after all, of very little consequence to any one but myself. I proceed to detail the circumstances which engaged me in literary pursuits. During the last ten years of the eighteenth century, the art of poetry was at a remarkably low ebb in Britain. Hayley, to whom fashion had some years before ascribed a higher degree of reputation than posterity has confirmed, had now lost his reputation for talent, though he still lived admired and respected as an amiable man. The Bard of Memory slumbered on his laurels, and he of Hope had scarcely begun to attract his share of public attention. Cowper, a poet of deep feeling and bright genius, was dead; and even while alive, the hypochondria which was his mental malady, impeded his popularity. Burns, whose genius our southern neighbors could hardly yet comprehend, had long confined himself to song writing. Names which are now known and distinguished, wherever the English language is spoken, were then only beginning to be mentioned; and, unless among the small number of persons who habitually devote a part of their leisure to literature, those of Southey, Wordsworth and Coleridge, were but little known. The realms of Parnassus, like many a kingdom at the period, seemed to lie open to the first bold invader, whether he should be a daring usurper, or could show a legitimate title of sovereignty."

From the Massachusetts Journal.

POPULAR MANNERS.

"Where fault is found, there is usually blame on both sides;" and so it is with regard to the intercourse of the rich and the poor. If the rich are sometimes proud and overbearing, the poor sometimes feel a pride in being rude, negligent and insolent towards the rich. I love the honest independence fostered by republican institutions; and so much I respect the law of equal privileges, that I deem it as wrong to be impolite to an honest negro, as to a wealthy gentleman. But it must be remembered that courtesy is as incumbent on the poor as on the rich. If a prosperous man is affable and gentlemanly in his accidental intercourse of life, the mere circumstance of his being rich, ought not to subject him to jealousy and dislike; and it is an undeniable fact, that we, who are poor, are in danger of falling into this error; since men will put a double guard at the side they know to be the weakest. An ostentatious and unnecessary display of independence is no proof of its being of the genuine sort; all the enduring virtues are quiet in their strength. In the great game of life, each one must play his part; urbanity and charity are incumbent upon all. It would be well for us, if all classes among us had more of the flattering and obliging manners of the French; nothing keeps the links of society so smooth and bright, as an universal interchange of courtesy and kindness. Some consider the arts of politeness as a petty species of hypocrisy, and therefore reject them with contempt; but surely they are not so.

Politeness does not necessarily imply friendship; it is a simple indication of good will to our fellow creatures, and a disposition to make them happy; and this we ought to feel towards all mankind. For instance, to offer the best seat in a stage coach to an invalid, or an elderly gentleman is no hypocrisy; it is a natural expression of sympathy and respect, which, in an exchange of circumstances, we should feel good deeply. Are not our charms and friendliness characterized by such politeness?

An affectionate respect for old people, is the mark of a virtuous and refined nation; we are less distinguished for it than we were formerly. The young separate themselves too much from the old, the old too soon retire from intercourse with the young. In France, elderly people go into society as long as they have sufficient health and strength; and surely if there ever is a time when they need the cheering influence of youthful animation, it is when the world is in its autumn leaf; and the influence of [illegible] where there [illegible] tion between the parties [illegible] the too brilliant coloring of youth be tempered by the mild shadows of the mind's experience.

Politeness and charity are a strong cement to republican institutions. Let all, old and young, rich and poor, cultivate them as virtues peculiarly important.

APPRENTICES AND CLERKS.—All those that serve, are bound to execute the duties they have engaged to perform with the greatest and most strict fidelity; I would consequently advise their doing too much rather than too little, promoting the interest of their masters as diligently as their own, acting always with such candor, and being so regular and exact in the execution of their task, as to be enabled, at all times, to give a cheerful and satisfactory account of their conduct to their employers: never to make an improper use of the confidence of their master; nor to divulge the errors and defects of those whose bread they eat; nor to suffer themselves to be tempted by their passions to violate the respect which they owe those to whom Providence has subjected them.

The New York Constellation states that there are in that state *over three hundred Judges!*—This puts me in mind of a little anecdote to the point, which was related in our presence a few years since.

A young man of ordinary abilities, the darling of his mother, moved from the eastern part of Massachusetts to Vermont, and it was shortly afterwards announced that he had married the daughter of a Judge! The mother was in ecstacies in prospect of the honor which the connexion would confer on her family, and was speaking of it to a neighbor in an unguarded terms, when a younger son, noted for his shrewdness, interrupted her with "Don't fret, mother; 'tant half so honorable to be Judge in Vermont as 'tis to be Hog-reeve in Massachusetts, and they've got more of em too!"—*American Advocate.*

VIGILANCE.—There is an account given in the Georgia Courier, of a lawyer in De Kalb county, who, a few weeks since, married a little girl *only ten years of age!* He had obtained the mother's consent. He took the child home, where she remained some days; but the neighbors, considering it a flagrant indecorum, interfered, and had her removed to the house of one of her relations. A large legacy had been left her by her father, of which the disgrace to the bar thought he might become the guardian.—The marriage is considered voidable though not actually void.

A milliner in one of the principal towns in Maine, having lately advertised one case of elegant leghorn bonnets, through mistake wrote extravagant leghorn bonnets—and strange to tell, she had disposed of them all, one at a time, before dark of the same day.

From late European papers.

The Anniversary of the Humane Society for the recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation, was recently held in London. This Society was established in 1774, and since that period upwards of five thousand persons have been restored from apparent death by the means recommended by this Institution. The following are the methods of treatment recommended.

CAUTIONS.—Lose no time. Avoid all rough usage. Never hold the body up by the feet.—Nor roll the body on casks. Nor rub the body with salt or spirits. Nor inject tobacco smoke or infusion of tobacco.

RESTORATIVE MEANS.—If apparently drowned, send quickly for medical assistance; but do not delay the following means:—

Convey the body carefully, with the head and shoulders supported in a raised position, to the nearest house. Strip the body and rub it dry; then wrap it in hot blankets, and place it in a warm bed in a warm chamber. Wipe and cleanse the mouth and nostrils. In order to restore the natural warmth of the body, move a heated covered warming pan over the back and spine, put bladders or bottles of hot water, or heated bricks, to the pit of the stomach, the arm-pits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet; foment the body with hot flannels; but if possible, immerse the body in a warm bath as hot as the hand can bear without pain, as this is preferable to the other means for restoring warmth; rub the body briskly with the hand; do not, however, suspend the use of the other means at the same time. In order to restore breathing, introduce the pipe of a common bellows (where the apparatus of the society is not at hand) into one nostril, carefully closing the other and the mouth; at the same time drawing downwards, and pushing gently back, the upper part of the windpipe, to allow a more free admission of air; blow the bellows gently, in order to inflate the lungs, till the breast be a little raised; the mouth and nostrils should then be set free, and a moderate pressure made with the hand upon the chest. Repeat this process till life appears. Electricity to be employed early by a medical assistant. Inject into the stomach by means of an elastic tube or syringe, half a pint of warm brandy and water, or wine and water. Apply sal volatile or hartshorn to the nostrils.

If apparently dead from intense cold, rub the body over with snow, ice, or cold water. Restore warmth by slow degrees; and after some time, if necessary, employ the means recommended for the drowned. In these accidents it is highly dangerous to apply heat too early.

If apparently dead from hanging, in addition to the means recommended for the drowned, bleeding should early be employed by a medical assistant.

If apparently dead from noxious vapours, &c., remove the body into a cool fresh air. Dash cold water on the neck, face and breast, frequently. If the body be cold, apply warmth, as recommended for the drowned. Use the means as above recommended for inflating the lungs. Let electricity (particularly in accidents from lightning) be early employed by a medical assistant.

If apparently dead from intoxication, lay the body on a bed with the head raised; remove the neckcloth, and loosen the clothes. Obtain instantly medical assistance, as the treatment must be regulated by the state of the patient; but in the mean time, apply cloths soaked in cold water to the head, and bottles of hot water, or hot bricks, to the calves of the legs and to the feet.

If apparently dead from apoplexy, the patient should be placed in a cool air, and the clothes loosened, particularly about the neck & breast. Bleeding must be early employed by a medical assistant; the quantity regulated by the state of the pulse. Cloths soaked in water, spirits, or vinegar and water, should be applied to the head, which should be instantly shaved. All stimulants should be avoided. In cases of coup de soleil, or stroke of the sun, the same means to be used as in apoplexy.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—On restoration to life, a tea-spoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing be returned, small quantities of warm wine, or weak brandy and water, warm; the patient should be kept in bed, and a disposition to sleep encouraged except in cases of intoxication, apoplexy, and coup de soleil. Great care is requisite to maintain the restored vital actions, and at the same time to prevent undue excitement. The treatment recommended by the Society is to be persevered in for three or four hours. It is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance; and it is unsafe to suppose that a body must not be meddled with or removed without the permission of a coroner.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Centinel.

THE JACKSON PARTY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

There never was a more violent faction in this country, than the Jackson party of the present day in New Hampshire. Isaac Hill is their head and the leader, and they have placed their foot upon the necks of the people with an iron despotism. Having by dark intrigue, and midnight plotting, succeeded in getting the ascendancy in the Legislature, they urge their measures, with a degree of violence that scarcely has any parallel in any Republic, that ever existed. Not content with placing Isaac Hill, one of their own demagogues, in the Senate of the United States, on a regular vacancy—not content with this, they are using all kinds of arts and threats to drive their other Senator, Mr. Bell, from his post, before his constitutional term expires. Because he has not bowed down to the idolized military hero, Mr. Senator Bell is denounced by the hireling partizans of the military chief. Because Mr. Bell has presumed to exercise his privilege as a freeman, and to express his honest conviction in favor of Adams in preference to Jackson for the Presidency,—because he has dared to do this, in a manner becoming a freeman, he has been openly insulted and reproached by a Jackson legislative caucus of New Hampshire. He is called upon by an unprincipled faction in the name of the people of New Hampshire, to resign the honorable post of Senator, *five years* before the term for which he was elected has expired. These *very modest* gentlemen have no scruple to hint to Mr. Bell, that he ought forthwith to give up the honorable station which the people have assigned him, and for the exercise of which he is responsible; —all this must be done on the mere pretence that he does not represent the sentiments of the people. This the faction know full well is false; they know that Mr. Bell stands well with a majority of the people of the State of New Hampshire. Still, like a pack of noisy brawlers, they wish to brow beat their Senator, and bully him out of place. As they have recently made a public declaration to this effect, Mr. Bell has thought proper to come out with the following letter. It will be recollected that the Jackson caucus at Concord had stated that Mr. Bell had promised to resign when he should cease to represent a majority of the people of his State. The caucus men recently insulted him by calling on him to resign, pretending that they represented such majority of the people.

EXTRACT.

"The citizens of New Hampshire are generally honest and intelligent, and they ask nothing of those who represent them, but a conscientious adherence to the true interests of the people. In this I have faithfully conformed to their sentiments and expectations. In common with a decided majority of my fellow-citizens, I voted for another candidate for the presidency in preference to the present incumbent, but when he was constitutionally elected, in common with many I cheerfully submitted to the will of the majority and determined to support his administration in every measure adapted to promote the best interests of the people. Such I cannot doubt were and still are the sentiments and wishes of my constituents generally. To this view of my duty I have scrupulously adhered in my official conduct, and I fearlessly challenge the members of this caucus to point out a single instance in which I have departed from it. It is true, that I have not approved of all the acts and measures of the President or of his administration. I never have and probably never shall approve indiscriminately of all the measures of any administration. I leave such support to those whose understanding and conscience permit them to yield implicit obedience to the dictates of their political leader. I did not believe that it was either in conformity with the spirit of our government, or for the promotion of the public interests, that the President should in the first year of his administration remove three times as many public officers, as had been removed by all our former Presidents in the period of forty years, for the purpose of rewarding political partisans in no respect superior to their predecessors in character or qualifications.

"In this opinion the most respectable friends of the administration in every part of the Union coincide with me. I did not believe that men, rendered infamous by the basest of crimes, ought to be appointed to public office, and in the correctness of this opinion I was sustained by the Senate. It is impossible for me to believe, that my conduct in such cases can be disapproved by the moral and intelligent, the great majority of the citizens of New Hampshire.—In the part which I have taken in the important subjects of general legislation during the present administration, I have acted according to the best of my judgment, and with an exclusive view of the public interest, and as I verily believe, in every instance in conformity to the opinions and wishes of a great majority of my constituents.

"The members of this caucus do not seem to have sufficiently adverted to the vast difference which exists between the sentiments and wishes of the great body of our honest and intelligent citizens uninfluenced by sinister or selfish motives, and those of the political zealots and jugglers, the mere froth and scum, which the boiling of the political cauldron never fails to bring to the surface, there to fret and fume away their brief hour and then to sink to that obscurity for which nature designed them.—They have not duly considered the reckless spirit of that malevolent, vindictive and unprincipled despot, who has directed their movements and goaded them on, by the terrors of political proscription, to acts, which, I have no doubt, their subsequent sober reflection has even now brought many of them to disapprove.

However much we may deplore that propensity to slander and detraction by which unprincipled partizans seek to reduce those, who are politically opposed to them, to the level of their own base characters, yet we must still more lament that party infatuation, which, regardless of every honest and sound principle, could reduce legislative measures affecting public interests or private rights to a caucus discussion or decision before they were permitted to undergo the ordinary but empty form of legitimate legislation, and which could elevate to the highest offices, men whose elevation inflicts an indelible disgrace upon the community, and upon whom the stamp of infamy has been so strongly impressed, that they can be viewed only with contempt by men under the influence of moral or honorable feelings. In taking this notice of the publication put forth by this political meeting, although I well know it originated with the unprincipled demagogue and political incendiary who rules his party with despotic sway, and believe it was pressed upon many of his reluctant followers in a most reprehensible manner, yet their numbers, the really respectable character of some, and the presumptively respectable character of others, have induced me to give it that consideration, which I have always refused to the libels and calumnies of that profligate print, by which I have been so unremittingly assailed.

SAMUEL BELL.

THE SALEM MURDER.

The Boston Courier gives the following account of the first day's session of the Supreme Court convened for the trial of the Salem murderers.

A special session of the Supreme Court of this State was commenced on Tuesday last at Salem, for the purpose of trying the persons implicated in the murder of Mr. White. Judges Parker, Putnam, Wilde and Morton, were present, and the Attorney and Solicitor General appeared for the Commonwealth. Owing to the suicide of Richard Crowninshield, who was indicted as principal, it became necessary to commence the proceedings.

Judge Parker delivered a short charge to the Grand Jury, with special reference to this case, although he informed them they were at liberty to act upon other information which might come before them; he spoke of the murder of Mr. White as of the most atrocious character, not only alarming to the community within which it was perpetrated, but appalling to society at large. But while the public voice cried for vengeance, he warned them that only the guilty ought to suffer. The case had excited so much terror that an unusual degree of publicity had been given to such evidence as had come to light, which he regretted, as calculated to retard the course of justice; while the self-execution of the individual supposed to be the immediate agent of the murder, had given much weight to the suspicions previously entertained. These circumstances would require the more caution on the part of the jury. He instructed them, from the statute against homicide, that any person entering the house and committing the deed, whether actuated by malice, or induced by the hope of finding property, or the promise of reward from another party, was equally guilty of murder; and upon conviction must suffer death; and any person who was an accessary before the murder, although he might not have been present or even know the hour or the day on which it was committed, was equally guilty, and subject to the same punishment. It might become a question what constituted *presence* in an accomplice. It was not necessary that he should be an eye or an ear witness to the crime; any distant co-operator, for the purpose of affording relief, or of giving an alarm, or assisting in any other way the object of the assassin, was aiding and abetting, and liable to the same punishment as the actual homicide. Accessories before the fact were alike murderers, and there was no reason why they should not be tried and punished for the offence. These, he said, were the principles by which they would be governed in the investigation of the case.

The Reverend Mr. Cleveland then officiated as Chaplain.

Before the Grand Jury retired, Franklin Dexter, Esq., moved the Court that the Grand Jury might be instructed with papers and what declarations should be received by them. This course, he said, was not without precedent, for in the celebrated trial of Aaron Burr, the Court specially instructed the Jury on that point.

Judge Parker replied that the case mentioned too was more singular in other respects than the one referred to. He did not know that it was competent for the Court to instruct the Grand Jury on such a point.

The Solicitor General made some remark, which was indistinctly heard, but he was understood to say that no improper persons or papers would be presented to the Jury; and

Mr. Dexter was understood to reply that his object would be accomplished if he could be satisfied of that fact.

Judge Parker said it appeared to him that the course proposed would be very inconvenient, at least.

The Attorney General made some remark which it was impossible to hear, to which Judge Parker replied that the Court thought it could not go out of the ordinary course of things.

Mr. Dexter asked if the English practice did not obtain in our courts? He believed it was universally the practice in England for an officer to take the names of the witnesses, because, the Grand Jury being sworn to secrecy, there was no other way of ascertaining whether improper witnesses were examined or not.

The Grand Jury then retired to elect their foreman, and proceed to investigate the case. The travers Jurors were dismissed until to-morrow morning, when, if the Counsel should not seek further delay, it is probable the trial will proceed.

Messrs. L. Shaw and F. Dexter, of this city, Mr. Hoar of Concord, and Messrs. Walsh, Shillaber and Knapp of Salem are Counsel for the prisoners.

BOSTON, July 23.

SALEM MURDER.—We have announced the special term of the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Salem on Tuesday last, for the trial of persons implicated in the murder of Captain White, and noticed the excellent charge of Chief Justice Parker to the Grand Jury. The Court again met on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock A. M., and adjourned to 3 P. M. The Grand Jury not being able to make Presentment, the Court was then adjourned to Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M. After opening the Court on Thursday, and information being received that the Jury were not yet ready to make their Deliverances, the Court immediately adjourned to Friday morning at 8 o'clock, to allow the Grand Jury the use of the Court Room for their sitting, an indulgence rendered highly necessary by the extreme heat of the weather. The Grand Jury have been extremely assiduous. On Wednesday the elder Knapp was brought before them; but, as we learn, declined giving testimony, and was remanded to jail. Soon after Palmer, also implicated in the murder, was admitted as a witness, and remained under examination more than an hour. We have heard that some other witnesses were examined, and that the number summoned amounts to nearly one hundred; one of whom is the father of Palmer. We cannot, of course, pretend to any knowledge of the secrets of the jury-room; but we hold it a duty which we owe to our readers, to say, that from appearances which we have a right to see and estimate, the great ends of justice will not be defeated by the circumstance of the principal witness, on a former examination, standing mute on the last, nor of the self-destruction of the principal in the crime; and that there will be found a mass of testimony to authorize the jury to present true bills against at least three of the persons implicated. These indictments, we expect, will be presented at the opening of the Court this morning; and that then the prisoners will be called upon to plead to them. If the plea is Not Guilty, we further learn that the Court will be adjourned to Tuesday next, 8 o'clock, to give ample time to the Counsel of the prisoners to prepare for their defence. The trial, we think, will then positively commence.—*Com. Gazette.*

From the Boston Courier, July 24.

SALEM TRIALS.—The Supreme Court met yesterday morning, when, as we are informed, the Grand Jury presented an indictment against John Francis Knapp, George Crowninshield, and Joseph Jenkins Knapp, jr. for the murder of Mr. White, charging J. F. Knapp with committing the crime, and J. J. Knapp, jr., and Geo. Crowninshield with aiding and assisting. The indictment contained other counts, in accordance with the [illegible] Richard Crowninshield, jr. was charged as principal, and J. F. Knapp with being present and aiding. The three prisoners severally pleaded not guilty. The Knapps desired the Counsel of Mr. Dexter, and Mr. Rantoul; but as Mr. Rantoul does not practice in the Supreme Court, Mr. Wm. H. Gardiner of this city was substituted. Messrs. Hoar and Shillaber were appointed counsel for George Crowninshield, at his request. Mr. Hoar claimed the privilege of a separate trial for his client, which was granted.

The prisoners were then arraigned a second time, and made the same plea to another indictment, in which Richard Crowninshield, jr. was charged as principal, and his brother, with the Knapps, as accessaries before the fact.

A *nolle pro sequi* was entered upon the indictment found in April, by the Grand Jury at Ipswich, and on motion of Mr. Shaw, Benjamin Selman and Daniel Chase were discharged.—Palmer did not appear, nor was his name mentioned—from which we suppose he is to be used as a witness. One of the trials will commence on Tuesday morning.

The following article concerning the Trials at Salem is contained in the Boston Gazette of the 26th:

At the opening of the Court at Salem on Friday morning, the Chief Justice made some remarks respecting the apparent intention of some of the public papers, to publish a diary from day to day, of the proceedings of the Court. There could be no objection, he said, to a general statement of the proceedings in the trials, but that any attempt to report statements of the evidence, before the close of the trials, would be attended with injurious consequences. It would be exceedingly difficult to make a full and accurate report of the evidence; besides, the evidence given one day may be corrected, qualified or explained on a succeeding day, nor could any statement of the evidence be considered as the true and proper evidence, upon which the jury are ultimately to decide, until the whole is finished. The court, therefore, without making any order on subject, expressed a decided opinion against the propriety of publishing any statement of the evidence during the progress of the trials.

We regret to learn that Chief Justice Parker is seriously indisposed; and that his illness will probably prevent his resuming his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court to-morrow, at Salem.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Extract of a Letter dated

WASHINGTON, July 14th, 1830.

"I have received some intelligence from the West concerning the President, a member of his cabinet, and some of his travelling friends, which I shall communicate. The conductors of the Enquirer may possibly wish to advertise the President; and if they are disposed to do so, they have an advertisement at their hands, by striking out the name of John Q. Adams, and inserting the name of Andrew Jackson. The President's reception at Cincinnati was not very flattering to his pride, or to his popularity.—Some of the office-holders and office-seekers in the city, endeavored to rally the party and make a display; but the great mass of the people would not be brought out. A cannon was placed in a commanding position, and its roar collected together a number of boys and idlers, while the citizens generally pursued their usual occupations. General Little, one of the rewarded patriots, endeavored to attract attention by conducting the President through different streets; but "it did not take,"—the mechanic was not disposed to lay aside his hammer, or the housewife her needle, to see the personage on whom the nation has conferred [illegible] understood here during the winter, that the President would take a tour through the States of New York, pass up Lake Erie, to Detroit and return to the South through the States of Ohio and Kentucky. His friends now deny that he contemplated taking that route! but I am well assured that his passage on board of one of the steamboats was engaged at Buffalo, and that it was not until after he had put his Veto on two bills and pocketed two others, that an intimation was given of his intention to proceed directly over the mountains. He would have met with cold comfort if he had prosecuted his first plan.

He has undoubtedly sent his bosom Secretary and some of his friends through New York, and from thence to the valley of the Ohio, to ascertain the feelings of the people. Mr. Secretary Eaton arrived at West Point at the close of the examination, but in time for this real son of Mars to witness the exercises of the artillery, and receive the honors of a salute. He took passages for himself and family at Buffalo, on board the steam-boat William Penn, for the morning of the 7th, and selected berths; but having understood on the morning of the 6th, that the boat would be crowded with passengers, and apprehending that all of them might not be genuine Republicans, he sent word to the captain that he should not go with him.—Having changed his mind on the morning of the 7th, he sent his servant to inform the captain that he was on his way to the boat, which he wished might be detained until his arrival.—The time for departure having arrived, the captain unceremoniously pushed off the boat, as the Hon. Secretary, with his baggage, were driven upon the wharf. The captain disregarded all supplications and entreaties, and prosecuted his voyage up the Lake. Mr. Eaton left Buffalo the next day, and landed at Erie, and proceeded from thence to Pittsburg. Mr. Polk proceeded him about ten days, and landed at Grand River, in the State of Ohio, and went from thence to the Ohio River. He travelled incog.—and if an old acquaintance had not met him in the streets of Steubenville, it is doubtful whether the people in the eastern section of Ohio would have known of the honor conferred on them.—Mr. Senator Rowan passed through the State of Ohio in a still more western direction."

From the Berkshire (Mass.) Journal, July 22.

FIRE.—On Sunday evening last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the barn of Mr. John Frink, jr. of Stockbridge, with all its contents, was utterly consumed. The fire was discovered at a quarter before 11; and in one hour and twenty minutes, this edifice, which was the most spacious and complete in the county of Berkshire, and which had only been occupied a few weeks, was level with the ground. The inhabitants of the village had nearly all retired to rest—their lights were chiefly extinguished. In a few minutes, men, women and children were summoned to the spot by the cry of "fire, fire," only to be appalled and silent spectators of a calamity which it was impossible for one moment to arrest.

It was a dreadful aggravation of this scene, which the spectators must all have deeply felt, but which it is impossible to describe; that there were, when the flames were discovered, *seventeen horses*, fastened in their stalls, and enveloped in the flames. There was an attempt to rescue some of them, but at the first opening of the door, the fire, which covered the whole mow of hay, burst out in a column which it would have been death to meet, and the feeling of impotence was rendered dreadfully oppressive by the fury and agony of these poor creatures thus doomed to suffering and death. The loss which Mr. Frink has sustained is very great, and according to the best estimate we can make, does not fall a cent short $3600. By some persons it is estimated at more. Besides the barn there were destroyed the 17 horses, one of which, a fine stud, we are told cost 500 dollars. The barn was worth $1500. There were 5 complete sets of harness, one new and valuable stage sleigh, a stage wagon, saddles, bridles, blankets, cutting machines, and a quantity of hay and straw.

As to the origin of the fire, [illegible] conjectures. It seems impossible that it should have been a case of spontaneous combustion, for there were only two bushels of meal in the barn, and the new hay, 3 tons, was all got in the day before and spread over the whole barn, and is said to have been in remarkably good order. It is proved, as far as a negative can be proved, that none of the servants or agents of Mr. Frink, employed about the barn, carried a light of any kind there that evening. The mysterious cause is yet to be discovered. There was no insurance.

From the Boston Commercial.

GREAT SWIMMING.—A party of seven gentlemen, among whom was Dr. Lieber of this city, swam from the College Wharf in Cambridge, Friday afternoon, a distance of four and three quarter miles, *in one hour and twenty seven minutes*, with a strong current against them more than half the way. Two or three of the swimmers were so little fatigued after accomplishing this extraordinary feat, as to express a wish to set off immediately on another "excursion" to Charlestown, and were only prevented doing so by the urgent solicitation of the superintendent of the swimming school, who very justly observed they had already done enough for one afternoon. A large boat accompanied the party from Cambridge, to render them assistance, should any be required; but one only of the eight gave out before they reached the school, and he was taken on board. This certainly great swimming, and had we not ourselves been present and witnessed the feat, we should scarcely have given it credence. W.

A Massachusetts paper, in speaking of Mr. Moore, our present minister in Columbia, says: We have seen in the newspapers some intimation of an expected developement as to his conduct since he has been at Bogota. An extract of a letter which we have seen, from a gentleman at Bogota to his father in this country, strengthens the probability of such a developement. It is more than intimated in this letter, that he has been concerned in some intrigues with one of Bolivar's Generals, who has recently joined another party, and who has declared his intention of exposing Moore.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Richmond Whig.

To the Editors of the Whig.

Gentlemen—I have heard several persons say, that some time previous to the last election, a letter from Gen. Jackson, to a gentleman in this State, was exhibited *confidentially* in Richmond, perhaps by Mr. Ritchie, in which he expressly stated that he was opposed to Internal Improvements by the General Government.—Can you give any information about it?

HENRICO.

There was such a rumor, and we have little doubt that such a letter was written and privately shown here—not *publicly*, lest the information might reach Ohio, Kentucky, &c. We think Tho. Miller, Esq. of Powhatan, or Mr. Treasurer Campbell, of Washington, could give a satisfactory answer to the above.

Eds. Whig.

It is not so generally known or recollected as it should be, that *boiled milk* thickened with a little wheat flour, is an almost certain cure, in all common cases, for dysentery. It may be taken with safety in any stage of the disease, and repeated until a cure is effected. The writer has had a pretty numerous family for more than fifteen years, and recommends this simple and convenient remedy, from known and long-tried experience.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From Gibraltar.—The brig Oneota, arrived at New York on Thursday, brought Gibraltar papers to the 28th ult. The following extract contains the horrible intelligence of the murder of two French crews. What can the Turkish soldiery of Algiers expect but extermination, should the expedition be successful?

MALTA, June 2.

The following instance of a most barbarous outrage committed by the people of the territories of the Dey of Algiers, on the crews of two unfortunate ships of the French Navy, has been communicated to us through Capt. Hastings, of H. M brig Ferret, who arrived here from thence on the 29th ult.

On the 10th, Captain Hastings arrived off Algiers with letters from Vice Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm to the French commander blockading the port. It seems that a French brig, with despatches from Toulon, had fallen in with another brig of the blockading squadron, which offered to conduct her to their Commodore: but in consequence of the thick and foggy weather, they both ran on shore on the 17th, and the French commander knew not what was the fate of their crews, when Capt. Hastings arrived. Permission was, therefore, granted to the Ferret to enter the port, and Capt. Hastings had the horror of learning, on his arrival at the residence of the British Consul, that 110 heads of His Most Christian Majesty's sailors had been brought to the Dey's palace, and that the Senior Captain and eight men were all that had been brought into the town alive.—Notwithstanding this dreadful slaughter, no less than 70 men were missing, who it is supposed have been massacred, as a reward of $100 is offered for every Frenchman. This information was obtained on the spot, from the Foreign Consuls residence in Algiers; some of whom had seen the Frenchmen's heads piled up thus barbarously, and others had spoken with the Senior French Captain, whose recital and miraculous escape was enough to make the blood thrill while telling it.

"No part of the expedition was to be seen off Algiers, on the 6th inst. (June) but by a vessel arrived this day, it is known that a great many sail were descried off the Balearic Islands, steering to the southward, on the 28th and 29th ult. and that it blew very hard from the southwest those days after."

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.—To the kind attention of a friend, the editors of the Norfolk Beacon are indebted for the following interesting extracts of letters, dated

U. S. Ship Warren,
PORT MAHON, May 27, 1830.

"The French expedition to Algiers, excites at this time very general and very great interest. The result of it is considered by some doubtful, but by most perhaps no question is entertained of its complete success. Should such be the case, it is said that France, (if England will permit, her) will occupy Algiers permanently!

"The Day of Algiers, it is said, entertains the highest confidence in his ability to repulse the French; his works of defence are in the finest order, and in numerical strength his army is very great—some say 200,000. But it is to be remembered that the greater part of the army is composed of the wild, undisciplined Bedouin Arabs, who will cut but a poor figure when opposed to a disciplined force. He has, however, some of his troops called Tactico's, drilled in the European manner, no one knows how many. He has offered one hundred sequins for the head of every Frenchman, and two hundred for every prisoner brought him alive.

"All foreign Consuls, saving ours, have left there, and his situation cannot but be regarded as a most critical one. He had an opportunity of leaving a few days since in the Ontario, but declined doing so—now the French commander, cruising before the city, has positive orders to suffer no vessel, whether man of war or not, to pass in—and what will be the situation of Mr. Lee, if the place should be taken by assault? He has his wife and children with him. The Dey offered him protection, as far as it would go, to all foreign consuls, but some of them, saying this, considered the offer worth much. The general belief among the officers is, that if the Commodore was now here, that he would go over to Algiers with all the squadron and contest the right of entering the harbor with the French commander.

The result of this business will, beyond doubt, have a considerable effect upon our Navy.—Should the French succeed, the necessity of a naval force in this sea, will in some measure be obviated. Should the Dey be successful, he will become ten times more hard than ever upon the Christians, as he will, of course, regard his city as impregnable.

The English have a large force off Algiers, to observe what goes forward, which you know is quite characteristic of John Bull.

"A friend of the editors of the Beacon has shown them a letter from his correspondent, U. S. ship Java, Mahon, May 21, 1830, which states that "the Dey of Algiers told an officer of rank in the U. S. navy, a few days since, after showing him his preparations for defence, that he had 200,000 men to oppose the French, that they had been talking of destroying Algiers; that he was ready for them, and wished they would come."

From the Cherokee Phoenix, July 3.

In our last we published the proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, requiring the removal of all the Cherokees from their gold mines.—We can now inform the reader how that proclamation was executed. Supposing the State of Georgia passes a law requiring a removal of the Cherokees from their farms? Will the U. States' troops stand still? (Perhaps we may ask) will they co-operate with the State authorities in executing the laws? The President has promised to defend the possessory right of the Cherokees to the lands, but how is that promise to be redeemed according to the arrangement of the troops with the state officers? Here are inconsistences through which we cannot see. The attentive reader can now see the true policy and intent of the Indian bill which has lately passed the Congress of the United States. It is indirectly designed to co-operate with Georgia. While force is applied on the one part, money and other inducements are held out on the other, for we understand upon good authority, that the President has sent a notification to the Cherokees, to meet him at Nashville, Tennessee, next month, then and there to enter into a *treaty*. Query! Where are all the former treaties? We should like to know first, whether they are good for any thing.

We need not enlarge on this subject. We invite the reader to peruse the following extracts of letters, and let him make what comments he pleases.

GOLD MINES, June 24th, 1830.

Mr. Boudinott—Sir, when I left New Echota for the purpose of working the gold mines, I expected no interruption from any source whatever. But I have been painfully disappointed, as well as the Cherokees at this place in search for gold. A detachment of United States troops have been stationed at this place. They a few days ago arrested nine gold diggers, citizens of Georgia, and delivered them over to the civil authority of Georgia, charged with the violation of the laws of the United States, prohibiting intrusions on Indian lands: but as the principles of abstract justice have been superseded by political expediency, these men have been discharged without any punishment.

On the 22d, the authorities of Georgia, consisting of a Colonel, a Captain and a Sheriff, and about thirty or forty men, made a charge on us, and made us nearly all prisoners under the laws of the State, for taking the gold of Georgia, and marched us over gold pits, logs and brushes, in a style called Indian file, to be committed to jail, and to be dealt with according to law and Georgia justice. As we marched with a guard before and behind, I indulged in contrasting our present with our former condition, now in the custody of the Georgians, for no other cause than working the lands of our forefathers. But as the march was now hurried on, yet slow at that, for I had hurt myself by a fall, and could not walk fast, our company came in contact with the troops of the United States, by whom they were all arrested, taken prisoners, their fire arms taken from them, and they taken to the commander's quarters, where the two conflicting powers settled the controversy, viz: That the State of Georgia had the right to enforce her laws over the Cherokees. Upon this decision of the two parties at collision, the Cherokees have been notified by the Commander of the United States' troops, that he cannot afford us any more protection in consequence of the Georgia laws being forced over us. We are also notified by the officers of Georgia that they will arrest us all in the course of two or three days, for taking the gold of Georgia—but we are not yet intimidated.—Being very conscious that we are not trespassers on State rights, we expect all to be taken to gaol according to notice.

I enclose you an order of Lieut. Trainer, commanding United States troops, which places us in the most extraordinary situation. These troops have made arrangements to assist the Georgians in forcing the laws of the state upon us.

To-day there will be another military movement.

ORDER.

An arrangement has been entered into, by which there will be mutual assistance between the United States' troops and the civil authority of Georgia, in all civil process—the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia having been extended over the chartered limits, and all the natives are hereby advised to return to their homes, and submit to the proclamation of the State authority.

E. TRAINER.

P. S. They cannot be supported any longer in any thing inconsistent with the laws of the State.

Mr. Stanberry, one of the Representatives in Congress from Ohio, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Newark Advocate, in justification of the votes which he gave in favor of Internal Improvement and the Tariff regulation bill, and against the removal of the Indians.—The following paragraph concludes his letter:

"I take leave here to say, only, that I have acted strictly in accordance with the principles on which the election of Gen. Jackson was supported in Ohio. If firmly adhering to our laws for protecting the domestic industry of our country, and being in favor of judicious measures for its internal improvement, and opposing the bill for the removal of 75,000 Indians, from the Southern States to the desert beyond the Territory of Arkansas, against their consent, in violation of the faith of this nation, and at the expense of twenty four millions of dollars, must be considered as acting in opposition to the President, then I've been guilty of that sin.—But I have sinned in company with a great majority of the friends of Gen. Jackson who represent the State of Pennsylvania in Congress, and of a large majority of the Representatives from our own State."

General Jackson's course having been in contradiction to the principles on which his election in Ohio was supported, according to the showing of one of his own adherents, it cannot enter into any reasonable calculation of the result of the next contest that the vote of Ohio will be again given to him.—*Nat. Jour.*

Wool. The price of this article has considerably advanced in England, and a decided improvement in the price of the American cloths is expected, and hence the value of wool is advancing. The Troy (N. Y.) Sentinel says—Wool is now in good demand and is bringing good prices. Some of the Massachusetts manufacturers came into Hoosick and White Creek a few days ago, and purchased the wool clip of several farmers in those towns. A friend has given us the following account of the sales. One farmer sold 150 fleeces at 100 cts. per lb.—another 600, fleeces at 50 cts.—another 300 fleeces at 62 cts.—and other lots of 800, 600, 450, 400, and 200 fleeces each, sold at 50 to 55 cents per pound.

The Boston Courier says—The quantity of fleece wool which has come into market during the week, does not exceed 25,000 lbs. all of which has met a ready sale, and we know of no wool of this description in the market now unsold. Manufacturers appear disposed to purchase more freely than they did, as there is a decided improvement in woolen goods will take place as soon as the season for sale arrives; but lots have already been sold at an advance on the spring prices. There is but little pulled wool in market, and but a very limited quantity of Spanish or Saxony. We understand that a principal part of all the coarse foreign wools here are held by one house.

Opposition to the Tariff.—Last week the Marshal of this district, seized in a creek near Westerly, a small fishing vessel and a quantity of Rum and Salt, landed from her contrary to law. The vessel was fitted out by a Mr. Robinson of Stonington, Conn.—*Rhode Island Republican.*—*New London Gazette.*

Election in the West.—The election for members of Congress and state officers takes place in most of the Western States in about a fortnight. We have seen no candidates for Congress announced in opposition to Mr. Pettis of Missouri, and General Duncan of Illinois, and we therefore presume that it is in vain to attempt it. In Missouri, the friends of Col. Benton are putting forth their whole strength to secure a majority of the Legislature to prevent the re-election of Judge Barton to the United States Senate.

In Illinois, the gubernatorial term of Ninian Edwards having nearly expired, John Reynolds is supported for that office by the Edwards party, and the Reverend William Kinney, by the advance party.

The election in Kentucky is confined chiefly to the choice of members of the legislature, by which body a successor to Mr. Rowan in the Senate will be chosen in November. Intelligent men from that state are of opinion that his place will be supplied by an opponent to the Administration.—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the National Journal.

That Gen. Jackson, in his rejection of the Rockville Road bill, violated a positive pledge which he gave to Messrs. Tyler and Boon, has been boldly & repeatedly asserted by the Frederick Examiner; and no one whose mind is not hermetically sealed against conviction, entertains a doubt of the fact. If it could have been denied, the parties named, being the friends of Gen. Jackson, would have denied it, and were bound to deny it. They have not done this; they could not done it.

The last number of the Examiner which reached us yesterday contains the following paragraph, which shows that the President is still willing to tamper with the hopes of the citizens of Maryland, interested in this road, in order to ward off those consequences which he too late discovers must and will result from his ill-advised and unpardonable treachery in this case. We invite the attention of our readers to the statement, and the comment which accompanies it.

"When Gen. Jackson passed through this

place, we have been informed, he endeavored to revive the hopes of his adherents, and restore their belief in his infallibility, by assuring them that an appropriation would be made, at the next Congress, *out of the Post Office funds!* What greater proof of his duplicity could be required than this assurance. Did he believe that men of common sense were to take his counterfeits unexamined? Did he believe their faith so infallible in him that whatever he asserted would be considered established? The treasury of the Post Office Department, may be considered bankrupt—it has no credit, and was obliged to *call for help*, at the last session, from the funds of the United States Treasury. When Mr. McLean left that Department he reported in its treasury $230,847, a surplus remaining after having defrayed all expenses. Mr. Barry has not only spent that, but he has applied to Congress for more, and says that ☞ the Department cannot go on without an appropriation of $[illegible] *to defray its expenses for the present year!* The promise of Gen. Jackson, then, to appropriate the funds of that Department to the purpose of making this road, is a proof either of gross duplicity or of imbecility and unfitness for office. Of the former, if he gave that assurance knowing the state of that Department; of the latter, if he did not know the state of a Department on which so materially depends the well being of our government."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

Effect in England of the King's expected death.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an American now in London to a gentleman in this city, in which some account is given of the employments of the people in this time of the sore illness of their sovereign. The letter says, that this event has caused an activity in trade which has not been known for many years. There is a great demand for such articles as are worn in mourning, and the artists now manufacture only such. The ribbon trade is particularly active, and millions of yards of that article of a black color, have been made within a short time. The jewellers are also very busy in making mourning rings, bracelets, breastpins, &c. Every one who wants a new suit of clothes, has it made of black; and full employment is given to tailors, mantua makers and milliners, by those who, though well supplied with ordinary dresses, desire to have a suit [illegible] ready on the moment the royal exit is announced.

The upholsterers also have a full share of business, preparing for dressing churches and other public buildings in mourning. Arrangements have been so made by the owners of pews in some of the principal churches, that should the news of the King's death be received on a Saturday night, or even early on a Sunday morning, every pew will be robed in black by the time the morning service commences. The choirs of the different churches are engaged in rehearsing new pieces of music suited to the anticipated solemn occasion, and it is presumed that the clergy are not neglectful in preparing for their part of the play, and that their auditors will be electrified by impassioned bursts of eloquence in pourtraying over the virtues of the royal dead.

Invitations for dinners, parties, &c. do not extend beyond a day in advance, lest the sad tidings should render useless the preparations and prevent the enjoyment of the gala or the feast. The fashionable world may be considered fairly at a stand still in the usual round of their pleasures.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, JULY 28, 1830.

The immense force which the French have fitted out for the attack of Algiers, is occupying the attention of the whole of Europe, and exciting every where the most lively interest. The force collected is most overwhelming—the number of vessels engaged in the expedition being 100 ships of war and about 500 transports, and the land force amounting to 40,000 men. The preparations also [illegible] the end, this formidable armament [illegible] preparation the landing in the neighborhood of Algiers [illegible] have provided a great number of [illegible] and nurses to attend to the wounded, and to [illegible] them from the field of battle to a place of safety, with the greatest care and expedition. They design, also, establishing a newspaper on the spot, to give an account of the operations of the army. These preparations show that they expect a desperate resistance, and even if successful, a bloody victory—that they have no sanguine expectations of a speedy overthrow of this horde of pirates, but go prepared for a long and desperate encounter. It is certainly [illegible] to [illegible] inflict upon these barbarians.

A recent number of the New-York Spectator, in some remarks on this subject, has copied largely from an article in the April number of the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia, by J. [illegible], from which we make the following extracts:—

"All travellers who have seen Algiers, all the publications about that government, concur in describing it as the largest association formed for the purposes of rapine that has ever existed on the earth. Since 1516, when the [illegible] Horuch, Aroudj, or Arrudji Barbarossa, (introduced into Algiers by the Moorish King of that country, Selim Eutemy,) destroyed his benefactor and seated himself on his throne, the sovereignty has always belonged to the band of brigands instituted by that pirate, organized by his brother and successor Hariaden, and recruited at a distance in the Levant, in such a manner as always to keep up about the number of twelve thousand men. These Turks of the Levant, associated for the commission of crime, and collected from among those pursued by justice and banished from society, are so odious to their compatriots, that there is no instance of a Turkish female having so far degraded herself as to marry an Algerine. Yet every one of these bandits as soon as he is enrolled in the militia of Algiers, calls himself an Effendi, (or Lord) and considers himself as having a share in the government. It is for him, and to increase his pay, swelling in amount every year, that the Algerine pirates rove on the sea, and the Beys, at the head of their small armies, levy contributions on land. He rises by seniority successively in rank, to the highest military offices; and, if favored by [illegible] or the violence of factions, becomes seated on the elective throne of the Day. [illegible] the Algerine army than a Levantine Turk, [illegible] Christian. This is the title of nobility [illegible] by Barbarossa, in imitation of the order of Malta. Whoever is born in the state over which that military corps holds dominion, is excluded from it for ever.

Neither Moor, nor Arab, nor Berber, nor Jew, can be admitted. The children of the Effendis of the army, called *Koulogris*, those of the Beys, and of the Day himself, are perpetually excluded. Nothing can efface the stain of having been born of a Moorish woman or a slave.

"The chief whom these robbers elect from among themselves to command them, whom they style their Dey, never mounts the throne save over the corpse of his assassinated predecessor. Each election is preceded and followed by numerous massacres. The aspirant, when crowned, suffers none of his competitors to live; and if he does not perish himself on the first day of his reign, he cuts off the heads of all his rivals; and it is but a painful dignity which he attains at such a price. His comrades, who have raised him above themselves to preserve discipline, and their dignity, and administer justice, leave him scarcely a minister's [illegible]. At sun-rise, every day in the week, except Thursday and Saturday, he is posted on a lion's skin in the Hall of the Divan, occupied with affairs of state, and surrounded by his ministers, and afterwards with passing judgment and causing the sentences to be executed. He discharges these last functions with no regard for human life, with no moderation in awarding punishments and fines, but also without delay or expense, and with the rough impartiality commonly found in a captain of robbers, a King of the Gypsies, or a commander of pirates, who, like the Dey, rule over bands leagued together for hostility against all mankind. The plundering system of Algiers has the same influence at sea and on land. The sovereign soldiery, or twelve thousand Turks, in whose name the Dey reigns, understand nothing of industry. They are banded only to despoil the weak, and divide the plunder. Piracy is considered as the first of the resources of the State Revenue. The public Treasury claims a free half of the profit of captured vessels, half the lading, and half the value of captives, who are sold at auction in the public market, after having been made to run, jump, and carry burthens before the purchasers, & having had all personal defects examined, with no respect for age or sex. They are fed in a bagnio, with three black loaves of half a pound each per day, and a few olives in vinegar. They must gain their subsistence by labor, in case they are not removed from the bagnio to share the disgraceful favors of their masters. It is common enough for thirteen hundred Christian slaves to be in the bagnios, and seven hundred in private hands.

"At the time when the power of Algiers was highest, under the two Barbarossas and their immediate successors, when their corsairs excelled all those of Europe, they carried on piracy indiscriminately against all Christian nations; but they have declined by the natural effects of their manner of life and their crimes. Their navy consists of no more than a dozen or fifteen vessels, carrying about 200 cannon; since which they have consented to bind themselves by treaties, to respect the more formidable powers, while they receive the annual presents they exact. But they make no treaties with those whom they do not fear, and without provocation or offence will make war on the Pope, the small Italian states, and Hanseatic towns; not that they have any complaint to make of being wronged, but because their treasury is empty and must be filled. These pirates are out of the protection of the Laws of Nations, by their own will, and by having considered it a sufficient ground for war to say to another nation "we want your property, to divide, and your persons to be our slaves." They have made any war lawful which may be waged against them, provided only it be declared. They now complain that the French consul has taken Roman subjects under his protection; for, France has consented by treaties confirmed for the last time in March 1720, to the shameful terms of "not lending its flag, and not protecting the vessels of foreign powers, which may be at war with the Algerine government." But this government has had no other motive or pretext for declaring war against the Pope, than a desire to plunder his subjects. A like motive is sufficient for declaring war against itself."

GREECE.—The situation of this country has, this time extremely interesting, and by recent events rendered somewhat critical. It is doubtless known to most of our readers that the autocrats who took upon themselves the settlement of this country, selected Prince Leopold as the sovereign of Greece. This exalted but arduous station, abounding in difficulties, he at first accepted, & all the unfortunate matters were supposed to have been settled, and so announced by the English Minister to Parliament. The Prince, however, in that state of things, sent a communication resigning that station, and stating his reasons for so doing at some length. The ground of his resignation he states to be, that neither the present Government nor the people of Greece are disposed to receive, as their sovereign, either him or any other one placed over them by foreign sovereigns—that he will not accept a sovereignty over a nation hostile to him, or unwillingly receiving him as their sovereign. The English papers, however, deny the sincerity of this communication, and state that the real object of the Prince is to obtain the [illegible] resignation of the Grecian Diadem.

On the death of George the fourth, the Duke of Clarence succeeds to the throne, and the young Princess, the present presumptive heir to the throne, is eleven years of age, and may very probably arrive at the age of twenty-one before the death of the Duke of Clarence. If to these contingencies we add, [illegible] the very certain fact that Great Britain would never consent to a foreigner having any important share in the regency, the charge of [illegible] very preposterous. If he is really sincere in the views avowed by him, they do him great honor, and show a feeling that might make us regret that he does not accept the station. A sovereign calculated to conciliate the feelings of the inhabitants and consult their wishes and views, might be of immense advantage to them. The present, however, is plainly a crisis in their affairs, and every measure is likely to be calculated to have an important effect. At the same time that it becomes them to be jealous of the exercise of an arbitrary power over them, either by a sovereign of their own choosing, or selected by their royal godfathers, they should be careful to do every thing to preserve their liberties unimpaired. Much is to be apprehended from the discord and divisions among themselves, and the prevalence of a spirit of misrule and insubordination among their own leaders. That impatience of military restraint which would resist the exercise of necessary powers in their rulers, ordinarily prevails in a state of society similar to that of the Greeks at this time, and to resist that tendency to misrule, at the same time preserving the liberties of the people, is one of the most difficult problems in government. The people of this country look with great anxiety and sympathy to the Greeks. They have very liberally contributed to relieve their physical wants, and are still more anxious for the establishment of a government, and at the same time, free government in that country. The nature of the government now to be adopted, and the sovereign selected, are questions on which the future glory and happiness of that country greatly depends.

FOR THE COURIER.

To whatever extent the present age may cultivate the moral virtues, or cherish the arts of peace, it is hardly to be expected, for a long time to come, that the passions of men will be so subdued as to remove the causes of war among nations. Conflicting rights and interests will too often blind the vision, deafen the ear, blunt the feelings, and lead to disappointed ambition, the rage of despair, as well among nations as individuals. The course of wisdom should be to provide against events which are likely to occur, as the volume of Time unrolls itself to our view.

However desirable may be the reign of perpetual and universal peace, in a world hitherto distracted by uproar and discord among nations, it is quite clear that a great moral change must be brought in men before this hopeful event will arrive. Truly, we see many indications of its approach, and we may hail the means in action to expedite its maturity. Until [illegible] of ability in the path of duty. In reference to this subject, the following sensible, judicious and patriotic remarks from Mr. Walsh, in his review of the memoirs of Paul Jones, are worth preserving in your paper:

"In glancing at the future history and prospects of the United States, it cannot but be obvious to every person of reflection, that they must not look for any great degree of cordiality or friendship on the part of the European governments. The latter cannot but see in the progress of these free principles which they so distinctly trace to this country, the cause of their future downfall, unless they surrender in time those vain prerogatives, which by disconnecting the monarch from his people, render him intrinsically helpless, at the same time that he affects to be little less than a divinity.

"The United States must expect both obloquy and opposition, and can hope for nothing from abroad, which they are not prepared to vindicate by their vigor and resources.

"Even the people of England, among whom a large portion of our countrymen look for their ancestry, have been taught, and by a system of exaggerated falsehoods, unquestionably countenanced and encouraged as a matter of policy by the Government, to look upon us with feelings of mingled contempt, hatred, and jealousy.

At this moment, it may be sufficiently obvious, that the wishes of the present ministry of England, to encourage a mutual good understanding with the United States, by placing the Commerce of the two Countries, on the just basis of reciprocal advantages, are on the eve of being defeated by ancient and deep-rooted prejudices. Should this strong national feeling be finally successful in baffling all attempts to restore a good understanding on these subjects, the United States will be forced into a system of retaliation, which will of course produce retaliation in return: we shall thus again be brought into collision with a haughty and interested nation, long since arrived at that state which makes it indispensable for her to sacrifice all the obligations of national reciprocity to that great monopoly of Commerce, without which she must become bankrupt.

In such a contest, whether of enactments of Congress, and orders in Council, or by a resort to arms, it ought never to be forgot that we can expect nothing but what is conceded to our strength and resources [illegible] means of offence and defence—to our courage and skill.

The present calm with England is, we think, destined to be of short duration; nor will she ever sincerely ask our friendship, until admonished, perhaps at no distant period, by her waning influence in the old, she shall find herself obliged to link her sinking fortunes to the rising strength and glories of the new world.

It is far from our will or intention to revive or strengthen the recollection of ancient grievances, or renew struggles, with a view to perpetuate or aggravate. But, at the same time we feel it our duty to indicate to this young nation, apt as it is to forget the lessons of experience and adversity, that danger and the folly of being cajoled by Mr. Canning's lullaby of 'mother and daughter,' or the time-serving praises on the Message of our present distinguished Chief Magistrate. Every thing indicates that the popular feeling is hourly acquiring force and influence in England, and in proportion as it operates upon the Government, will be the impracticability of establishing any thing like a reciprocity in their commercial relations with the United States. The great mass of the people dislike the Americans, and certainly the Americans, are no-wise backward in this species of reciprocity. No administration in England will gain popularity by concessions to the United States; nor will the government of the U. States ever probably, much strengthen itself by toying with England. The policy should it ever be adopted, of making an enemy of France, in the hope of gaining the good will of England, will be, we should think very questionable. Anticipating then, the probability, nay certainty, of future struggles with powerful nations, opposed to us by the very nature of their Governments, institutions, interests, and prejudices, our naval officers should bear in mind their high destinies and obligations. Nothing is more difficult than the custody of glory. Reputation, like wealth, makes for itself wings, and the negligence of a moment, undoes the labors of years. Let them not sleep under their laurels, for if they do, they will fare like the English, whom they caught in the same situation, and like them be waked up to defeat and disgrace?

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

EPISTLE No. 3.

MR. EDITOR—I take the opportunity to inform you again of my welfare, and that I am still carrying on the good work of benevolence and reform; and although I now and then receive a blow in my forehead, and am turned into the street, yet such opposition, coming as it generally does from pretended friends, does little more than bring down contempt upon the heads of the authors of it, and from my avowed enemies I have nothing to fear. [illegible] deception, it is indispensably necessary that I should turn a deaf ear to all professions of friendship, until, by actual experiment, they are proved to be genuine. This, sir, will be my course in future.

Since my last, I have travelled all over the country, and, with very few exceptions, have been kindly welcomed. The people are becoming more and more satisfied that my object is the welfare and happiness of the community, and that my principles tend directly to the promotion of that object. I am received and treated with unaffected cordiality by all religious and political denominations; and, in short, by all classes of people—all sectarian and local prejudices against me, having nearly or quite subsided. I have met with the greatest opposition in those civil and legislative assemblies, which are composed in part of members, whose offices are controlled by the services they render my implacable enemy, or the tenure of whose office depends on the countenance they give to that deadly foe to human happiness, against whom I have waged a war of extermination.—Well, this could hardly have been expected otherwise. But this opposition, fierce and insolent as it is, is far from being serious, and will ultimately and effectually work its own cure; for, as in the natural body there exists a principle, or laws which resist the effects of disease, always tending to promote and preserve a healthy and vigorous state of all the organs, (*Vis Medicatrix Naturae*) so the health of the body politic is preserved, or if lost for a time, is restored again by the operation of a similar principle inseparable from its existence.

During the last winter, while passing through the city of Washington, I was introduced by a friend to both houses of Congress, was well received and treated politely by most of the members, and although some viewed me with a jealous eye and appeared desirous of standing off, yet the majority took me by the hand, passed me a vote of thanks for the influence I had exerted on the morals of the nation, and invited me to call again.

Some time ago, I happened to be in a certain country town in Rhode Island, where I had some friends I wished to confirm and strengthen. The Town Council, who are not particularly distinguished for learning, talents or politeness, on hearing that I was laboring to introduce religion, sobriety and good morals among the people, instantly became alarmed, and peremptorily ordered me to quit the town! So I left them for the present, hoping soon to return that way again, when public sentiment shall have made them ashamed of themselves, or in other words, have restored them to their senses. But nothing is to be feared from Rhode Island. I have powerful friends and advocates in every town in the State, and in the House of Representatives of the United States, I experienced the friendship and protection of her Hercules. Rhode Island, then, is safe.

Not long since I visited New-Haven, was well received by the citizens, and met, with particular kindness from the faculty and students of Yale College. Be assured, Mr. Editor, I rarely fail of being well treated by men of letters, wherever I find them, as an act of gratitude for the facilities which I constantly afford them in advancing the cause of literature and science. The legislature was in session, and I had experienced manifest tokens of regard from his Excellency the Governor, had many and powerful friends in every town in the State, and had been received with eclat by several of the State Legislatures. Under these circumstances, a friend very politely introduced me to the House of Representatives. As you may well suppose, I entered with the fullest confidence of meeting with a cordial reception. Several members saluted me, and enquired anxiously for my welfare; others said how do you do? but with a countenance full of duplicity—and one Judge L——, while in the act of extending one hand towards me as a token of friendship, gave me a heavy blow in the face with the other, which nearly felled me to the ground! I soon recovered my balance, however, and with the assistance of friends made good my retreat, having satisfied myself, by actual experiment, that it is more hazardous to commit the guardianship of my interests to the Representatives of the people in General Assembly convened, than to entrust it to their constituents at home. So much for "*good old Connecticut*," and "*the land of steady habits*."

Having heard that many in the old world had repented of their evil conduct towards me, I resolved on visiting Europe, and accordingly sailed in the staunch, well-built, fast-sailing ship Equipoise, Sobriety master. After a short and agreeable passage, during which I experienced much courtesy from the officers and crew, and was struck with their orderly and respectful behaviour, and attention to moral and religious duties, I arrived at London, and was astonished to find the nobility and those high dignitaries, who formerly greeted me with an unrelenting hand, now ready to bestow upon me every mark of civility. I was well received at court, and after enjoying much Cockney hospitality, I travelled over the Highlands of Scotland, and to my unutterable surprise, where once the gigantic powers of a Burns were employed in sounding high the praises of *strong drink*, there I heard the swains and milk-maids celebrate my name in verse:

"We'll no more toast John Barleycorn,
Each man a glass in hand,
And may his blind posterity
Soon fail in old Scotland."

I then visited the good old city of Dublin. The honest Hibernians received me with open arms, and appeared desirous of making amends for the great injustice they had previously done me. I witnessed fewer wretching scenes and they have fewer knock-down matches in Ireland now than formerly, owing to the influence which a proper respect for my character and principles has exerted on the inhabitants.

Now, Mr. Editor, you know John Bull dislikes imitation, particularly of the Americans—but remember he looks well to his own interest, and, though unwilling to imitate, he is not slow to profit by the experience of his neighbors. And although the temperance reformation commenced on this side the water, yet he knows that nothing will add so much to the happiness of his subjects, or advance, in an equal degree, the prosperity of his realm.

Encouraged by the reception I have met with in the United Kingdom, I shall before long undertake the whole tour of Europe; and probably by another year I shall extend my peregrinations and propagate my principles both in the torrid and frigid zones. The fact is, Mr. Editor, men in all countries have consciences, and where they are made sensible that they have abused me, that it is for their interest and the welfare of man that I should be respected and that the phials of Almighty wrath are ready to be poured out without mixture on the heads of those who turn a deaf ear to my reproof; then, and not till then, will they do me justice. On this, sir, shall I depend for the success of my cause.

Notwithstanding such numbers have been rescued from the deadly grasp of that insatiate monster, to wit, Intemperance, yet, sir, your country teems with a multitude of bacchanalian profligates, who are the voluntary slaves of a depraved appetite. Such can very readily frame an excuse for meddling with strong drink on every occasion—and now, when hot weather and the season of hard work is approaching, they say, "We need something to sustain our strength and spirits; and more than that, drinking so much cold water is dangerous, unless it be qualified with rum." Aye, qualified with rum! The more a man drinks of it, so much the more cold water he must drink; and so far is it from imparting to this beverage any salutary property whatever, that it absolutely disqualifies it for ordinary use. And let it not be thought that ardent spirits enable the animal system, in the least degree, to bear up under the pressure of great fatigue, or sustain itself under the scorching rays of a sultry summer's sun. They create a febrile excitement, with an increase of heat and thirst, followed by lassitude and debility of body.

[illegible] own men, by the name of [illegible] and cure his hay. The Deacon, as his manner was, supplied his hands with rum during the season of haying, and thought it necessary. In fact, he took a little occasionally, and thought it did him good, and entertained scruples about the expediency or even practicability of the scheme of total abstinence. Well, Fairbee drank nothing but small beer and cold sweetened water. He had a good appetite, slept well, was strong, had a generous flow of spirits, performed his task with ease and alacrity, worked his time out, and at the termination of his labor, had something comfortable as a reward for his temperance, industry and faithfulness.

Radnor partook liberally of the "good creature" [illegible] felt elated, boasted of his superior strength, and not only triumphed over his fellow-laborer, whom he sneeringly called "a cold water man," and whom he repeatedly but ineffectually urged to take a little of the "good creature." After the first few days, however, he was overcome with the heat, was weak and dejected, had the headache and loss of appetite, and during the night kept running to the water pail, in order to slake his burning thirst. The Deacon suggested that his indisposition might be caused by the rum, said he would not abridge his liberty by withholding it, but advised him to a less quantity. Radnor said he knew it injured him, but he had always used himself to it in mowing time, which was customary, &c. and continued taking it till he could work no longer, was carried home sick, suffered severely with the fever and delirium tremens, expended twice his earnings on physicians and nurses, and barely escaped with his life. Let no one do as Radnor did, who persisted in the use of a fluid, which he knew injured him, merely because he used to drink it, it was customary, &c. and, in short, because he loved it.

Deacon Steadfast, who was a well meaning man, on reflecting upon his own conduct in this affair, and that his best neighbors could no longer allow themselves to deal out poison to their hired men, could view himself not merely in the light of an accessary, but as principal in bringing so much distress on Radnor and his helpless family. He viewed himself as a manslayer, as one who had sinned against the peace and good order of society, and who needed the forgiveness of that God who says, "*Cursed is he that holdeth the cup to his neighbor's mouth.*" Overcome with these reflections, he could not but apologize to his neighbors for his backwardness in lending his aid to suppress intemperance, became a convert to the doctrine of total abstinence, made Radnor and his family comfortable, joined a Temperance Society, and his daily prayer to Heaven is, that his past offences may be forgiven, and that in future he may be saved, *by the grace of God*, from even the appearance of evil. Let others go and do likewise.

I remain, Sir, your friend—

TEMPERANCE.

July 1st, 1830.

Great Growth of Hay.—From 132 rods of ground, I have actually got 4 tons 600 cwt. of Hay. This fact can be proved by unquestionable testimony, by James Brown.

State of N. Y. town of E. Hartford, July 17, 1830.

A BOLD TRUTH.—Mr. Everett, in his address delivered at Charlestown, Mass., on Thursday, after stating that two hundred years had improved the condition of the Indians as well as the whites, contended, that the [illegible] rescued savages now pleaded their own rights in their own papers, "in better English than was used by the high officers of Government." The audience assented to the truth of the remark, by general acclamation.

ITEMS.

It is calculated that the intelligence of the landing of the French army near Algiers will arrive in London in less than four days after the event takes place; that the steam boats will be two days between Algiers and Marseilles, that the telegraph will convey the intelligence to Paris in a short time, and that the express from Paris will take about 28 hours. The distance cannot be less than 1500 miles.

KENTUCKY SERPENT.—An enormous reptile of the snake kind, twenty feet long and very large round, has recently been seen in the neighborhood of Lexington.—He is represented as making terrible havoc among the horses, cows, and other cattle in the vicinity. He bellows fiercely through the night, probably from the effects of dyspepsia, or indigestion. He is very much dreaded, and a reward of five hundred dollars has been offered to the man who shall kill him. Several companies of militia, armed and equipped as the law directs, have been ordered out to take him, and they have tracked his course to a huge cavern.

Capt. Clapham, of the brig [illegible], which arrived at New-York on the 22d inst. from Port-au-Prince, reports, on the authority of the master of an English vessel from Carthagena, that Bolivar meant to sail for Jamaica on the 20th ult. in the British packet. His baggage was on board on the 25th, when the informant left Columbia.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Evans, in another column, proposing a course of Lectures on NATURAL SCIENCE. Mr. E. comes well recommended by professional gentlemen, and his lectures are very highly spoken of in the Boston and Providence papers.

Married,

At the Congregational Meeting-house in Preston, (Long Society,) on Sunday morning, the 25th inst., by the Rev. Luther Goddard, Capt. ISAAC MINER, of this city, to Mrs. NANCY A. TABOR, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, on Thursday, the 22d inst., a child of Capt. Edward Smith, aged 2 years; on the 23d inst. Mrs. L. [illegible]; on the 23d inst., a child of Nathan Condall.

At New London, EDWARD PAINE, aged 17. On the 17th ult. Mrs. MARY P. MASE, aged 29, wife of Thomas Mase.

At Groton, suddenly, Mr. ELIHU AVERY, aged 68.

At Stonington, ABBY ANN BRADLEY, daughter of Joshua Bradley, aged 17.

At Montville, on the 15th inst. Mrs BRIDGET BRADFORD, in the ninety third year of her age, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Bradford.

At Griswold, on the 19th inst. in the 21st year of his age, CHARLES GEER, Jr., son of Mr. Charles Geer, of said town.

At Lisbon, on the 21st inst., after a short but distressing illness, JOHN, son of Oliver Hastings, aged 2 years.

At Groton, on [illegible] inst. very suddenly, [illegible] ALLEN, aged 83. He lived [illegible] by a numerous acquaintance.

At Middletown, on Wednesday evening last, Hon. SAMUEL W. DANA, formerly a Senator in Congress from this State, and for many years Mayor of the city of Middletown.

NOTICE.

THE second term of the Chelsea Grammar School, under the charge of Mr. Comstock, commences this day.

WM. WILLIAMS, Jr., Committeeman.

July 28. 3w18

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that the 3d instalment of $25, is laid on each share, payable on the 16th day of Aug. next, to

J. W. KINNEY, Treas'r.

July 28. 3w18

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

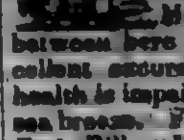
THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

FOR THE EASTWARD.



The sloop Diamond, Captain [illegible], will sail on [illegible] August, for the State of Maine, touching at several ports between here and there. It will be an excellent excursion for those people whose health is impaired, as they will have a fine sea breeze. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill or J. P. Huntington.

July 28. 18

For New-York.

The [illegible] Maria, Colt, will sail on Friday next, at [illegible] m. For freight or passage enquire of Gilman & Ripley, J. Huntington, or on board.

July 28. 18

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. DANIEL HAVENS,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. THOMAS BREW.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M. and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

A Stage will leave Hyde's Hotel in Norwich, every day, (except Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M., for Ely's Ferry, and will there meet the Hartford Boat, and convey passengers to New York, where they will arrive the next morning by 6 o'clock.

A Stage will also leave Ely's Hotel, at Ely's Ferry, every morning, on the arrival of the Boat, for Norwich.

Persons intending to travel to and from New York, will find this route preferable to any other, as respects pleasantness, &c.

☞ Fare low.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

July 28, 1830. 18

JUST LANDING

FROM SLOOP TEAZER,

10,000 feet long clear Clapboards,
5,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ inch,
25,000 best Albany Shingles,
300 best Spruce Plank,

For sale by DURKEE & MINER.

July 28. 18

30,000 TEAZLES,

FOR sale at the Woollen Factory, near the Falls.

Norwich, July 16. 18

NOTICE.

A WOOL SPINNER is wanted immediately by

EBENEZER ALLEN.

Lisbon, July 27. 18

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED

LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

MR. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich, that he proposes to deliver at the Town Hall, his course of Lectures on Geography, Chronology, and History, accompanied with numerous elegant *drawings*, illustrative of the costume of different Nations, and interesting subjects of Natural Philosophy.

Terms:—Single Tickets to the Course, 12 Lectures, $2,00. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady, $3,00. Tickets for a family of four persons, $5,00.

Tickets to the course may be obtained at the Book-stores of Mr. T. Robinson, and Mr. R. Hubbard.

☞ On Friday evening next, Mr. E. will give a gratuitous introductory specimen of his course, at the above mentioned hall, at half past 7 o'clock, which the friends of scientific improvement are invited to attend.

Norwich, July 28th. 18

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE course of instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Botany, Materia Medica and the Therapeutics, by William Tully, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.

It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics, will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.

The matriculation fee is $5, the fee for each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.

By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.

All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.

Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w18

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all clothe left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expence of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Hill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Morgan's, in Groton; [illegible] Lewis, in Groton; [illegible] at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ Terms as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received, and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

KNITTING YARN.

A few pounds of white worsted, and white, mixed and slate colored Pawtucket Knitting Cotton, for sale by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

July 28. 18

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

ORDERED by this Court, that Jabez Fitch, as he is administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of Daniel Mason, late of Lebanon, deceased, settle his administration account before said Court at the Probate office in said district, on the 16th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that he give notice of this order, by publishing a copy of the same, at least one week previous to said 16th day of August, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting the same at least six days previous thereto, on some sign-post in said district.

[18] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine, for June.

TO MY BABE.

BY DELTA.

There is an annual upon the night—
As, by the shaded lamp, I trace,
My babe, in infant beauty bright,
The changes of thy sleeping face.

Hallow'd forever be the hour
To us, throughout all time to come,
Which gave us thee—a living flower—
To bless and beautify our home!

Thy presence is a charm, which writes
A new creation to my sight;
Gives life another look, and makes
The wither'd green, the faded bright.

Pure as a lily of the brook,
Heaven's signet on thy forehead lies,
And heaven is read in every look,
My daughter, of thy soft blue eyes.

In sleep thy little spirit seems
To some bright realm to wander back,
And seraphs, mingling with thy dreams,
Allure thee to their shining track.

Already like a vernal flower
I see thee opening on the light,
And day by day, and hour by hour,
Becoming more divinely bright.

Yet in my gladness wakes a sigh,
Even in the blessing of thy birth,
Knowing how sins and sorrows try
Mankind, and darken o'er the earth!

Ah, little dost thou ween, my child,
The dangers of the way before,
How rocks in every path are piled,
Which thy kindred's can clamber o'er.

Sweet bud of beauty! how wilt thou
Endure the bitter tempest's strife?
Shall thy blue eyes be dimm'd—thy brow
Indented by the cares of life?

Wisdom are spared to think—alas!
It may be—oh! it must be so;
For all that live and breathe, the glass
Which must be quaff'd, is drugg'd with woe.

Yet oh! If prayers could aught avail,
The calm thy skies of life should be,
That thou shouldst glide, beneath the sail
Of virtue, on a [illegible] sea;

[illegible] thy thoughts, my child,
The sacred truth should be [illegible]
[illegible] the soul to sin beguil'd,
[illegible] God [illegible].

[illegible] Religion's star
Should ever shed its healing ray,
To lead thee from the world's vain jar,
To [illegible] and purer day.

[illegible] the bounds of her abode
[illegible], though with roses strewn,
And cling to Virtue, though the road
Be thorny—boldly press'd on!

[illegible]
[illegible] with a spotless name;
[illegible] thy brow
[illegible] could claim;

Be [illegible] guide,
Kind, independent, pure and free—
[illegible]
[illegible] desired to see!

MEDLEY.

The following humorous argument was advanced by a Canal stockholder, for the purpose of putting down rail ways:

"[illegible] would be the effect of it? that it would set the whole world a gadding—twenty miles an hour, sir! Why you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work—every Saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio, to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. Grave, plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments must be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Veritable people will turn into the most immeasurable liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their magnificent notions of distance—'only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense.—I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan!' 'Pray, sir, will you dine with me to-day, at my little box on the Alleghany?' 'Why indeed, I don't know—I shall be in town until 12—well, I shall be there, but you must let us off in time for the theatre.' And then, sir, there will be barrels of pork and cargoes of flour, and chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things that have always been used to sober travelling—whisking away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen [illegible] of honor, it is only to shoot off to the Rocky Mountains, and there be far beyond the reach of the [illegible]. And then, sir, think of flying for debt! A set of bailiffs, [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] straight-forward [illegible] [illegible] take no hour for surprises. [illegible] [illegible] years of ease [illegible] it is more [illegible] and a moral and religious [illegible] [illegible] jump [illegible]."—*Pennsylvania Gazette.*

DIFFERENCE IN JUSTICE.—There are in the slave [illegible] two kinds of justice, one for the white and the other for the black. The justice for the blacks is altogether [illegible] that for the whites; so that the same [illegible] is rewarded with a very different punishment. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are born free and equal.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

The power of Christianity.—A mechanic in London, who resided a [illegible] the Orphan Working School, was unhappily a powerful infidel—a disciple of the infamous Carlile, and one who could confound many a thoughtless Christian with his sophistry on religion. This man said to an individual the other day, "I did this morning what I have not done for a long time before." "What?" said his friend, "what occasioned you to pray?" "Why," replied the infidel mechanic, "I went on seeing the children of the Orphan School pass, and it occurred to me, that if religion had done nothing more for mankind, it had at least provided for the introduction of these [illegible] into respectable and honorable situations in life."

WOMAN—AT HOME.—It is said that the character of a woman may be known by the internal appearance of her house, and the dress and address of her children.—If the furniture of her apartments exhibits an air of extravagance and show, rather than comfort, we may infer that she is a vain woman; and that her habits, and her views, are equally fantastic. If the ornaments of her [illegible], however splendid they may be, are badly arranged, or incongruously assorted with those that are [illegible], and more especially if the drapery of [illegible] [illegible] that she is deficient [illegible] taste and judgment. Such a woman would no [illegible] her white stockings with a white dress [illegible] to her beaver, and a cap to save the trouble of [illegible] her hair.

If her children, notwithstanding the fashion or richness of their clothes, are dirty, carelessly dressed—if their hands are unwashed, and their manners rude, the mother will most generally prove to be both ignorant and indolent, or which is worse, wholly indifferent to the well being of her children. The opposite of all these may be ascribed to the woman whose house is neat in every part as far as she is able to render it so. It matters not whether she dwells in a palace or a cottage, order and comfort are conspicuous in every thing around her. In the dress of her children, she unites simplicity with taste, and attends at once to the improvement of their minds, and the cultivation of those graces which, in a greater or less degree, according to their respective stations in life, will recommend them to society. Such a woman although she may not be learned or accomplished according to the modern acceptation of the term, will be found to possess judgment, good sense and a correct taste. With respect to her dress, her influence will never be made an apology for not calling her friends. Her domestic, or other engagements, may with propriety prevent her receiving their visits, but if she chooses to see them, her dress, if proper for the business in which she may happen to be engaged, she will never be ashamed of. Both at home and abroad it will always be dictated by a sense of propriety, preserving a proper medium between the extravagance of fashion, and that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION.—Some very interesting experiments have been performed at Paris lately, by Dr. Cottereau, a physician of eminence, on persons afflicted with consumption. Having conceived that the anti-putrescent qualities of the chlorate of lime and soda might be applied with effect to ulcerated lungs, he invented an apparatus for the purpose of administering the chlorate in the form of gaseous vapor; and if he and others are to be believed, the effect has even exceeded expectation.—Some of the patients, in very advanced stages of consumption, after inhaling the gas a dozen times, threw up in the expectoration, tubercles which had been detached from the lungs, and the diseased parts being thus removed, the lungs were healed, and again became healthy. Should this statement, which now rests on the authority of M. Cottereau and several other respectable physicians, be true, we may congratulate the faculty on a discovery, which in many cases must prove an incalculable blessing.—*Dublin Lit. Gaz.*

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New-York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. DANIEL HAVENS,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. THOMAS STOW.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGES

Will leave Kinney's and Hyde's Hotels Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. and intersect the above boats for New York at Essex Ferry.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

June 9, 1830. 11

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot where the subscriber now lives—situated near the Presbyterian Church, in Church street. Said House is very pleasantly located, having an extensive prospect in front, and being near the business part of the city.

For further particulars enquire of

WILLIAM FAULKNER,
at the Republican Office.

Norwich City, June 19. 3w17

FOR SALE.

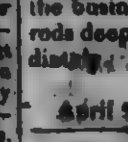
The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 28 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 30 feet front and rear, and 18 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 3 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being a good a stand, as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 18 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

April 27th. 5

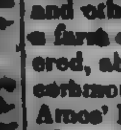
FOR SALE.



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, on the premises.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE,

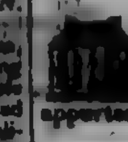


In East Chelsea, fronting on Bridge Street, 2 elegant modern built dwelling houses, with lands, barns, and appurtenances. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 56

TO LET.

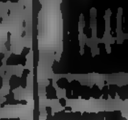


Possession given 1st of April next, a genteel modern built dwelling house, in East Chelsea, on Bridge street, with garden, out houses, &c. A desirable residence for a person of business or leisure. For terms, enquire of

CHARLES F. LESTER,
WM. D. RIPLEY,
or ALBERT SMITH.

March 9. 56

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 8. 37

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
President, R. I.

May 25. 09

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 18. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GEER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. 031

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist mill [illegible] formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, [illegible] having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or, within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Preston, June 8. 3m011

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice, Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

Norwich, April 1, 1830. 1

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. at low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BOSWELL, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

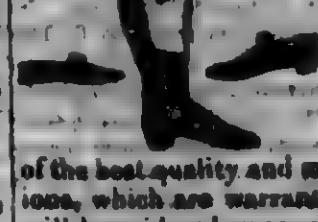
April 6. 4t2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. 4t4

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Stream Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated, and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

LEE'S

WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per bott. $2 per doz.

May 15. 15w8

RUSSELL'S

BITTERS.

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathesome disease, the itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*; NATHANIEL HOWE, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. W. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13m10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 45 Bayard street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make use of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BANCROFT, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments in respect to Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 38

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

June 23. 13

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, on or about the 25th of May last, an apprentice girl by the name of Margery Ann Ransom—fifteen years old; large size; dark complexion. Whoever will return her to me, shall be entitled to six cents reward, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said girl, on penalty of the law.

SAMUEL B. GRIFFIN.

East Haddam, June 5. 14

A VARIETY.

Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape Codfish,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong, } Teas,
Leaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Selves,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Ceilbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Tenter Hooks,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " Dry,
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terre Desienna,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gr. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of other kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 23. 14

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	120 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angusture,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. carb. soda,
800 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	[illegible]
600 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
150 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. pec. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	300 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do.	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	80 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's"
100 gr. phials assorted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad rhei. pulv.	100 galls castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. [illegible]
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cough drops,	Whitwell's liquid [illegible]
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	
balsam honey,	Rogers' " syrup,
British oil,	Rochelle powders,
bears' oil,	soda do.
cephalic snuff,	Indian lotion,
cream of amber,	Indian specific,
Dean's pills,	Newton's bitters,
Frink's pills,	Russell's do.
Godfrey's cordial,	Clay's itch ointment,
Goulard's ext. lead,	Ralle's botan. drops,
Hooper's pills,	" asthmatic pills
Haarlem oil,	" aromat. [illegible]
James' pills,	" anti-bilious "
Jesuit's drops,	" vegetable specific,
Lee's pills,	Albion corn plaister,
Mead's pills,	Dutchsey's eye water,
Tyler's pills,	Conn. tooth ache pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,	Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
	Jesuit's drops,
Rogers' cough do.	Columbian syrup,
Cooley's "	Anderson's cough drops,
Lockyer's "	Liquid opodeldoc,
James' anti-dyspeptic do.	Steers' do.
	Wine bitters,
Thompson's eye water,	Itch ointment,
	Colver's corn plaister,
Charlton's do.	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Turlington's balsam,	
Butt's American balsam,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Bateman's drops,	Extract Hemlock,
Genuine Hull's physic,	" butternut,
Hanford's bark,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Godfrey's cordial,	Hydriodate "
British oil,	Sulphate quinine,
Haarlem do.	Elaterium & Croton oil,
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

B. TYLER.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

AUG

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 19. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 673

JUST LANDING
FROM SLOOP TRADER,
10,000 feet long clear Clapboards,
5,000 feet 1¾ and 1¾ inch,
25,000 best Albany Shingles,
300 best Spruce Plank,
For sale by DURKEE & MINER.
July 28. 18

CHOICE WINES
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED
LEMON SYRUP,
SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.
5 cases Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

20,000 TEAZLES,
FOR sale at the Weaslen Factory, near the Falls.
Norwich, July 16. 18

KNITTING YARN.
A few pounds of white worsted, and white, mixed and slate colored Pawtucket Knitting Cotton, for sale by WM. B. RIPLEY.
July 28. 18

FLOUR.
100 bbls. Western Flour—just received and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 28. 17

CORN, &c.
1000 bush. White Maryland Corn,
1000 lbs. Albany Beef Hams,
40 gallons Neat's Foot Oil—for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
July 21. 17

MOLASSES.
20 hhds. English Island Molasses, a prime article for retailing—just landed and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 28. 17

FURNACES.
200 Furnaces, all sizes—just received and for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by GALLUP & CULVER.
July 20. 17

LEMON SYRUP.
DOUBLE refined Lemon Syrup, manufactured by Lamb & Worcester, Boston, and for sale by [illegible]
Norwich Landing.
July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA PORTER.
6 bbls. Barton's superior Philadelphia Porter—just received and for sale low by GALLUP & CULVER.
July 21. 17

THERMOMETERS,
VARIOUS prices, warranted correct—for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
July 20. 17

LIME.
350 bbls. Thomastown Lime, this day landing—for sale by J. P. HUNTINGTON.
July 20. 17

BLACKING.
DAY & MARTIN'S real liquid Blacking, Dunlap's Paste do.—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

SAL ÆRATUS.
A constant supply of Sal Æratus, direct from the manufactory—for sale by the cask or small quantity, by BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

SMOKED and pickled TONGUES—for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

CORN.
300 bush. best North River Corn—landing this day, and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

STARCH.
50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.
JUST received per sloop Marin, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 23. 13

LEATHER.
300 sides leather, just received; and a general description of leather kept constant, by [illegible], at wholesale and retail, by SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
June 23. 13

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,
OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to BENJ. T. ROATH.
Norwich, April 27.

CROCKERY.
THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk., light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits. SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 6w16

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

CHLORIDE OF LIME.
THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick-rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.
For sale at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
MR. EVANS
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich, that he proposes to deliver at the Town Hall, his course of Lectures on Geography, Chronology, and History, accompanied with numerous elegant drawings, illustrative of the customs of different Nations, and interesting subjects of Natural Philosophy.
Terms:—Single Tickets to the Course, 12 Lectures, $2,00. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady, $3,00. Tickets for a family of four persons, $5,00.
Tickets to the course may be obtained at the Book-stores of Mr. T. Robinson, and Mr. R. Hubbard.
☞ On Friday evening next, Mr. E. will give a gratuitous introductory specimen of his course, at the above mentioned hall, at half past 7 o'clock, which the friends of scientific improvement are invited to attend.
Norwich, July 28th. 18

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.
THE course of instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.
Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.
Botany, Materia Medica and the Reputics, by William Tully, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.
It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics, will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.
The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.
By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.
All pecuniary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.
By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.
Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w18

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

ORDERED by this Court, that Jabez Fitch, as he is administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of Daniel Mason, late of Lebanon, deceased, settle his administration account before said Court at the Probate office in said district, on the 16th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that he give notice of this order, by publishing a copy of the same, at least one week previous to said 16th day of August, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting the same at least six days previous thereto, on some sign-post in said district.

[18] Attest, Wm. Wattles, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.
A WOOL SPINNER is wanted immediately by EBENEZER ALLEN.
Lisbon, July 27. 18

NOTICE.
THE second term of the Chelsea Grammar School, under the charge of Mr. Comstock, commences this day.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr., Committeeman.
July 28. 3w18

NOTICE
IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that the 3d instalment of $25, is laid on each share, payable on the 16th day of Aug. next, to J. W. KINNEY, Tres'r.
July 28. 3w18

$50 REWARD!
STOLEN from the subscribers, on the night of the 15th inst. one CHAISE and HARNESS, nearly new, painted bright yellow, bottom light blue, light colored lining, dasher high, washed bands around the hubs. Whoever will return the chaise and harness, with the thief, shall receive the above reward; or 25 for chaise and harness, and 25 for the thief.
DANIEL SNELL & Co.
Plainfield, July 19, 1830. 17

MISCELLANY.

NAVAL REMINISCENCE.

The formidable preparations which France has made for the conquest of Algiers, would seem to threaten annihilation to that haughty power, were it not that former expeditions, equally grand and extensive, have failed of success. It is not impossible that the burning sands of Africa will prove as fatal to their fifty thousand men, as the snows of Russia did to the hundreds of thousands under Napoleon. In the event of victory, it may be doubted whether the lofty spirit of the Algerines will be more effectually humbled than it was by the heroic Decatur, in a few days in 1815, with his little squadron of three frigates and as many sloops of war. A distinguished gentleman of this city, who was on board the Guerriere, Commodore Decatur's flag ship, and consequently an eye-witness of the events which distinguished that memorable epoch in the annals of our Navy, has communicated to us the prominent incidents of the expedition, some of which we do not recollect to have seen in print.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

The squadron made the passage from this port to Gibraltar in a period of twenty-four days, carefully concealing their character, lest the Algerine fleet should obtain information of their being at sea, and thus elude their grasp. After passing the Straits, one of the Algerine frigates was descried under easy sail, off Cape de Gatt, on the Spanish coast, where the Barbary corsairs usually lie lurking for prey. She was moving gently along, unsuspicious of the character of our fleet, until, by some mistake, the American flag was run up by the Constellation. The English flag was instantly hoisted by the Guerriere, followed by the whole squadron. But it was too late: in a moment, the frigate had all sails set, and was going before the wind with extraordinary velocity. The Constellation and Guerriere gave chase, and as they were approaching the object of their pursuit, the Constellation occasionally fired, until some of her shot passed so near the bow of the Guerriere, that signals were made for her to resume her station in the line. The Guerriere ran up within musket shot, and poured in such tremendous broadsides that in about twenty minutes the enemy's guns were completely silenced. From an inability to understand their language, it was impossible to ascertain whether they had struck; and Capt. Lewis, with a number of men, was therefore directed by Decatur to lower one of the boats and board. As they rowed along side, several of the Algerines made signs for them to keep off. After a minute's consultation, it was resolved to hazard the experiment of boarding.

On reaching the deck, a most appalling spectacle presented itself. The deck was swimming with blood, nearly an inch and a half deep; an evidence of the awful carnage made among the crew. Those who were alive fell upon their knees in an attitude of supplication, looking for no more mercy than they would have shown under a change of circumstances. As one of our officers was traversing the deck, his cutlass, which was swinging from his arm, accidentally struck a wounded man in the face, with some force, on which a brother officer exclaimed, "For mercy's sake, my dear fellow, be careful!" The Turk turned his eyes upon the latter with a mild and benignant look, which, as our informant says, I shall never forget.—He was offered an orange to cool his thirst, but shook his head, and in a few minutes was a corpse.

After capturing a brig of twenty-two guns, off Cape Palos, the Commodore directed his course to Algiers, and entered that beautiful harbor with Swedish colors flying. The Consul came on board, with the Captain of the port, in a barge manned with Algerine sailors, and when they were told of the capture of their finest frigate and death of the Admiral, Reis Hamida, they shook their heads in utter disbelief. But the appearance of some of the officers of the frigate, who were brought up from below, at once satisfied them of the truth of the story. The terms of a treaty already drafted, were delivered to the Consul for the Dey to sign, without alteration or qualification. The Dey was inclined to temporize, and solicited an armistice, first for twenty-four hours, and afterwards for three, to deliberate upon the propositions.—"Not one minute!" was the reply of Commodore Decatur.

The Consul was further told by Decatur, that the treaty, if signed at all, must be signed without delay; that there should be no suspension of hostilities, and if in the mean time any of the Algerine vessels should appear off the harbor, they would be captured, and that all American captives who were held in bondage, together with a full indemnity for all captures made, must accompany the return of the treaty. The Consul retired, and it was not long before it was proclaimed from the mast head, that an Algerine frigate was standing into the Bay. The drum beat to quarters, and all hands were addressed by Decatur, as was always his habit before a battle, in an animated manner, who told them that it would be necessary to take the enemy by boarding to prevent them from running on shore to avoid capture; and, said he, "all I ask of you, my boys, is to follow me."—The crew answered with three cheers, and orders were given to put the ship along side of the approaching foe. While she was standing out for that purpose, a boat was seen coming off with a white flag hoisted, the signal which was agreed on if the treaty should be signed. As the Consul gained the deck of the Guerriere, the Commodore met him with the question—"Peace or War?" "Peace!" exclaimed the Consul, in a half breath. "Is the treaty signed exactly as I sent it?" "Exactly, upon my honor," replied the Consul, with agitation, placing his hand upon his heart. The eye of the Commodore glanced hastily over the paper, the unfortunate captives were received with a parental welcome, and the indemnity in hard dollars conveyed on board. Preparation for battle ceased, and the fleet and the enemy sailed peacefully into the harbor.

After the arrival of Com. Bainbridge, the squadron, with the exception of the Guerriere, sailed for Gibraltar, to place itself under his command. The Guerriere was cruising off the Spanish coast, when one day six vessels were discerned bearing down towards her. As they approached, they drew up in order of battle, and hoisted the Algerine flag. Not knowing but the Dey had annulled the treaty, the ship was prepared for action, and the crew addressed by Decatur. Two of the frigates sailed by within a short distance; the third ship, the Admiral's, hailed the Guerriere, & asked, "Where are you going?" The Commodore snatched the speaking trumpet from the first Lieutenant, and answered in a very stern, deliberate, and scornful tone, "Where I please;" laying a strong emphasis on each word. They all passed by, however, without offering any menace or molestation, to the evident disappointment of Decatur, who expressed his confidence to the crew in his address, that they could flog the whole of them. Thus the daring depredations of those freebooters were completely checked, & since that period, our commerce in that quarter has had nothing to fear but the waves and tempests of the Mediterranean.

AN ADVENTURE.

There are many situations in life that men are placed in, which will bring forth talent, strength, courage, and ingenuity, which himself and others deemed totally at variance with his nature. I am one whose life has been an undisturbed scene of peace & quietness. No quarrel or dispute ever rendered it necessary for me to call forth my moral or physical strength, both of which now I am inclined to believe I possess, at least the reader will bear me out when I have related the following adventure.

I was on my way to P——, in the fall of 18—: it was drawing towards the cold evening, in the first fall month, when my horse suddenly stopped before a respectable house, about four miles from N——. There was something strange and remarkable in this action of my horse; for would he move a step in spite of all my exertions to move him? I determined to gratify his whim, and at the same time a strange presentiment which came over me—a kind of supernatural feeling, indescribable, that seemed to urge me to enter. Having knocked, and requesting to be conducted to the lady or gentleman of the house, I was ushered into a neat sitting room, where sat a beautiful girl about 20 years of age. She rose at my entrance, and seemed a little surprised at the appearance of a perfect stranger. In a few words I related to her the strange conduct of my horse, his stubborn opposition to my mind. I am not, I observed superstitious, nor inclined to lean on the side of the metaphysical doctrines of those who support them; but the strange, unaccountable feeling that crept over me in attempting to pass your house, induced me to solicit lodging for the night.

"We are not," she replied, "well guarded, 'tis true; but in this part of the country we have little to fear from robbers, for we never heard of any being near us; we are surrounded by good neighbors, and I flatter myself we are at peace with them all. But this evening, in consequence of my father's absence, I feel unusually lonesome, and if it were not bordering on the superstitious, I might remain as you have, and say I consent to your staying, for similar feelings have been mine ere you arrived; from what cause I cannot imagine."

The evening passed delightfully away; my young hostess intelligent and lovely; the hours flew so quick, that on looking at my watch, I was surprised to find it was eleven o'clock.—This was the signal for retiring, and by twelve every inmate of the house was probably asleep, save myself. I could not sleep—strange visions floated across my brain, and twisting on the bed, in all the agony of sleepless suspense. The clock struck one—its last vibrating sound had scarcely died away, when the opening of a shutter, and the raising of a sash in one of the lower apartments, convinced me some one was entering the house. A noise followed as of a person jumping from the window sill to the floor, and then followed the light and almost noiseless step of one ascending the stairway. I slept in the room adjoining the one occupied by the lady; mine was near the staircase; the step came along the gallery, slow and cautious. I had seized my pistol, and slipped on my clothes, determined to watch or listen to movements seemingly mysterious and suspicious; the sound of the step stopped at my door—then followed one as of the applying of the ear to the key hole, and a low breathing convinced me the villain was listening.—I cocked mahogany, the pistol firmly grasped. Not a muscle moved nor a nerve was slackened, for I felt as if heaven had selected me out as the instrument to effect its purpose. The person now slowly passed on, and I cautiously approached the door of my chamber. I now went by instinct, or rather by the convenience of sound; for as soon as I heard his hand grasp the latch of one door, mine seized on the other—a deep silence followed this movement; it seemed as if he heard the sound, and awaited the repetition—it came not—all was still; he might have considered it the echo of his own noise. I heard the door open softly—I also opened mine, and the very moment I stepped into the entry, I caught a glimpse of a tall man entering the lighted chamber of the young lady. I softly stepped along the entry and approached the chamber; through the half opened door I glanced my eyes into the room. No object was visible, save the curtained bed, within whose sheets lay the intended victim to a midnight assassin, and he—gracious heaven! A NEGRO!!! For at that moment a tall, fierce looking black approached the bed; and never was Othello and Desdemona more naturally represented; at least that particular scene of the immortal bard's pomentation. I was now all suspense; my heart rushed into my throat almost to suffocation, my eyes to cracking as I made a bound into the room. The black villain had ruthlessly dragged part of the covering off the bed, when the sound of my foot caused him to turn. He started, and thus confronted we stood gazing on each other for a few seconds; his eyes shot fire—fury was depicted in his countenance. He made a spring towards me, and the next moment lay a corpse on the floor! The noise of the pistol aroused the fair sleeper; she started in her bed, and seemed an angel of the white clouds emerging from her downy bed to soar up to the skies.

The first thing that presented itself to her view, was myself standing near her with a pistol in my hand. "Oh, do not murder me! take all; you cannot, will not kill me, sir?"

The servants now rushed in; all was explained. The wretch turned out to be a vagabond, supposed a runaway slave from Virginia; and I had the providential opportunity of rescuing one from the worst of fates, who in after years called me husband, and related to our children her miraculous escape from the bold attacks of a midnight assassin.

From the Boston Palladium.

CROWNINSHIELD'S LETTERS.

We find, in the New-York Courier, the following copies of the letters written by Richard Crowninshield to his sister, while he was in prison, previous to the confession of Knapp. We had previously seen copies of them, in manuscript, and are well assured of their authenticity. These letters serve to illustrate the character of the extraordinary individual by whom they were written; they show him to have been as cunning and hypocritical as he was bold and desperate. It appears that he had laid an ingenious plan to prove an *alibi*, and, perhaps, he would have succeeded, had his colleague, Knapp, not betrayed him. The letters were written, no doubt, for *effect* upon the sympathy and credulity of his friends and the public.

SALEM, 18th May, 1830.

Dear Sarah—You kindly reminded me of my fast approaching birth day, which draws from me the following lines:

Unhappy day! you'll find me in a gloomy cell,
And thoughts of keen sensation in my bosom swell;
In my infant years I was happy; then by friends caress'd—
I'm now misfortune's deadly aim, and by the world oppressed:
There is one consolation, buoyant on the wings of time—
That is, my soul is pure from guilt, and this most horrid crime.

How visionary are the anticipations of this life! No one knows what the next hour may bring forth, or whether we may not in the next hour be called into eternity, to give an account of ourselves to that Supreme Being who sent us into existence. The more I reflect on this subject, the more I am sensible we ought to guide our course in the paths of rectitude and virtue. But a few days since I enjoyed contentment and liberty. I had the most flattering prospects of passing a cheerful summer with you, unconscious of the malicious and hellish schemes contrived to blast our characters—our all in life.—Now doomed to spend our youthful days in the solitary cell of a gloomy prison, I sometimes imagine it a vision. Would to God it was so! but I know too well the reality of the reverse. Had the Committee of Vigilance requested us to give them an account of ourselves, we would cheerfully have done it, to their entire satisfaction. The perjured States Prison convict that they intend to bring as evidence against us, will be none to their credit. What prompts him to this perjured confession? Is it in anticipation of getting pardoned? or is it wealth? I leave it to an impartial Jury to decide. I will write to you again. Adieu to-night.

RICHARD CROWNINSHIELD, Jr.

SALEM, 23d May, 1830.

Dear Sister—I suppose you have been impatiently waiting to receive this letter, as I promised you in my letter of last week that I should write again in a few days. I much admire the poetry you sent in yours, and think it quite appropriate to circumstances. Excuse me for not acknowledging the reception of the rose in my last. I shall make amends by sending you the following lines:

This fragrant rose, that bloomed so fresh and bright,
When I was cheerful, and my heart was light,
Was pluck'd by Sarah from the tender stalk,
For friendship's offer in her lonely walk.
Beloved gem! you kindly bring to mind
The lovely hours I ne'er again shall find.
Oh! yes, those happy days are past and gone,
And tempestuous clouds are rushing on;
These worldly comforts we enjoy below
Are ever-balanced by our grief and woe—
I place my trust in God who is ever kind;
They that are truly virtuous will ever find
Through our Jesus, that eternal joy
Which malicious mortals can ne'er destroy.
In fervour to God I sincerely pray
That I may keep in the virtuous way—
That when with this fragil wicked world I part,
He may receive me with a gracious heart!

Sarah, this is the way I beguile my sluggish time, by promiscuously patching together imperfect rhymes. My ineffectualness to express my intellectual feelings, for want of a grammatical education, often causes the shameful blush to rise in my face. I often regret for not improving the time to better advantage, when I was a truant school boy. I solicit your correspondence as often as you have an opportunity, and let us know what is going on in the world, so that when we emerge from this tomb we may not be altogether ignorant of the common occurrences that has passed in the world during our confinement. Perhaps you are solicitous to know how we fare here; it is wholesome, but not dainties. Without dissembling, we have all *allowance*. Mr. Brown and his ward are very obliging. I have a very high opinion of our Counsel, and feel grateful for their kindness to us. They call frequently. In gratitude, I acknowledge the innumerable obligations we are under to our friends for their perseverance in the cause of innocence. I see nothing warrantable in this barbarous punishment. I think the savages of the western wilds, who never saw a Christian, would not inflict the like cruel punishment on his greatest enemy, without a more ostensible offence than, that they have struck the excruciating blow. If they have any conscience, it will rebuke them for the heart-rending pangs they have caused. Health and enjoyment to you all in this world, and peace and happiness in the next, is the sincere wish of your affectionate brother.

RICHARD CROWNINSHIELD, Jr.

From the Education Reporter.

INDEPENDENCE AND EDUCATION.

General education, or the general diffusion of knowledge, is infinitely more important in a republic, than under any government that ever existed. Under a monarchy or an oligarchy, if the "common people" know enough to till the ground, or toil at the mechanic trades, or make money by traffic, or carry muskets in war, or go before the mast on the ocean, it is enough. When the state wants bodily service, they can render it; when she wants money, or a portion of the fruits of their industry, they can pay it; and what is wanted more? The great men will govern them, and protect them too as they do their farms and herds; and the government will make no demands upon them for the employment of knowledge or talent. As for the people, why should they acquire knowledge that they can scarcely have a motive in using. It will make them no richer; it will secure no privileges or rights; it will raise them to no office, or distinction, or station of usefulness; it *might* make them discontented with their lot and augment their miseries. Learning cannot extend through the community, under a despotic government; it is a soil that is uncongenial to its growth. The pages of history establish this fact. On a map of the world at this very day, let light and dark colors denote the knowledge or ignorance which prevail in different countries, and the same tokens will point out the residence of freedom and of bondage. This is a most powerful inducement for the sons of liberty to possess themselves of the treasures of knowledge, and convey them to their children.

The *necessity* for the general diffusion of knowledge among republicans, arises from the very fact that they are republicans. In a republic, the people are the sovereigns, and *they* must manage the affairs of the empire. The people therefore must know their rights, that they may maintain and defend them; their duties, that they may discharge them; the nature of liberty, that they may enjoy it and not infringe upon others; the history of man and nations, that they may avoid the errors of former ages and profit by their accumulated wisdom; their own powers and resources, that they may bring them into operation for their own happiness and the general good. Various degrees of knowledge are requisite, according to the stations which individuals will fill. For in this body politic all members have not the same office, though every man *has* an office to discharge.—Every one therefore needs that kind and degree of knowledge, which will best qualify him for the duties and immunities of his station. Every man need not be skilled in ancient languages, or in all the branches of polite literature. But every man should know the great principles of all the solid sciences, and be well acquainted with the common medium of communication around him, so that he can express his own thoughts intelligibly, and readily receive those of others.

The education of republicans should be *peculiar* and *appropriate* to their situation and their destiny. They should know the genius of the constitution of government under which they dwell, and the peculiar relations and character of the community of which they form a part.—An education conformable to the genius of a different government, would by no means qualify us to fill up our stations as citizens of the American republic. Every man in our community has power, but he is not to be a despot; every man is free, and has no need to be trained up a minion, but then he is not to be licentious.—Many will be called to office, as legislators or magistrates: all are called to the polls as independent electors; for these and all duties, all classes should be educated from early life.

In a country so free, suppose it once generally enlightened by useful knowledge, liberty would be safe. Those in authority would know how to rule well; and if disposed to an abuse of power, every farmer or mechanic could detect them and bring them to the constitutional test. Once let knowledge be generally diffused, and superstition or fanaticism would gain no dominion. Jesuitry and midnight caballing would avail nothing; for every claim must be supported by good reasons, among men who reason for themselves. The jealousy which is peculiar to free and independent men, would not be indulged without cause; and credulity would have no place.

It is a happy reflection that our country is blest with the general diffusion of knowledge, so as to give good promise of perpetuity to our national freedom and happiness. It is, however, but an approximation to that state which every patriot must ardently desire. We have received one talent; may we gain ten other talents besides them.

GAMING.—Of all the evils that desolate the social hearth-stone, perhaps there is not one more deadly, if we except intemperance, than that of gaming. Young man, whose 'life's young dream,' tells of happy days yet to come—you, who, gazing upon the ocean of future life, 'see pleasure dancing upon the waves of expectation,' whose glowing imagination paints out golden shores of bliss, which are already yours by anticipation—beware—beware, I do beseech you of this whirlpool! Beware, lest in a voyage of human life, reason should quit the helm, and you should be lost, irrecoverably lost, among the quick sands of infamy.

Look at the pale victim of the insatiable destroyer of human happiness—his haggard cheek and heedless eye—what language do they speak! With mute and awful eloquence they tell you of blighted fame and fortune; of hopes withered and crushed; that fame, fortune and honor is a fearful wreck! Hear his hollow laugh, which tells you that he is ruined, ruined and undone! His brain is all on fire; his glaring eye-balls seem ready to burst in their sockets, as the awful reality rushes upon his affrighted soul. The deep pangs of mental agony give a fearful lustre to his rolling eye; his desperate mirth—his wild, convulsive joy—tells of black despair wrung from a withered heart.

Look we back for a moment upon his early youth. The morning of his days was bright and glorious. The gayest of the gay, and the happiest of the happy, he set out upon the pathway of life, rejoicing in purity, loving and being loved. But alas! although his morning sun rose without a cloud, yet ere it reached its meridian it is eclipsed. In an evil hour, a gamester, a demon, must drag him into a maze labyrynth, from whence there is no escape. He must drown his love for virtue in the intoxicating bowl. Soon the wreathe of vice, which had been treacherously thrown around him, hardened to adamant.

Now what is his situation? Cain-like upon his brow is stamped the burning mark of shame; and the cold hand of scorn is pointing a withering finger at his blighted reputation. Could he speak to you from the lowest point of degradation and woe, and could he anticipate his end he would tell you that self-murder would shortly crown his work of guilt, and despair's last work will be done.—That the father who hung over his cradle, watching bright visions of the future greatness of his boy, would shortly feel a dreadful satisfaction as he gazes upon his coffin; that the mother, even the mother, immutable and everlasting as is her love for her backsliding children; she who has so often lulled him to repose, and joyed to watch his waking—even she murmured not that sleep has come upon him, out of which he will wake no more on earth, even the mother will not replace that the grave is made ready to receive him; "for there the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."—*Journal.*

STATE RIGHTS DINNER,
AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

From the Southern Patriot.

The following was the 6th regular toast:

William Drayton: Able, faithful, and eloquent: South-Carolina cherishes him as a son disciplined in her best schools of chivalry and honor. With devoted firmness he has pursued the dictates of his conscience, in opposition to the request of a respected portion of his constituents. We honor him for his independence.

When the long & deafening applause with which this toast was received had subsided, Col. Drayton rose and addressed the company as follows:

Fellow-citizens: Accept of my grateful thanks for the approbation which you have been pleased to express of my public conduct, and of the motives by which it has been directed. At all times I earnestly seek to learn the sentiments of my constituents. They are entitled to all the services which I can render them; and to require as a general rule, that in rendering these services, I should conform to their wishes; but, whenever, after mature deliberation, I have arrived at the conclusion that I cannot comply with them without violating my official oath, or the principles of moral right; whenever the question arises between my conscience and the will of my constituents, that question must be solved by my duty to my God. This opinion I have so frequently uttered, that I have every reason to believe, that a majority of those whom I represent are acquainted with it. Should I be mistaken, I gladly avail myself of this occasion to declare it. Political errors I may often have committed. With the concealment of my political principles, no one can justly charge me.

The topics most interesting to South Carolina, to which I have lately given my attention in Congress, are the Tariff, and what are termed "Internal Improvements." It being well known, that I consider the law imposing duties upon imports for the exclusive benefit of the manufacturer, to be unconstitutional, and deeply injurious to the great body of the community; and that I regard Internal Improvements as they have long been noted upon, to be attended with a wasteful and ruinous expenditure of the public treasure for private purposes, and to be at variance with the spirit of the federal compact, I shall not now enter into a discussion of these subjects, but confine myself to a brief examination of the consequences which have flowed from them. An excitement growing out of these subjects, more especially out of the first of them has pervaded all parts of our State, and has made so profound an impression upon the public mind, as almost to absorb every other consideration. Our citizens, suffering under an act, which a great majority of them believe to be unconstitutional, have naturally been led to deliberate upon the steps which ought to be taken, under circum-

vances to critical and momentous. Of the expediency proposed, that which seems most to be relied upon is, through the medium of the Legislature, or of a convention chosen by the people, to nullify the obnoxious law, or in other words to declare it to be unconstitutional, and to absolve our citizens from obedience to it, unless a contrary decision should be pronounced by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, or by conventions of the people, in the same number of States. Those who recommend this course are sanguine in their expectations of its efficacy. They assert that a sovereign State, under its reserved rights, can *constitutionally* resort to it, and that by no other means can the Union be preserved. If by any process of reasoning, of which I am capable: if by any lights which I could derive from intellects far superior to mine, I could accord in these views and inferences, I should rejoice to do so; for no one wishes more than myself, the principle of the existing tariff, or more deprecates its baleful effects. Nevertheless, after anxious and painful meditation, directed by every motive which ought to influence a lover of his country, and of his country's reputation and prosperity, I cannot perceive any substantial distinction between the abrogation of a law of Congress, by a State, and the separation of that from the Union.—When an Act of Congress has been passed, in its customary forms, until repealed by the body enacting it, or decided to be invalid by the Federal Judiciary, it becomes the law of the land.—The President of the United States is compelled, by his oath of office, to enforce it, unless, perhaps, he should be satisfied of its unconstitutionality, which is not the opinion of President Jackson, as to the Tariff of 1828.—Should then the President, or the mandate of the Federal Court, direct it to be carried into execution, it could not be resisted by us, excepting upon the ground, that our State had withdrawn from the federation, or by the exercise of force. The first alternative would be, upon facts, a severance of this State from the Union. The second would be an appeal to arms, the ultima ratio republicæ.

Let me not be misconceived. I am not the advocate of passive obedience and non-resistance. In the ordinary administration of affairs, the assertion of the right of the majority to bind the people, is a mere truism; but a majority, as well as a minority, may be a faction; and where the legislature is accused of usurpation, or corruption, or oppression, to contend that the will of a prevailing majority should alone be evidence of the legality of their proceedings, would render hopeless all possibility of relief. A crisis might arise, when the bonds of the union ought to be broken. The right of the State to secede from the Union, unquestionably, exists; but so long as she *belongs* to it, if she be not bound by its laws, the monstrous anomaly would exist, of a government whose acts were not obligatory upon its citizens; and of a State, constituting one of the members of the Union, whilst denying the authority of its laws.

I am not unaware of the conviction of many, that the consequences anticipated by me, would not follow from a nullification of the tariff act, in the mode which has been mentioned—that, on the contrary, the repeal of the law would be insured by so vigorous a resolution. To those who are under this conviction, I would submit, what it is founded upon the supposed weakness of their opponents—a position as false and dangerous in politics as it is in war, and utterly unworthy of the high-minded freemen of South Carolina. Unless a majority of the people of the United States were persuaded that their interests were advanced by the mis-called "American System," it would never have been imposed upon us by successive Congresses, from 1816 to 1830. Is it probable that this majority, stimulated by the lust of service, and sustained by the arm of power, would yield to the legislation or to the menaces of a single State?

It might be asked of me, whether I would recommend silence and inactivity under the wrongs with which we are afflicted. My answer is—no. What can constitutionally, be done, by the legislature, ought to be done by it. [illegible] the Press, and commu- [illegible] with care, every possible exertion should be made, to dispel the delusion, under which the people labor, as to the true character of an unconstitutional law, which fettters our industry, cripples our commerce and taxes the many for the benefit of the few. All are injured by it, excepting the manufacturers; and although they, when combined, can carry the majority with them, yet recent events strongly indicate, that by attacking the Tariff, in detail, we may bring it back to those principles from which it ought never to have departed.

Should the efforts which I have suggested, fail of success—should the law we complain of, remain unrepealed upon our statute-book—we should then inquire, whether a recurrence to the remedy which I have adverted to would not be worse than the malady which it professes to cure—whether its certain consequence would not be disunion—whether disunion would not be fraught with more disastrous results than the provisions of the act—whether it would not create a division in our own State, producing that direst of national calamities—civil war. After pondering dispassionately and profoundly upon those questions, we are bound by every social and moral duty, to select the least of the evils presented to us. For my own part, I feel no hesitation in avowing that I should regard the separation of South Carolina from the Union, as incalculably more to be deplored than the existence of the law which we condemn.

I have that, fellow-citizens, communicated to you my sentiments upon an all-engrossing subject. When I look around me and see many to whom I am united by the ties of blood—many who are my valued personal friends—and some with whom I have acted harmoniously in political struggles, I am unable to convey an adequate idea, in words, of the pain which I feel in expressing opinions which I believe to be at variance with theirs. I have, nevertheless, done this violence to myself from the conviction that in times of public excitement, the opinions of no citizen should be concealed; and because my constituents have the right to know my thoughts, in order that they may determine whether I am worthy to represent them. I meet willingly submit myself to their verdict, confident, and I trust not vainly so, that they will give me credit for having fully, candidly, and fearlessly, spoken from the dictates of my heart.

Mr. President, the colors floating around these walls have suggested to me a toast, which I beg leave to offer instead of the one which I had prepared for this meeting.

"May our star spangled banner, so often triumphantly unfurled upon the ocean and the land, ever wave, with undiminished lustre, over a free, sovereign and *united* States."

SPEECH OF LANGDON CHEVES.

The following toast, proposed by the committee of arrangements, was received with the "utmost enthusiasm."

Langdon Cheves: In returning to South Carolina, he brings back with him a heart which is true to her rights and which feels for her wrongs.

After the cheering had subsided, Mr. Cheves arose and addressed the company as follows:

Gentlemen—You have done me no more than justice in supposing that I have returned to my native state with the feelings you have attributed to me. But it is no merit in me to have done so. It would be foul and unnatural were it to feel otherwise. It is nevertheless gratifying to me to learn that my fellow citizens believe that I did as I ought to and do, and that "my colors are in its right place." I have frequently, in recent occasions, poured forth my thanks and my gratitude for your kindness, and I shall not therefore repeat them at this time.

It is impossible that any loyal citizen of South Carolina, whether native or adopted, can look on the decay and prostration of his country without grief and indignation, yet there is a joy personal to myself, mingled with these painful sympathies, which I indulge in returning among you. It is, that I come now to share a common fate with you in your sufferings, as I shared formerly with you in your joys and your prosperity. I left you exulting and flourishing in the common glory and common greatness of a common and united country. I return to you when you are bowed down and humbled, before a portion of that country, to colonial suffering, dependence and degradation.

Yes, gentlemen, what is the condition of this state and of all the southern states, but one of colonial suffering, dependence and disgrace?

There are no less than seven sovereign states whose principal agricultural staples require a foreign market to be of any value. Their pursuits, at the same time, are exclusively agricultural, and these the only articles which can give value to the cultivation of the soil. The actual legislation by which these interests are bound and controlled, instead of cherishing them, by facilitating the enjoyment of a foreign market, denies the profitable possession of that market, and destroys the value of all the great products of your soil. If this were to foster any other interests of the same region of country, there would at least be a mitigating pretext for legislation apparently so extraordinary. But the motive of it is avowedly to encourage the industry and promote the distinct and separate interests of another clime and another people. By whom are these laws enacted? Have you participated? No. From whose legislative will do they derive their efficacy? From yours? Not in the smallest degree. Not one vote of all the representatives in both houses of Congress, from at least six sovereign states, in immediate junction and connexion, was given in support of the passage of these laws, and their legislative voice was only heard in protest against their injustice and unconstitutionality. They were enacted by a legislative will (in every just political and moral sense affecting the subject) of a foreign people! In every such sense, a people as distinct and separate from you (and geographically too as far from you) as those from Canada.

If the burthens imposed by these laws, when collected in the shape of revenue, were returned, in the expenditures of government, to the people who bear them, they would have some semblance of the legislation of a people self-governed, but the vast revenue exacted by them from the suffering states, is expended in the states by whose power and whose pleasure it is imposed. This is of all the effects of bad legislation, the most afflictive and destroying. As well might the blazing orb of day, when sent to warm us, drink up, as it does, the moisture of the soil, and the providential dews of night not return it, and yet the fructification of the earth and the gathering of its fruits be hoped for, as to expect a country to thrive where a large revenue is collected and spent abroad.

Now, how would you define a colonial condition? I would say it presented a people (no matter under what forms of government) who were controlled in their great interests by the legislative will of a people geographically and politically distinct from them.

How, again, would you define an unjust and oppressive colonial government? I would say that a Government, which made laws destroying the interests of the dependent state was such a government. If I wished to define a worse government, I would say, that, where such laws were made with a view to promote exclusively the interests of the governing people, the character was abundantly made out; and, if I wished to go further and to describe one under which a country must wither and perish, I would only add, that a vast revenue should be collected in the country in question, and spent abroad!

I have made the [illegible] and put the facts [illegible] this state, and of all the southern states, is not one exhibiting all the essential evils of colonial dependence? Are you less colonial than Canada, for example? The great interests of that country, it is true, are controlled by the legislative will of Great Britain, which has the right, according to received notions of national law, to do so. But so are you governed by a people, equally distinct from you, except as you and they are connected by institutions, legal and moral, social and charitable, which forbid the exercise of such a power. But their peculiar interests are fostered—yours are oppressed. They receive bounties—you pay penalties. The burthens the people of that country bear are light—yours are enormous. The revenue collected from them is spent among them. That which you pay is spent abroad.

Let us now look a little into the spirit and manner in which the power of which we complain is exercised. For this purpose one or two examples will suffice. A very distinguished representative from this state, (Mr. M'Duffie) on whom you have just bestowed a high and merited eulogium, standing at the head of the highest committee of the house of representatives, reported to the house, as an act of that committee, a bill intended for the purpose of examining and considering some of the great questions of which the southern states complain. One of the complaints set forth, it will be recollected, in the Declaration of Independence, was that in your former colonial state, your petitions were disregarded. Let us see how our present government treat your present efforts to be heard. Contrary to all parliamentary usage, before a word is said in support or in explanation of a measure of such grave importance, so solemnly introduced, a member rises, anticipates the organ of the committee, and moves a question (and it is sustained by the house) which precludes all debate, and decides the main question in the negative. There is not, I fearlessly say, a parallel for this proceeding in the legislation of any free people in modern times. I challenge an investigation of the proceedings of the British parliament, of congress and of the legislatures of the several states of the union, with the perfect conviction, that no parallel can be found in them for this outrageous proceeding. But this was not enough. Your degradation was to be doubled by repetition and increased by wanton insult.

A distinguished member from Virginia, (Mr. P. P. Barbour) when the Buffalo road bill was, I believe, indefinitely postponed, a decision which passed it over for the session, and was equivalent to a rejection, ventured to express his joy that a great evil had been, at least for a time, averted. This was contumacy not to be borne, but to be punished. On the next day a motion was made for reconsideration, and this audacious act of the member from Virginia assigned as the reason, which was carried, and the the bill laid upon the table, in a state in which it could at any moment be called up, but not at all with this view, but simply to say to the distinguished mover, shave! you shall not even rejoice in our forbearance.

It is not for an humble individual like me to anticipate legislative wisdom, nor to suggest the time and manner in which a remedy for these evils is to be sought, but, for myself as a private citizen, I declare my belief, that they present a state of things not to be borne, and which ought to be resisted, in some way or manner, at any and every hazard. I cannot forbear, however, to add one idea on this subject.

This is a great southern question, in which South Carolina is no more interested than the rest of the southern states. She may or she may not produce a few bales of cotton and a few barrels of rice more than some other states, but this certainly does not augment the interest she feels in it nor lessen that which they indulge. The question whether all of them involve great pecuniary and great public rights—no less than the great rights of free and independent government. We cannot, therefore, either in policy or justice, in my opinion, act without seeking or awaiting their co-operation. This is the more imperious your duty, if we rely upon their co-operation in any difficulties which may involve the employment of national force. I therefore deprecate a separate action, on the part of this state, at this time, as premature and impolitic. In accordance with these principles, I will, with your leave, give the following toast:

"*Southern rights, and southern wrongs*:—Momentous questions, on which the action of the states aggrieved should be instant and constant, but always together."

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 28.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship New York, Capt. Bennett, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having sailed on the 16th ult., we have received our Liverpool papers to that date, and London to the 15th. We have also Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 15th, and a commercial letter to the 18th.

Despatches from Greece of an important nature are said to have arrived at Paris, despatched by Count Guillemmot.

EMIGRATION.—In the House of Commons on the 14th of June, Mr. Wilmot Horton presented a petition from the parish officers of Wickstead, in Leicestershire, in favor of promoting the emigration of the poor. The petitioners stated that they were unwilling to promote emigration to the United States until they knew whether it was the disposition of the government to lend assistance. The Hon. Member also gave notice of presenting a petition on the same subject on the following day, to which he was desirous of drawing the attention of the House.—Petition laid on the table.

ALGIERS.—The Paris Moniteur contains a report, dated May 23d, from M. D'Assigny, the commander of the brig Adventure, then a prisoner in Algiers, giving an account of the wreck of that vessel, and of the Sylene, on the Algerine coast. The crews of these two vessels got safe ashore, and were taken by a troop of armed Bedouins. A Maltese sailor, one of the crew of the Sylene, who understood Arabic, devoted himself to save the crews, and represented them as English to the Bedouins. They were marched to a village in the mountains, there plundered and stripped naked, and confined.—On the 4th day, a French division appeared near the wrecked brigs, and some Bedouins were wounded. This led to a massacre of part of the crews of the above vessels, whose heads were taken to Algiers. The remainder, about 80 men and officers, were carried to Algiers and imprisoned.

An English corvette having gone to Oran to take his Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul on board, the Dey would not allow this agent to embark. It appears that the Dey of Oran was reluctantly obeying his master's orders in this respect.

Private accounts from Constantinople state, that differences have arisen between the French Ambassador and the Reis Effendi, on the subject of the expedition against Algiers. It was rumored at Constantinople that the Ambassador was about to proceed on a special mission to Egypt.

GREECE.—A number of papers had been called for, in the House of Commons, which were readily communicated, excepting one. This was a copy of Sir Edward Codrington's letter to the Secretary of the Lord High Admiral, dated 26th of Jan. 1828, enclosing the copy of a letter to Sir H. Wellesley, dated 10th Oct. 1827.—The object was to ascertain whether Austria and Prussia had or had not opposed, from that early date, the course pursued by the powers. The Duke of Aberdeen refused to produce the documents, as he thought it would be injurious to the public service.

Prince Frederick of the Netherlands is said to have declared with regard to Greece, that he has no intention of accepting a crown which Prince Leopold has refused. Prince Emilius, of Darmstadt, is now spoken of as the new sovereign.

The French ship Armide has been hastily sent into Navarino, and arrived at Toulon, as is supposed with important despatches on the affairs of Greece. They were forwarded by express to Paris.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, July 30.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Dover, Capt. Bursley, has arived at Boston from Liverpool, in a passage of 35 days, and has brought London papers to the 21st, and Liverpool to the 22d of June.—Through the Boston papers, and extracts made from the Liverpool Times of June 22d, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, we make the following summary.

By the ship William Thompson, we received files of London papers to the 20th, and Liverpool to the 21st of June.

The King of England was still alive, but was troubled with a raking cough and other unfavorable symptoms. Mr. Wilmer, the newspaper agent at Liverpool, writes, that private advices from Windsor direct, had been received, dated two o'clock on the morning of the 21st of June, which state that each succeeding hour was expected to close the reign of George the Fourth—and that his recovery was impossible. The public attention in England was completely absorbed with the King's illness.

ALGIERS.—An express from Paris reached London on the 21st of June, bringing intelligence that the French had landed on the Algerine coast, on the morning of the 14th of June. The enemy were driven from the position which they had taken up in the rear. The French division Berthezene had captured nine guns and two mortars. The news at Paris was announced, by authority, in the Theatre of the Opera, and created the most enthusiastic feelings. The following is the telegraphic despatch received at Paris:

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Bay of Tusetta Chica, June 14.

The fleet yesterday anchored in the Bay of Sidi Ferusch.

The whole of the army landed to-day, and now occupy the heights in front of the peninsula. We have taken possession of the enemy's batteries. The head quarters are at Tusetta Chica.

Notwithstanding this favorable news, the French 3 per cents fell from 77f 50c to 77f 30c, which was ascribed, by the correspondent of the London Herald, to the *Liberaux*, who made great efforts to defeat the hopes of ministers, founded on the despatch.

The Archbishop of Avignon, a Peer of France, is said to have addressed a message to the electors. The following is an extract:

"The King has annulled (*casse*) the Chamber. The fate of the monarchy depends upon the choice of electors. Should men be chosen after God's own heart, France is saved. Should the votes be given to lovers (amateurs) of new ideas, enemies of the Bourbons, sighing for a liberty which would reduce us to a slavery, hard and pitiless as that we have experienced, our beautiful country would resemble the land of the Algerines. Our brothers, our friends, our relations, are labouring to destroy this enslavement: let us not re-establish it in a most christian realm, despite of Atheists, philosophers, deists, &c."

The Elections in France were to begin on the 23d of June. The Liverpool Times says—

"On the part of the Court, measures have been adopted which we in this country should call utterly unconstitutional. Not only have the heads of the army, and of all the other departments of government, exhorted, and even commanded all officers, civil and military, possessed of votes, to come forward and vote for the ministerial candidates, but, by way of completing the work, the King has published an address to the electors, calling on them to support the Ministers. The sentiments avowed in the last mentioned document are quite inconsistent with all our notions, and indeed with every reasonable notion of constitutional freedom.

"The struggle which is about to take place in France, is not one of the ordinary interest.—On its results will probably depend the question, whether France is to possess a constitutional government, under which it may long enjoy peace and tranquillity, or whether it is to be governed for a time by a servile and bigoted faction, with the certainty of the rule of that faction being terminated, sooner or later, by a desperate and perhaps sanguinary revolution. The best thing that can happen to the court will be to sustain a complete and signal defeat—a defeat so signal as to bring it to its senses, and show it its danger, are it is too late. We should not regret the triumph of the government of Prince Polignac from any fear that the triumph would be permanent, but because it would be likely to lead, and that very shortly, to a reaction so violent as to involve not only France, but possibly the whole of Europe in confusion. France is the very last kingdom in the world to be long enthralled by an absolute government. The habit of implicit obedience has been broken. The people know their own power; and if the government will not allow them to exercise a peaceable and constitutional influence, they will exercise a violent and ungovernable authority."

NAPLES, May 6.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Calabria, Lieut. General of the kingdom, has received from his august father, King Francis I., orders to assemble at one place the scattered Neapolitan forces, and to send them to Barbary, as soon as intelligence shall reach Naples that the French fleet and army has sailed from Toulon. It is inferred from this order of the Neapolitan Cabinet, that Francis I., at the moment when he will become the guest of his Most Christian Majesty, intends to present himself as his ally in the war against Algiers. This grateful and generous resolution of the King of the Two Sicilies is wholly agreeable to public opinion here; the Italians and the Neapolitans in particular have long eagerly desired the destruction of those nests of pirates. The orders for the fitting out of the Neapolitan squadron coincide with the sailing of the Sardinian squadron, which has sailed from Genoa to support the King's refusal to pay the Dey of Tunis the tribute which he demands. Christendom, which when such a force collected against the Barbary States, hopes that the Mediterranean will be at length freed and forever from these pirates.

ALEXANDRIA, April 27.

Four thousand infantry are just come down here from Cairo. The greatest activity in every military department, continues to be observed here; and it is evident Mehemmed Ali is preparing to repel the Sultan's forces, should he undertake to change the government of this country. The two three deckers building here are going on rapidly, and great exertions are being made to complete them.

In the British House of Commons, on the 15th of June, Mr. Hume brought forward a motion for withdrawing the English settlement at Sierra Leone, which he said had been a total failure, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate. The resolution was withdrawn, and a committee of enquiry was appointed.

The public are right in their conjectures that Prince Frederic William Louis of Prussia is a candidate for the Throne of Greece. His pretensions are, we believe, advocated by Russia, or, at least we know, by Russia.

From the N. Y. Daily Adv. July 31.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Fermose, Capt. Orne, we, yesterday received our Paris and Havre papers to the 22d of June.

There was nothing new from the Coast of Algiers. The landing is said to have relieved many of the apprehensions of the friends of officers and soldiers of the expedition, as the dangers of being driven on the coast are regarded as greater than those of warfare on the land.—We publish some particulars of the place where they have landed, and the country to be passed over to approach the city.

Tusetta Chica, or the Little Tour, is four leagues west from Algiers. It is the point which has always been considered the most convenient place for a landing. Between Tusetta Chica and Algiers the country is generally covered with an abundant vegetation, composed of aloes, cactus, fig trees, myrtles, and some European trees. There are found the country houses of the French, Sardinian, and English Consuls. In the rear of the position occupied by the French troops is a small river called Mazafran.

It is said that Prince Swartzenbergh is going to make the campaign of Algiers as a volunteer.

Letters from Tunis announce that the Vice Consul had arrived from Toulon, and had engaged trusty Moors to convey Proclamations from the French Commander to the inhabitants of Algiers. He was looking for emissaries to convey other copies to the Chiefs of the Bedouins and to the Scheiks of the wandering tribes. He has also engaged Arabs to serve as interpreters between the French and Algerines.—Those Arabs affirm that the populace will be favourable to the French as soon as they learn that the Commander in Chief will pay for all provisions furnished to the French army.

TURKEY. The Courier de Smyrna, of May 16th, says that M. Rothschild has reached Constantinople, with full powers to treat on the terms of a loan which the government are about to contract.

The Grand Vizier has set out from Constantinople for Albania to put an end to the disturbances that had broken out there.

The Grand Standard of the Prophet had been removed from Rasnik Schiftlik to the Seraglio. The Sultan accompanied it, and then set out for his summer residence at Therapia.

The American Commodore and Mr. Offley, Consul from the United States at Smyrna, who are charged, in conjunction with Mr. Rhind, with a negotiation of a treaty of commerce and amity with the Porte, arrived at Constantinople from Smyrna on the 24th May; the exchange of the ratification is to take place forthwith.

Numerous bands of robbers have lately made their appearance in Romelia and Asia Minor; the vicinity of Smyrna is particularly infested by them. The necessary measures have been taken by Government for their dispersion.

The Florence Gazette confirms the following dated Ancona, June 4th:—"The English schr. Lord Castlereagh, which arrived here the day before yesterday, brings letters announcing that Count Capo d'Istrias has declared the island of Hydra a free port for five years. Other letters give a melancholy account of the situation of Epirus and the increasing vexations it suffers from the Albanians, who are divided into two parties. One of these is headed by Ismir Pacha, son of Kioutahy, and the second by Selictar Pacha. Ismir Pacha is actually shut up in the fortress of Janina, and the Albanians who are in the town are pillaging and murdering the unfortunate Greeks in the Bicinia. These disorders are not confined to Janina, as the surrounding country and particularly Zagori are equally suffering—whole families are reduced to slavery. The Pachas and the Albanians are constantly crying out for money, and to obtain it ransack the houses, the grottoes, and the stables, in the hope of finding hidden treasure.—The Magistrates of the country are all confined in prison." This account is confirmed by letters from Belgrade of the 24 June, which add that the Sultan has sent Commissioners to re-establish order; but it is thought that the disorders have been carried too far to be easily put down. He has also published a circular letter addressed to the Pachas, calling upon them to concur in putting down the disturbances.

FRANCE. The ordinance of the long postponing the elections in some of the departments, is viewed as a measure of mere policy, to place the results of them as much as possible at hazard.

We find the following in the Semaphore of Marseilles:

"The English steamer George IV. has received orders to go to Algiers with the utmost despatch. It is said to be charged with an important mission relating to the expedition."

The following details respecting the expedition are derived from a source on which reliance can be placed:

It appears that the fleet has found an excellent anchorage, which was unknown, the discovery of which ensures complete success to the operations. On the 14th, at ten in the morning, the *personnel* of the army was all disembarked; the *material* alone was left on board—but if the weather continued favorable for four days, the disembarkation would have been forward enough to enable the army to advance and begin the siege. It is believed that the troops have been divided into three corps; one, to remain at the place where the landing was effected; another, to proceed along the coast, and take possession of the batteries that shied it; and the third to march along the heights, in order to turn the town, and attack it on the east and south. The walls on that side are said to be in such a bad condition, as to require but a few volleys to make a breach; it is therefore considered not unlikely that by this time the town is taken and the expedition terminated. The roadstead of Tusetta Chica is an unexpected safeguard to the expedition, and removes all anxiety. It is only to be wished that there may be no need of cavalry; for, according to accounts from Palma, almost all the horses perished during a thirty days' stay on board the vessels. The 17th regiment of chasseurs will make the campaign on foot. On the 6th, when the fleet was still at Palma, a great number of dead horses were thrown into the sea; the few remaining were to be employed in the artillery service. Sidi el Ferruch is a small port, five leagues west of Algiers, where the Algerine government ships its produce, especially cattle, for the coast of Spain and other European ports. Two roads, the one direct, the other along the coast by Caxine, lead from Sidi el Ferruch to Algiers; these roads, particularly that along the sea side, are intersected by chains of mountains, which do not present many obstacles to the progress of travellers. The point at which the French army landed was mounted with batteries; a map recently published marks five; there must have been a greater number, as Sidi el Ferruch may be considered the mercantile part of the Algerine capital; an attack on that side is striking the Regency to the heart; it is therefore probable that the most powerful means of defence were directed to that point.

Advices from Gibraltar announce that the captain of the English vessel the Emmanuel, arrived there from Oran, reports that the English consul there had positive information that upwards of 140 men of the shipwrecked brig the Sylene and Adventure, were on the 25th ult, at Algiers. It appears that, in order to save those who were wandering in the mountains, or who had fallen into the hands of the Bedouins, from being massacred, the Dey had [illegible] that was brought to his place.

PARIS, June 21.

A letter from Toulon states, that government are freighting at this moment, at Marseilles, about forty transport vessels, to convey troops to Navarino, to relieve the garrison at that town. It is thought that the 18th and 64th regiments of the line will be embarked on board these vessels. This letter adds that Tahir Pacha, whose mission to Algiers was to depose the Dey, and take upon himself the government of that Regency in the name of the Sultan, has transmitted to Paris the Firman which ordains the measure. He begins to be impatient at the continued silence of the French cabinet, and earnestly presses an explanation upon the subject.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship York, Capt. Thompson, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 23, Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 22d, and Liverpool papers to the 24th of June.

WINDSOR CASTLE, June 21.

The King's rest has again been broken by the cough and expectoration, and his Majesty feels languid this morning.

June 22d.—The King has passed a good night—His Majesty's cough and expectoration continue.

WINDSOR, June 22.

You will have seen by the bulletin of to-day that the King had a good night last night; but that the cough and expectoration still continue. The fact is, I am informed, that a few hours' repose in the course of the night were procured by the administration of soporific medicines.

Be this as it may, however, his Majesty does not appear to have derived any benefit from the repose; for up to this hour (5 p. m.) the cough and expectoration continue quite as troublesome as they have been for these two days past, and there is no alteration whatever in the general condition of the Royal patient.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Paris:—

The Minister of the Marine to the Prefects and Sub-Prefects.

PARIS, June 21.

The army has landed in eight hours, with its ammunition and provisions

The enemy's positions have been stormed and carried; the masses of cavalry which he opposed to us were repulsed, his cannon taken, and our army is encamped upon the ground which he had occupied.

From the Commercial Advertiser of Monday.

FROM FRANCE.—The ship Mary Lord, Wolf, arrived below this morning from Havre, whence she sailed on the 28th of June. Capt. W. had on board a Havre paper of the 26th, which he gave to Com. Storer, of the U. S. ship Boston. The paper of the 24th contains Paris dates one day later than before received. We make the following extracts.

Letters from Toulon of the 18th of June give an account of the general sensation among the inhabitants of that place, on the day when the news was brought that the expedition had landed, with a few more particulars of the circumstances attending that event. Gen. Bourmont is said to have been in danger from the bursting of a howitzer, by which the ground under the eminence on which he stood was torn up, overturning him and two general officers at his side. The French loss is said to have been 48 killed, and 120 wounded; among the former a captain and two lieutenants.

There was a rumor on Change at 4 o'clock P. M. on the 23d, that there would be a new prorogation of the Chambers. There had been no rise in the funds.

ALGIERS.—The European papers contain many speculations on the future destiny of the Regency of Algiers in the event of the French making an entire conquest of the country.—Many have asserted, that she will establish and garrison it as a French Colony; that it will be highly useful to her as a possession; and that her flag is no stranger in the port of Africa.—In answer to these assertions, the British Ministerial Journals, intimate, that there will be two sides to the bargain; and that Great Britain, without some equivalent, will be opposed to the Colonization, notwithstanding they admit that the holds, and will hold, by right of conquest only, Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands. We have not seen any French editorial article on the subject, which warrants the assertion of the intention alluded to, if we may except an intimation of the kind given by Gen. Bourmont, at a public dinner given at Toulon. On the contrary, we have before us the following translation of a Proclamation printed at Toulon, in Arabic, and addressed to the Algerines, 400 copies of which had been forwarded to M. Lesseps, French Consul at Tunis, for distribution in the Regency of Algiers. The sentence we have printed in italics is remarkably strong. Indeed the whole document is a singularity, but is stated to be authentic.—*Bost. Cour.*

PROCLAMATION.

"*To the Chalogths, sons of Turks and Arabians, residing in the territory of Algiers.*

"We, your friends, the French, are departing for Algiers. We are going to drive from thence the Turks, your oppressors and your tyrants, who torment and persecute you—who robs you of your property and the produce of your soil, and constantly threaten your lives. *We will not take the trouble to remove members of these same ill by our blood. If you prove yourselves worthy of our protection, you shall range there as formerly, independent leaders of your native country.* The French will treat you as they treated your dear brethren, the Egyptians, who have not ceased to think of us, and regard us for these 20 years that have elapsed since we left their country; and who, moreover, will send their children to France to learn reading, writing, and every useful occupation and art. We promise to respect your money, your goods, and your holy religion, for his Majesty, the benefactor of our beloved country, protects every religion. *If you do not trust in our words and the strength of our arms, retire out of our way; but do not join the Turks, our enemies and yours.* Remain peaceably; the French have an army to aid to beat and expel the Turks; the French are and will be your sincere friends; come to us, it will give us pleasure, and will be of advantage to you. If you bring us provisions, forage, oxen, and sheep, we will pay for them at the market price. If you are afraid of our arms, point out a place whither our faithful soldiers shall repair without arms, and with money in exchange for your supplies.

"Thus may peace be with you, and peace between us, for your good and for our good."

From the N. Y. Daily Adv.

Translation of a letter written by a highly respectable gentleman from

CARTHAGENA, July 3, 1830.

"I send you the present letter by Mr. —, a passenger in the Mosella, as you will know that the letter bag is not the surest way of preventing revenue.

"The day before yesterday, the mail from Bogota brought us some interesting news.—General Sucro has been assassinated at Virgo Quemada, on his way from Popayan to Quito. They say that it has been done by a person whose family had been oppressed by him; but be it as it may, Bolivar has lost in him a powerful tool; and his mission to the south for re-establishing the "Strong Government," is thus lamentably terminated. The same fate befell General Silva, who belonged to the Royal family, having married, (although a mulatto,) one of Bolivar's nieces, to the horror of all the ladies (mestuzas) of Caracas. Bolivar had sent him to Venezuela, in order to disorganize the troops who are under Paez and Bermudez. The generals Kimenes and Portocarrero are chosen as emissaries for carrying on the same plan. [illegible] Gonzalez, who was despatched by them to communicate with Bolivar and Montilla. There is besides, another great probability in it, as we received, a few days since, news of the revolution of Venezuela, and in consequence the satellites of the Dictator spread the rumor that General Silva, at the head of 3000 men, had dissolved the Congress of Venezuela. But this dissolution has ended in smoke, and is now reduced to a few proclamations of little importance in the Alto Llano, and you know how easily these "*Actas*" are got up. These documents were sent by Revenga, from Curacao; and the Ambassador is Col. Machado. This is rather old news; for we know already from Bogota that Gen. Silva has been shot at the Rachira, by order of Marino, who discovered the plot; and the others will undoubtedly meet with the same fate. I cannot tell you whether this is quite certain, but am led to believe it true, from the circumstance that as soon as the Bogota mail arrived, counter orders were given to those officers who had accompanied Gen. Bolivar, and who were already ordered to join the insurgents in Venezuela.

"The Dictator, who, since his arrival, about six weeks ago, had lived at Turbaco in perfect good health, and waiting for his passport, which he had FORGOT at Bogota, made his entrance in Carthagena on the 25th. So soon as the "insurrection of Venezuela" was known, & the "downcast visiton of calumny" appeared all at once quite radiant in the streets of the faithful Carthaginians. It is now quite certain that he will not leave us, as he has ordered his gig, and purchased furniture for his house in town. You may easily imagine in what state we are, under Juan de Francisco as Prefect, and Montilla as Commandant of Arms, with so many Generals, Colonels, and corresponding Lieutenants of the imperial household, who devour the the substance of this wretched place. The police is quite military; nobody is allowed to utter a word either verbally, or by the press, without being insulted by these fellows, & being threatened to be beaten to atoms. The only remedy for us is patience.

"I send you, hereby, a Registro Oficial published here, not because it contains any thing worth notice, but merely to show you how Gen. Bolivar and his satellites abuse the natural government, although he publicly professes to detest Mesers. Mosquera and Caycedo; but these are his old tricks, which deceive no one now-a-days, and will prove useless. All the symptoms, from every quarter, show that his power is at an end. He may succeed in keeping us a little longer in anxiety and disturbance but his restoration is next to impossible.

The affairs of France appear to be [illegible] certain and a menacing condition. The tone of the King in his proclamation is of a very lofty and imperious nature, quite contrary to the conciliatory, persuasive and condescending terms he has often used. It had been anticipated by some of the Paris journalists, that he would take advantage of the first success in Africa, if the expedition should meet success, to press the liberals with some obnoxious measures, trusting to the moral influence of a favorable moment. It appears however, that he is hardly disposed to trust the intelligences; and begins thus early to tell his subjects that the last Chamber of Deputies misconstrued his intentions, & that he felt himself "insulted," and "pronounced the dissolution of that chamber." "Fulfil your duties," he says at the close. "I will fulfil mine!"

We have no reason to think, from past, past,

that the King of France is likely to take any very strong system of measures to resist the feelings of the country, or has the talent to suggest, or the firmness and steadiness to pursue for a length of time any course likely to accomplish his great objects—that of restraining the people from making advances in power. He has been disappointed or defeated so often in the results of measures adopted under successive ministers, that while the people do not fear him, he cannot rely with confidence on himself. We are prepared to find the new Chamber more liberal and popular than the late one, and himself involved in new difficulties.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Com. Gazette, July 27.

We regret to announce the Death of the Hon. ISAAC PARKER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, after a short illness. He was attacked at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, by an apoplectic fit, and died between 11 and 12 in the evening. His funeral, which was private, took place yesterday forenoon; his remains were entombed in the North burying ground. He was in sound health on Saturday, and took a short ride into the country with his estimable lady. We learn that he was in the 63d year of his age.

SALEM MURDER.—The Court met under circumstances of deep gloom, and amid a crowd of anxious and sorrowing spectators. The death of the honorable and honored Judge Parker, had thrown over this unfortunate event additional gloominess. The Hon. L. Saltonstall, as President of the Bar of Essex, arose and addressed the Court on the melancholy event of the decease of the chief of our judiciary. He touched upon the peculiar excellencies of this beloved judge, both in his judicial and private life of purity;—he referred to the encouragement he had given to the younger, and the urbanity he had exercised toward the elder members of the profession;—in a rapid sketch he expressed these sentiments, which every one feels on this occasion of sudden bereavement, and in a feeling manner uttered the emotions of the Bar of Essex. After this he read the resolutions which were passed by them on the occasion, expressing the same views he had declared, and requesting of the Court an adjournment to such a period as they might deem proper, that they, the Bar and the public, might have time to recover from the shock which his death had occasioned. In the course of his observations, he remarked that the deceased had, by his judicial decisions, raised for himself a lasting monument of fame, not only in those reports which would go down to posterity, but by his Nisi Prius decisions. On the part of those whom he represented, he felt himself bound to submit the motion which he should offer. He remarked that our late Chief Justice had been twenty-four years a Judge of the S. J. Court, and sixteen years Chief Justice—a longer period than any of that responsible office.

In reply, the venerable and Hon. Perez Morton arose and in the style and vigor of his manhood, though now of the age of 80, and with that melody of voice which ever has charmed, and that beauty of style which always has captivated, assented to the motion in its widest sense; in the course of his remarks he paid a tribute to the eloquence of Mr. Saltonstall and to the words uttered by the Bar of Essex.

Judge Putnam, evidently under extreme agitation, spoke as follows:

The surviving members of the Court, reciprocate with deep sensibility, the affectionate address of the members of the Bar:—alike honorable to them & respectful to the memory of our deplored Chief.

The Community may imagine—but we know and feel the loss which words cannot express.

He was taken away in the midst of his intellectual strength and judicial labour.

But a few hours have passed, since he commenced the immensely important business which has called us together—with a Charge to the Grand Jury, clear and impartial as was his [illegible] to a just result.

But Almighty God in his inscrutable Providence hath otherwise decreed.

Let us pause, to gather up our depressed spirits, imploring the divine assistance in the performance of the duties which may devolve upon us.

It was abruptly concluded, the state of feeling in the whole of the presiding Judges being such as not to warrant a procedure in a case of so much importance, under the present severe dispensation of divine providence.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday, Aug. 3d, without proceeding to any business further than before has been stated.

From the Vermont Aurora, July 29.

FLOOD—DEVASTATION!

A violent storm commenced on Saturday night, and continued until Tuesday noon. At intervals the rain fell in torrents. In the destruction of life and property, it exceeded every other storm that has occured in this part of the country, and the reports which have reached us are truly heart-rending. In New Haven at a place called Beman's Hollow, about 8 miles south of Vergennes, through which a stream runs into Otter Creek, several persons of both sexes, have been swept away, together with nearly every building on the spot. This occurred on Monday night, after many of the sufferers had retired to rest. The rise of the water was quite sudden, and the inhabitants did not anticipate any material damage, until they found themselves in the midst of the catastrophe. The buildings and all they contained, were swept into the stream in an instant. It was a terrible night. We have heard many particulars stated by different individuals, but from the excitement of feeling which the event has created, it is difficult to ascertain the precise truth. It is certain, however, that fourteen perished in Beman's Hollow. We have not ascertained the names of all. Among them are Mr. Nathan Stewart, his wife and four children; the wife of Mr. John Wilson, and their three children. The bodies of several have been found within two or three miles of the scene.

Yesterday morning, two men lost their lives near Robinson's mills in Ferrisburgh.

Otter Creek has swelled to a greater height than was ever before known. Reports from the towns on Onion River, lead us to fear that the effects of the storm have been more severely felt there than in any other direction. Several very strong bridges in Burlington and its vicinity have been carried away. Indeed bridges in every quarter are wholly destroyed. Much difficulty is experienced in the transportation of the mail. The Eastern did not arrive here, on Tuesday.

Messrs. Othniel Jewett and D. P. Nash, are mentioned as among the greatest sufferers by the loss of property in New Haven. Agriculture has sustained immense damage.

We learn from the West side of Lake Champlain, that the effects of the storm were equally as disastrous as on the east. The mills and factories on the river Ausable are nearly all swept away, and among them the extensive establishment of the Russia Iron Works.

The weather is not yet clear. Yesterday afternoon we had a heavy thunder storm.

From the Troy Sentinel.

THE STORM AT THE NORTH.

The apprehensions excited by the imperfect reports of yesterday, respecting the rains at the North, have been but too fully realized by subsequent information. Letters from various places within the sweep of the storm represent the quantity of rain which fell from last Saturday noon, when the storm began, till Wednesday when it ended as unexampled, and the floods occasioned by it, as more desolating than any ever known in that quarter. The country which has been thus visited, so far as we have heard, is the upper part of Essex county and Clinton county in this state, and Addison and Chittenden counties in Vermont.

The most particular account we have yet seen, is in a letter to Mr. J. C. Heartt, of the firm of Heartt, Brothers & Co., of this city, from the Superintendant of the Russian Iron Works at Clintonville, on the Au Sable. The letter was written on the morning of Tuesday last, (the 27th) and speaks of the desolation along the Au Sable as defying description. The storm began on Saturday, the 24th, about noon, and when the letter was written, appeared still as threatening as ever. We make the following extract:—

"Little or no damage was experienced on the Au Sable till last night, though it was higher on Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M. than it had been since Feb. 1826. It is now several feet higher than I have ever before seen it, and has carried away the forge of the Peru Iron Company, containing ten fires—about one third of the dam—the bridge—the remains of the furnace house and machinery which were left by the fire of October, 1828—a small pocket furnace—and a very long building used for proving chain cables. The loss of the dam will arrest all operations for the present, throwing from three to four hundred individuals one way and another connected with these works, directly out of employ. The calamity is too recent and fresh on the mind to allow of a minute detail of all that would be interesting—indeed we are yet without particulars either from above or below us. New Sweden, the village where are the iron and lumber works of Earl Prince, and J. C. & H. R. McLean, two miles above this, were, at the last accounts, comparatively safe; bridge, forge, flume, and saw-logs gone, and buildings still standing. Machinery recognised as belonging to the works at the village of Au Sable Forks, six miles hence, (Burt Vanderwarken & Co.) have just floated by us, and from the low situation of the village and works we presume the loss there will be very heavy.—We wait with breathless anxiety to hear from Keesville below, and Jay, Keene and Wilmington above us. Rushing as the sources of the Au Sable do, from the highest mountains in the state, it may safely be calculated that every thing above us will, ere the desolation ceases, be swept by the board. The weather appears quite as threatening at the present moment (9 A. M.) as at any time since the storm commenced.

"2 o'clock, P. M.—The water is beginning to subside. News from Keesville informs us that all the bridges at that place, including the new stone bridges, a saw-mill and all the logs in the river, are swept away. There is probably not a saw-log remaining on the Au Sable river."

Another letter from the same gentleman, to Mr. C. Johnson, of this city, dated the next (Wednesday) morning, says the storm terminated that morning.

We have seen no letters from the Vermont side of the lake, but we understand that on the Onion river, in Chittenden county, and on Otter Creek, in Addison county, the banks have been swept of every species of erection and all the bridges carried away; and there is a report that, in New Haven, through which runs the Little Otter Creek, a dwelling house, with a family comprising 12 or 14 persons, and every person drowned.

The whole damage on both sides of the lake it is difficult to estimate. A million of dollars probably would not repair the actual damage, and the depression produced by it upon the farming and manufacturing interests in the region visited by this deluge, will be felt for several years. In this calamity Troy can well sympathise, for it has come upon [illegible] ity.

Since preparing the foregoing we have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. S. E. Howard, of Burlington, to Mr. S. D. Howard, of the Mansion House in this city. It is dated Wednesday evening, July 28th, and speaks of the damage done on the Onion river. The bridge, plaster mill, upper and lower dam, black-smith's shop, &c. at the lower falls were all carried away, as were the bridge, woollen factory, saw mill, and indeed every thing at the Buel and Brewster place; and at Hubbell's Falls, the bridge, clothier's works, saw mill, hemp machine, &c. were all swept away.

The lower intervals appear like one vast lake. All the crops both of hay and grain being, as they were, uncut, will be entirely destroyed. We have not heard from the river Lamoil. The Laplattee has swept all before it, except Isham's grist mill. The Huntington river has neither bridge or mill left. At New Haven, near Middlebury, the dam gave way in the night, and washed away several houses and seventeen persons, who have not been found.—Seven were in one house. It must have been instantaneous."

BROOKLYN, Ct. July 28.

Thunder Storms.—On Saturday and Sunday last, our village was visited by two most violent thunder storms. Fearfully terrific did the black clouds roll up from the western horizon, and awfully sublime roared the harsh thunder. First you heard the patter of rain drops—then a coming growl, and anon, quick as thought, on swept a perfect hurricane! The tender and fragile plants, how lowly they bowed—and the stubborn oaks, how majestically they resisted! It was a war of nature, and man sat and gazed at the scene, awed into silence by the power of God.

We have heard of a few instances of damage done by the lightning. In this town a large tree was struck and shattered; in Plainfield an ox was killed, and in Scotland two barns, belonging to Elisha Palmer, were burnt, by the agency of this terrible destroyer, together with all their contents, being filled with hay and grain. *Advertiser.*

From the Augusta (Me.) Patriot, July 23.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—Gen. Webber, who was appointed by the Marshal of this State to assist in taking the census, has been driven back and compelled to desist from the performance of his duty in that portion of our territory to which the British have set up their iniquitous claim. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory, and we are informed that a Proclamation was published, forbidding the inhabitants to give in their census, and Gen. W. was threatened with an arrest in case he proceeded further in carrying into effect one of the laws of the United States. He has returned to lay the subject before the Marshal, who will, no doubt, with his usual promptitude, acquaint the Secretary of State with this high-handed measure of the colonists, and act under his instructions.

Singular Recovery of Money.—Two or three weeks since, a foreigner named Finn, arrived in this city, and received a sum of money that had been left to him. Elated with his good luck, he was determined to have a frolick, and in a few days he got rid of $1100. What led to the fact that he was on a frolick, and had lost his money, was the following circumstance:—A coloured clergyman in this city advertised, just at this time, that he had been robbed of $1800, consisting of one note of $1000, one of $500, and three of $100, and whilst the advertisement was circulating, Finn offered in payment for a glass of grog a $1000 note. The grocer had heard of the clergyman's loss, and suspecting the bill to be a part of the money, had Finn brought to the police office. The examination led to the fact that Finn had made way, in a few days with $1100, for which he could give no account, and he was advised to advertise his loss. Whilst his advertisement was circulating, some coloured persons appeared at Brooklyn, and after getting something to drink, offered a note of $500 in payment. The tavern keeper pronounced the bill a forgery, and it was handed about from one to another, until it was ascertained to be a good note. The circumstance of so large a bill being in the possession of these coloured people, made some talk, and a man in Brooklyn who had read the advertisement of money stolen, got an officer, and traced the four blacks to Jerico. One of the coloured women becoming alarmed, threw the $500 out of the window; it was, however, found, and the party was arrested, and brought to the city. On investigation, it turned out to be Finn's $500 bill; in a state of intoxication he had given some bills to a white female in this city, who, being ignorant of the amount of them, sent a note of $100 to a grocer, to pay a debt of twelve shillings, and the balance was squandered without knowing how. One other hundred was sent to the lottery office, and paid out for tickets, also without knowing what was the amount of the bill; and the $500 was handed by the white woman to a coloured woman, in whose house they were, for some trifling demand, being ignorant of the amount of the bill; and when the coloured woman was told, at Brooklyn, the amount, she supposed the bill which had been given to her, to be a counterfeit. In this singular manner was his money handed about, by persons unable to read, from one to another, until it was finally taken from them, and restored to Finn, its owner.

It thus appears that the Clergyman's loss was to Finn a matter of gain, and that the suspicion excited by his offering a $1000 bill for a glass of grog, and which led to his arrest for a supposed felony, was the means of recovering $500 of his own money, which he had lost he knew not how.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Sacrifice of Property.—We are informed that all the real and personal estate of the Saco Manufacturing Company at Saco, Me., was sold on Wednesday, for sixty thousand, six hundred dollars. It is but a few years since this company gave about fifty thousand dollars for Cutt's Island, upon which their property was situated; since which their improvements, with the natural advantages of the Island for manufacturing have made the site of almost incalculable value. The water power is estimated by a competent engineer to be of sufficient volume and power to move the machinery of forty eight cotton factories of four thousand spindles each. The Island contains about twenty-seven acres of land, and the fall of water is thirty-four and a half feet.

The property sold for the sum above mentioned, consisted of the Island with all the water privileges, a canal eight hundred feet long, which cost 17,000 dollars, two bridges, two wharves, one saw mill, one rolling and slitting mill, one grist mill, one nail factory, one machine shop, one furnace building, fourteen three story brick dwelling houses, eleven wooden do. two large mansion houses, several stores, barns, and a quantity of bricks, timber, boards, sand, &c.

Although there has been a vast sacrifice of property, it must be remembered that a portion of the land was covered with the ruins of the factories and houses which were lately destroyed by fire, the insurance on which amounted to a considerable sum.—*Boston paper.*

FORGERY.—Letters from Augusta, Georgia, dated July 20th, say that the city had been in commotion that day, in consequence of forgeries to a large amount, which had just been discovered. It is stated that N. L. Sturgis, a merchant of that place, had made free use of the names of two gentlemen, who had been [illegible] ments. The amount of $70,000 had already come to light. Besides it was understood that there were letters of credit addressed to various houses in New York, and other papers which had been forged, the amount of which had not been ascertained. One letter addressed to three highly respectable houses in this city, and upon which large purchases had been made, is acknowledged to be genuine.—Sturgis has absconded.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

From the Kentuckian, July 16.

More than five hundred papers are advocating Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency. No citizen ever had more universally fixed upon him the eyes of his countrymen. Throughout the Union he is looked upon as the champion of the great interests of improvements and manufactures; and as the person who is to restore the government to its former and proper operations, that of administering the affairs of the nation for the nation, instead of being a board of rewards and punishments to a junto of partizans. The reign of proscription is with great unanimity regarded as an evil, and Mr. Clay is looked to, to terminate it. The interests we have above named, command a large majority of the people, and Mr. Clay is selected for their protection. The bought up tools of Jackson's administration, those who, without shame, & it would seem without sense, stand ready to eat their own words at the bidding of a master; they may say what they please, but these principles are distinct, and will work their proper effects. Mr. Clay's importance is as much shown by the abuse he receives, as by the support of his friends.

Execution. Wheeler, the soldier, who killed his serjeant at Bellows Arsenal, was hanged at Chesterfield Court-house on Friday last.—Wheeler intended to have killed three others at the time he killed the serjeant. He had got drunk, and was very outrageous, for which these four reported him. He avowed revenge, and fixing his bayonet, while they were asleep, and proceeded to butcher them all. The serjeant he killed, and severely wounded another, who, however escaped and gave the alarm, when W. was overpowered and secured.

It is said that he confessed having perpetrated as many as 13 murders, and that among his victims was Captain M'Lelland, who was murdered at the Dock about 18 months ago. It is known that W. was in this city at the time the murder was committed. When Wheeler was first launched off, the rope broke and he had to be tied up again.—*Rich. Whig.*

From the N. Courier, July 23.

The Weather. The following has been the range of the thermometer in the different locations named:

Montreal, 16th inst.	75 to 91
Nantucket, 18th,	68 to 73
Boston, 19th, lowered by a sea breeze to 90	
Salem, Mas., 18th,	90 to 94
Hartford, Con. 19th,	90 to 94
Philadelphia, 21st,	90 to 93
Baltimore, 19th,	82 to 90
Alexandria, D. C. 19th,	89 to 93
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 20th,	92 to 97
Saratoga, 18th,	88 to 92
Rensselaerville, 18th,	84 to 90
Albany, 21st,	88 to 95
New York, yesterday,	88 to 93

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, of the 12th of July, states that Mr. Roman would undoubtedly be elected governor of Louisiana. As far as heard, his majority was 972 votes over Mr. Beauvais.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, AUGUST 4, 1830.

State Rights, South Carolina, Dinner.—We noticed in a former paper, some extracts from speeches delivered at the dinner given at Charleston, to Messrs. Drayton and Hayne. We now publish the speeches of Col. Drayton and Mr. Cheves entire. The former, on account of the triumphant and candid view of the subject on which he spoke, and the truly sound constitutional doctrines advanced. The frank and independent manner in which he advances doctrines extremely unpopular among his constituents, and at variance with those maintained by his associates, is in the highest degree creditable to him, and confirms the character which he has heretofore sustained. We think his speech calculated to do great good in the region in which it was delivered; and the speech of Mr. Cheves is, perhaps, calculated to be of equal service in the effect to be produced, but precisely for a contrary reason. Instead of being attracted by the temperate and constitutional views, all must be disgusted and repelled by the extravagant and almost ridiculous doctrines advanced. A man who presents, in broad and strong colors, the South Carolina doctrines—who speaks plainly and distinctly, as does Mr. Cheves—would most effectually deter any man from an inclination for such absurd notions.

Mr. Cheves seems to think that South Carolina should not rebel alone, on account of the tariff, internal improvements, &c. but that the Southern States should unite and go together in this business. It is certainly too unprofitable a contest for any state to wish to stand alone in it, to endure all the danger in order to reap the glory & rewards. It will not be found, however, we think, from present appearances, that there will be any great strife for priority in joining this league. The doctrines are too extravagant and too absurd, and the measures proposed too destructive to themselves, to induce even the South to enter into them. Virginia declares off very frankly. Even the Richmond Enquirer is shocked, and says, very plainly, that Virginia wishes herself excused from any such warfare, which has neither sense, principle, nor profit on its side.

The more thoroughly this question is discussed, the more firmly will the true principles on this subject be established. It is extremely fortunate that it has come up at this period, and the discussion in the Senate on Mr. Foot's resolution has been of incalculable value. The course which this subject has taken, and is still taking, is such as to give increased confidence in the permanency of our government. The few, who made a show of vindicating the South Carolina doctrines, as advanced by Mr. Hayne, from party considerations, are diminishing in numbers, and the question in relation to the powers of the General Government and the States will soon be regarded as settled, and conclusively so.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We believe that the vital interest and great importance of this subject, will be accounted a sufficient reason for often presenting it before our readers. To our Common Schools the State of Connecticut has been more indebted than any other cause, for the character of her population. Their enterprise has sent them to all quarters of the world, so that there is no region so remote, no country so inaccessible, as to keep from among its population the native of Connecticut—and wherever their enterprise has carried them, their correct habits and early education have stood them in stead and procured for them reputation and success.—To preserve this reputation, which is of itself valuable: and what is far more important, to retain the benefits of this system in the best form, it is not to be dissembled that exertions, and exertions of no ordinary character, are required. The vantage ground which we attained and held many years, we are fast losing, and by a twofold operation—a retrograde motion on our part, and a most rapid advance on the part of our neighbors. Our vigilance seems to have diminished as theirs has increased. One cause of the diminished personal and general interest in the education of the community, is doubtless, in part, the operations of the school fund. We mean not to speak lightly of the ample and splendid provisions [illegible] ble to attack this fund, and there is a class who are disposed to underrate and bring into disrepute the munificence of those who have made so full a provision for education. They take, in so doing, if not a prejudiced, certainly a very partial and superficial view of this subject. They point out evils as arising from this system, and these evils are certainly neither few nor small, and they very justly say, as the school fund is now managed that the uses of it are in a measure problematical. It will, however, be seen that these evils are of a nature to admit of a ready and easy remedy. The pecuniary concerns of the fund are in the very best state, under the prudent management of the present Commissioner, and yields a large sum. The laws on the subject, for the disposition and division of the money—the divisions into societies and districts—and the powers and duties of the different branches—the appointment of visitors and committees—are judicious and entirely unexceptionable; so that it is difficult to perceive that any alteration in a mere regulation would be of any very essential use. The great evil, and truly a momentous one, is the want of interest felt by the parents of the scholars, by the community at large, and consequently by the officers having the management of the concerns of the school. If the two former evils were removed, the latter would immediately cease to exist. If the parents were anxious to satisfy themselves that their children were well taught—that the instructors were competent; and if the community would see that the committee by them appointed did their duty—would attend meetings for the transaction of the business of the District or Society, and would visit the schools, the district committee would most inevitably take a very deep interest in the performance of their duties—the selection of instructors, &c. The visiting committees would do their duties, and matters would assume a different aspect. The feeling which the existence of the fund has created, is, in the first place, that it is in itself ample for the proper education of all the children; and in the next place, that the whole matter is arranged at their hands, and neither the parents nor the great mass of the community has any thing to do but just to receive the benefits of this system. The whole matter appears to them to be conducted by a kind of self-moving machinery, which works of its own accord to give the best possible education to every child.

But what, it will be asked, is the remedy for these acknowledged evils, the simple and efficacious remedy.—We answer, that the mere grafting on to our present system, with no alteration of the regulations of the schools, the single provision that every district, before being entitled to receive any of the public money, should appropriate, from funds raised in the district by taxation or in some other mode, a sum equal in amount to that which they are entitled to receive from the fund, to be appropriated in the same manner as that provided for the money received from the State. We mean not to enlarge upon this subject at this time. The provision is one introduced successfully in other States. The sum then received would be ample to enable most districts to employ suitable teachers, and a tax, however small, would arouse every man to see that his money was properly expended, and would inevitably keep up an interest in every member of the community.

We notice this subject at this time, in order to lead the community to think on the subject and examine it, and propose, at some future time, to take it for our text and urge reasons in its favor.

Mr. Webster has consented to take part in the approaching trials for the murder of the late Mr. White, as an auxiliary to the Attorney General, on account of the advanced age of that officer.

The Hartford Times last week contains an article on the subject of the South Carolina doctrines and proceedings, which varies most strangely from the tone which that paper held a few months since. The editor at that time thought himself called upon to make a most gross and abusive, and senseless attack upon us, for advocating the very sentiments which he now pretends to advocate with so much apparent zeal. He was then not only the apologist, but cordial eulogist of Messrs. Hayne & Co., and the absurd notions advanced by them, and denounced the contrary doctrines as federal, anti-republican, &c. and, as the worst feature of all, supported by Daniel Webster. It is certainly not wanting in charity or justice to that print, to infer from this changing and shuffling course, which it has adopted in this case in conformity with its ordinary course, that principle or honest opinion had nothing to do with the views advanced either then or now. At that time, they supported the views of Mr. Hayne, because he was one of the party, and they supposed that the greater part of the same party would do the same;—they did not stop to enquire whether the views were just, but being paid for their indiscriminate eulogies, they praised and applauded as a matter of course, and made up in abuse of their opponents what they wanted in argument. But now, alas! the appearance of things is changed. The South Carolina doctrines have scarcely an advocate. No where but at the South did they ever obtain a foot-hold—and even there, they are now most heartily ashamed of them. Virginia openly condemns them, Georgia is by no means cordial.—North Carolina declares off in toto; and even South Carolina herself is divided, and the better part of the community are openly and avowedly opposed to the absurd notions of Mr. Hayne. Mr. Drayton's speech, and the communications of Gen. Williams, Mr. Grimke, and Mr. Huger, of Charleston, are very decided in opposition to the mad projects of Hayne, Hamilton, Cheves, &c. The moderate party propose to run Gen. Williams for Governor, and if he will stand, we are informed by a gentleman, who travelled through that State recently and spent some time in it, that he will most unquestionably be elected.

Under this state of things, it was to be anticipated that the Times should be anxious to desert this wretched doctrine, from the plain and sole reason that it has become unpopular. And yet the editor has the impudence to claim great merit for his independence, and to prate largely about his adopting, in this course, his ordinarily upright and open policy. The consummate impudence in claiming for his truckling and time-serving course in this matter, the character of independence, rather excites laughter than any more serious feeling.

Sabbath School Offering.—At an United Monthly Concert of Prayer, held in this city, at the Church of Rev. Alfred Mitchell, on Monday evening, an interesting address was delivered on behalf of the American Sunday School Union, by Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Philadelphia. After which, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Jabez Huntington Esq. Chairman, and Wm. C. Gilman, Sec'y, and the following measures adopted:—

On motion of Gen. Wm. Williams Jr., supported by Hon. Calvin Goddard, and Rev. D. Hemenway,

Resolved, That the benevolent design of the American Sunday School Union, with reference to the great *Valley of the West*, meets our cordial approbation.

It was then proposed, That we will now make a *thank-offering* to the American Union, expressive in some degree of our gratitude for the blessings which Sabbath Schools have conferred upon us. This proposition was followed with a collection, and subscriptions by the Ladies and Gentlemen present, which amounted at the close of the evening to $383 83.

Several individuals who had not an opportunity to indulge their benevolent feelings on the above occasion, have since called and increased the amount,—"And yet there is room." WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

ITEMS.

FIRE.—A fire broke out at New Bedford on Sunday morning, the 25th inst. which consumed property to an amount rising $32,000, of which about $13,000 was insured. The principal sufferers are Mr. H. Allen, in whose house it commenced, $7,000, insured 3800. Gideon Allen, [illegible], insured 1,000. [illegible] $5,000, insured 4,000. Jethro Coffin, a boat builder's shop valued at $1,600, no insurance. Tilson Dunham lost a small house. Abraham Barker lost sperm oil to the amount of $4,000, which was fully insured. But for the unprecedented exertions of the Fire Department, the whole line of buildings which are the most valuable in the place, would have been destroyed.

Duelling. It appears from the Philadelphia papers that Mr. R. Dillon Drake, one of the persons concerned in the affair which led to the death of Mr. Miller of that city, some months ago, was arrested recently at Elkridge in Maryland, by an officer specially commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania. The Grand Jury, shortly after the affair, found three bills of indictment against Mr. D. He has returned to Philadelphia and given bail in the sum of $3000 for his appearance at the next Mayor's Court.

Stephen G. Simmons has been tried at Detroit, and convicted of murdering his wife. The witnesses against him were his own children—the children also of the murdered woman! Upon their testimony, a verdict of Guilty was found and recorded. Simmons was intoxicated when he beat and killed his wife.

Mr. Chilton.—The Louisville Focus says, that a majority of Mr. Chilton's district sustain him in the course he pursued the last session of Congress, and that the meeting which requested him to resign, was composed of about a dozen persons, who, we presume, were office holders.

The N. Y. Gazette states that Mr. Eckford, of that city, has recently contracted to build several vessels of war for a foreign power.

☞ *The Bible Effort.*—The friends of the Bible, of all denominations, are invited to attend the meeting of the Auxiliary Bible Society, to be held at Norwich, on Tuesday next. The American Bible Society, have invited the Rev. Dr. Cox, and Rev. Mr. Eastburn, of New York, and Rev. Mr. Bedell, of Philadelphia, to address the meeting, on this interesting occasion.

Aug. 3.

Married,

In this city, on Sunday evening, the 1st inst., by the Rev. Charles Hyde, Lieut. JOSHUA WEBB SHEPARD to Miss EVELINE SARAH GARDNER, both of Norwich.

Died,

In this town, on the 29th ult. Mr. RUFUS DARBY, aged 57.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Lebanon Temperance Society, will be held at the North Baptist Meeting House, in Lebanon, on Monday the 9th day of August, A. D. 1830, at 2 o'clk. p. m., pursuant to adjournment. It is expected that the meeting will be addressed by George S. Catlin, Esq., of Windham. It is hoped that the New London Co. Society will be represented at the meeting, and the friends of temperance in the vicinity are hereby invited to attend.

DENISON WATTLES, Sec'y.

July 27. 1w19

MR. EVAN'S LECTURES.

THE Directors of the Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute having made arrangement with Mr. Evans, give notice to the members of that institution, that they may obtain tickets to Mr. Evan's course of Lectures, by calling at T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.

Aug. 4. 19

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at R. Hubbard's Bookstore, an answer to the question, "How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?" This book should be carefully read by all evangelical professors of religion; as it furnishes a standard, according to the Word of God, by which they may easily, and correctly determine whether their relation to God is that of Adopted Children, or self-deceivers and aliens.

The Price is so low that most people can possess themselves of it.

P. S.—Subscribers, who have not done it, are again requested to call, (as above) and receive their copies.

Aug. 4. 19

SHELL COMBS.

THIS day received, and for sale by the subscriber, large and small size Tortoise Shell Combs; also India carved Combs.

EDWARD COIT.

Aug. 3d. 3w19

TURNIP SEED.

40 lbs. Dedham Turnip Seed, for sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

Aug. 4. 19

LIME.

50 casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

Aug. 4. 19

CORN.

300 bush. Yellow Corn, for sale by *FITCH & SMITH.*

Aug. 4. 19

SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for Sizing if delivered immediately.

R. HUBBARD.

Aug. 3. 3w19

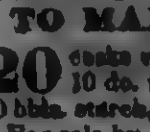
TO MANUFACTURERS.

20 casks very pure sperm oil, 10 do. refined whale do. 10 bbls. starch, 30,000 teazles,

For sale by *SMITH & GODDARD.*

July 29. 3w19

FOR SALE,



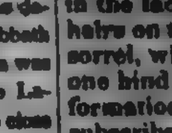
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 132 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

STRAYED



From the subscriber on the eve of the 27th ult. 2 horses; one a large deep sorrel, 6 or 7 years old, with a narrow white stripe in the face, and slight interspersion of white hairs on the near thigh. The other, a bright sorrel, with white face, and both fore and one hind foot white. Whoever will give information concerning said horses, to the subscriber in Montville, or to Jabez Fitch, of Lebanon, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOS. PEABODY.

Aug. 3d. 19

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners, by proper authority, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Capt. William Palmer, late of Preston, deceased,—hereby give notice, that six months from this date is allowed by the honorable court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the several creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate; and that we will meet said creditors at the house of Eleazer B. Downing, in Preston, New London county, on the 3d Mondays of September and November, A. D. 1830; and on the 26th day of January A. D. 1831, at 2 o'clock afternoon on each of said days, then and there to attend to the business by law required, by said appointment.

STEPHEN MEECH, } Commis-
JAMES WOODMANCEY, } sioners.

Dated, Preston, July 26th, 1830. 19

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of East Haddam, will be sold on the 20th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the late residence of Jirah I. Hough late of Colchester, deceased, so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of 229 42 cts. dollars, with incidental charges of sale.

ANN HOUGH, } Adminis-
WM. HOUGH, } trators.

Colchester, July 27. 1830. 19

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of John Tyler, Jun. late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tyler, Esq. the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 19

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

For New-York,

Exchange, Geer, will sail on Tuesday the 10th, at 1 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board to Backus & Norton, or Jed. Huntington.

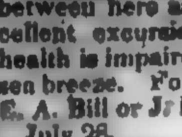
Aug. 19. 1w

For New-York.

Splendid, Williams, will sail on Friday next, at 1 o'clk. p. m. For freight or passage, apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

Aug. 4. 19

FOR THE EASTWARD.



The sloop Diamond, Captain Freeman Lovell, will sail on the 5th of August, for the State of Maine, touching at several ports between here and there. It will be an excellent excursion for those people whose health is impaired, as they will have a fine sea breeze. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill or J. P. Huntington.

July 28. 18

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place.—Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1y11

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

"REMEMBER THY CREATOR."

O happy creature! on whose brow
The light of youth is shed,
O'er whose glad path life's early flowers
In glowing beauty spread—
Forget not him whose love hath poured
Around that golden light,
And tinged those opening buds of hope
With hues so softly bright;
Be grateful to his altar bring
The garlands of life's glorious spring.

Thou tempted one! just entering
Upon "enchanted ground,"
Ten thousand snares are spread for thee,
Ten thousand foes around.
A dark and a deceitful band
Upon thy path they lower—
Trust not thine own unaided strength,
To save thee from their power.
Cling, cling to Him, whose mighty arm
Alone can shield thy soul from harm.

Thou, whose yet bright and joyous eye
Must soon be dimm'd with tears,
To whom the hour of bitterness
Must come in coming years—
Teach early that confiding eye
To pierce the cloudy screen,
To where, above the storms of life,
Eternally serene,
A Father's love is beaming bright—
A Father's smile still sheds its light.

O born to die! the path of flowers
Thou dost [illegible] tread,
Leads to the dreary sepulchre,
The silence of the dead.
But if from youth thy spirits love
Hath to thy God been given,
Death's icy hand will ope for thee
The radiant gates of heaven.
There, blest immortal! joys divine,
Transcendent, endless, shall be thine.

MEDLEY.

MECHANICS.—It is gratifying to witness the progress of good sense in the just estimate formed of the worth and importance of the mechanical classes in this country. While the unmeaning phrase of *gentleman*, (which so many have aspired after to their ruin) has become degraded to designate every useless fellow who lives by any means save honest labor; that of *mechanic* has been elevated to its true rank, as being appropriated to really one of the most independent and upright classes in society. An intelligent mechanic carries his capital in his head and hands, and even misfortune cannot deprive him of it. The mere man of wealth is wholly dependent for his consequence upon his money, which is daily liable to be wasted by his own folly, or lost by vicissitudes. The mechanic has only to avoid that one great destroyer, the spirit of evil that enters men's mouths to steal away their brains, and with industry and health, he never can be otherwise than independent.

In this country, mechanics as a body hold the balance of power, and they have only to act upon independent grounds to insure their legitimate influence being felt in society. The progress of information among them is steady & rapid. Associations throughout the country are shedding upon them the lights of science. To them we must look, in a great degree, for the preservation of our institutions, our religious and public morals. Let every mechanic duly consider this, and take care how he throws away or perverts his influence, as a member of the whole, or brings a reproach upon the body. Let him beware of infidelity, or a single approach to the fashionable vices that degrade too many, affecting to be of the higher order, to the level of the vilest.

BOB-TAIL.—It is related of the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, that preaching in a place on a certain occasion, where he was informed the people were so regardless of good order as to be in the habit of going out before the meeting was dismissed, he commenced his sermon in the following manner: "What a multitude of people are collected here; some I suppose of all classes, rich and poor, high and low, learned and ignorant, rag, tag, and bob-tail. You are all strangers to me. I can't know one of you from another, but I shall call the first one that goes out before meeting is dismissed, *bobtail*." No one being willing to be called by that name, they all remained attentive hearers for two hours. Happy would it be for some other places if there were no *bobtails*.—*Worcester Spy*.

A WEDDING.—There is something in the ceremony of a wedding that excites mingled emotions. The youthful pair pledging reciprocal fidelity and affection—the complacent smile of parents in the act of yielding to the protection of another, a daughter—the joyous faces of youthful friends convened to witness the ceremony—the solemn accents of him who pronounces before high heaven the irrevocable words of union between kindred spirits; the sacred stillness that pervades the assembled guests in the act of plighting mutual faith at the hymenial altar, all combine to calm down the passions that ruffle in the [illegible] and beget a feeling that partakes of the [illegible] celestial paradise. When the ceremony is over—when the 'twain' are made one, how changed the scene! the mutual interchange of salutations—the cordial expression of gentle and happy wishes for future felicity—the smiling countenances while partaking of the social cheer of the hospitable board—the witching tales of youthful loves, riven hearts and hair breadth 'scapes from 'Cupid's flimy web'—all unite to neutralize the stillness of a previous moment, and to introduce the bustle of youthful gaiety, and the din of a happy convivial party. Under the influence of such hilarity of feeling, one could almost wish that the occasion that gave it birth were perpetual—at least, that a wedding with its accompaniments would continue, as in some eastern countries, for forty days. Why are not weddings more frequent? Surely they are joyous seasons, and there are many bachelors and lonely maidens enough to prevent their being so unfrequent. But ah!—here is the rub—the honey moon lasts not forever—there's a second edition of matrimony in press that often frightens timorous souls into fits of the *blues* at the bare prospect of wading through a volume so voluminous. The other part, at least a view of it in the mind's eye beside the imagination—spoils the relish of the story, and like developing the secret of a well written novel of romance, prevents a further advance than a bare peep at the threshold, and a view in perspective of the doings of others. In looking down the vista of succeeding years, the substantials are imagined necessary to supply the expenditures of a matrimonial journey. The *cold blooded* think so—and as well might you undertake to thaw with a breath the ice of the poles, as to kindle to a flame affections that have lain dormant for years, and become case hardened by imaginary whims and fanciful predilections and prejudices.

TRUE ELOQUENCE.—The following paragraphs close Mr. Sprague's speech on the Indian Question, in the U. S. Senate:

"It is said that their existence cannot be preserved; that it is the doom of Providence that they must perish. So indeed must we all; but let it be in the course of nature; not by the hand of violence. If in truth they are now in the decrepitude of age, let us permit them to live out all their days, and die in peace; not bring down their grey hairs in blood, to the grave.

I know, Sir, to what I expose myself. To feel any solicitude for the fate of the Indians, may be ridiculed as false philanthropy and morbid sensibility. Others may boldly say, 'their blood be upon us;' and sneer at scruples, as a weakness unbecoming the stern character of a politician.

If, sir, in order to become such, it be necessary to divest the mind of the principles of good faith and moral obligation, and harden the heart against humanity; I confess that I am not, and, by the blessing of Heaven, will never be a politician.

Sir, we cannot wholly silence the monitor within. It may be heard amidst the clashings of the arena; in the tempest and convulsions of political contentions: but its 'still small voice' will speak to us—when we meditate alone at eventide—in the silent watches of the night—when we rise up from a solitary pillow, and in the dread hour, when 'not what we have done for ourselves' but 'what we have done for others,' will be our joy and our strength; when, to have secured even the poor and despised Indian a spot of earth on which to rest his aching head—to give to him but a cup of cold water, in charity; will be a greater treasure than to have been the conquerors of kingdoms, and lived in luxury upon their spoils."

HIGHWAYMAN AND SAILOR.—One of the Dover stages, on its way to London, was stopped by a single highwayman, who was informed by the coachman there were no inside passengers, and only one in the basket, and he was a sailor. The robber then proceeded to exercise his employment on the tar, when, waking him out of his sleep, Jack demanded what he wanted—to which the son of plunder replied 'Your money.' 'You shan't have it,' said Jack. 'No!' replied the robber, 'then I'll blow your brains out.' 'Blow away, then, you land lubber,' cried Jack, squirting the tobacco juice out of his mouth, 'I may as well go to London without brains as without money. Drive on, coachman.'

SPIRIT OF '76.—In the year 1777, Congress appointed a committee to confer with the printer, with a view of striking off 30,000 Bibles at the expense of Congress; but it being difficult to obtain paper and types, the committee of commerce were ordered to import at the expense of Congress, 20,000 Bibles from Holland, Scotland and elsewhere; and they gave as a reason, that "its use is so universal, and its importance so great." In the year 1780, Congress appointed committees to attend to printing an edition of the Bible in Philadelphia, and voted that they "highly approve the pious and laudable undertaking, as subservient to the interests of religion, and recommend this edition of the Bible to the people of the United States." In eight successive years Congress voted and kept 16 national feasts and thanksgivings.
Con. Obs.

CLOTH DRESSING.
NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.
North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.
TRUMAN SAFFORD.
Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, *or at the factory*, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.
JOHN C. TIBBITTS.
Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GIBB & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color [illegible] line.
Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.
June 1, 1830. 10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.
ALBERT AVERY.
June 20, 1830. 231

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.
North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.
GEO. H. ALLEN.
Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

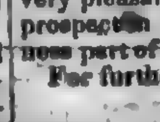
DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, masarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth. by
P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot where the subscriber now lives—situated near the Presbyterian Church, in Church street. Said House is very pleasantly located, having an extensive prospect in front, and being near the business part of the city.
For further particulars enquire of
WILLIAM FAULKNER,
at the Republican Office.
Norwich City, June 10. 3w17

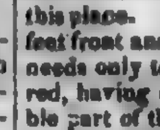
FOR SALE.



The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 12 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

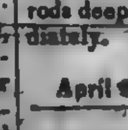
ALSO,—my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with ox frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.
JOSEPH B. PALMER.
April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.
AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.
Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.
J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

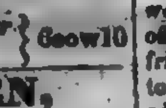
FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.
JOHN TUTTLE.
Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or
BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.
May 25. 10

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of [illegible] warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.
CHARLES C. DALEY.

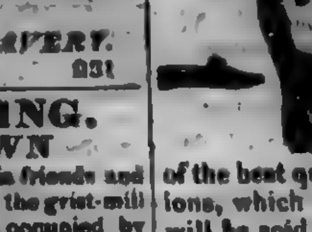
N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Childrens



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,
20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curuso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.
CHARLES EAGLES.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by
W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.
Lisbon, April 16th. tf1

PROTECTION
INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *of Norwich, Agent of the Protection Insurance Company of* Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay
Dec. 11. 33

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD
STEAM-BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. DANIEL HAVENS,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. THOMAS STOW.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

A Stage will leave Hyde's Hotel in Norwich, every day, (except Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M., for Ely's Ferry, and will there meet the Hartford Boat, and convey passengers to New York, where they will arrive the next morning by 6 o'clock.

A Stage will also leave Ely's Hotel, at Ely's Ferry, every morning, on the arrival of the Boat, for Norwich.

Persons intending to travel to and from New York, will find this route preferable to any other, as respects pleasantness, &c.

☞ Fare low.
Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.
CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.
July 28, 1830. 18

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.
CHARLES DAVISON.
April 7. 2

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home*.

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment*.
JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improv[illegible] Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.
WM. CLEGG.
March 10. 56

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.
Norwich, April 27. 5

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand*.
DEXTER & PRENTICE.

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR
FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.
CHARLES LEE.
Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head. Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum*. Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LATHROPS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOWES, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.
June 2, 1830. 13w10

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, } Teas.	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson, }	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, & }	Verdigris,
Souchong, }	Paris White, English and American,
Leaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre Dessenne,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Lithrage,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gn. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Colmanar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Curcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by
FITCH & SMITH.
June 23. 14

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER,

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NOW LANDING
FROM SLOOP JUPITER,

25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
30 hhds. New Rum,
250 bbls. Western Flour,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 21. 17

HAMS, &c.

500 lbs. Virginia and New Jersey Pork Hams, in fine order,
200 lbs. North River Beef Hams,
5 bbls. City mess Pork,
20 quintals Shoal Fish,
Just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 21. 17

PHILADELPHIA
LUMP SUGAR.

20 hhds. and boxes Lump Sugar, manufactured by Lex, Canley & Lex and refined without the use of blood: a very superior article for gentlemen's tables—for sale very low by
BACKUS & NORTON.
July 20. 17

MACKEREL, &c.

40 cwt. Codfish,
20 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
30 half bbls. " "
20 bbls. No. 2 "
25 half bbls. " "
For sale very cheap by
E. A. BILL.
July 21. 17

CORDAGE.

50 coil tarred and white Rope,
25 do. Manilla do.
50 doz. Clothes Lines and Bed Cords,
With an assortment of Bed-ticking, Muslins, Hambroons, Deepens and Bonnet Linen.
Also, a good stock of Yarns, which can be laid up to order, with short notice.
JOHN F. HUNTINGTON.
July 20. 17

NEW GOODS.

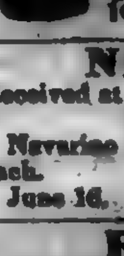
Just received and for sale by the subscriber,

PATENT Knife Sharpeners, with which a dull knife can be made sharp in one *second*; superior Fowling Guns, with percussion and flint locks, double and single barrels; elegant gold and jet Ear Rings & a fresh supply of Preston's Salts, &c.
EDWARD COIT.
July 21. 17

COTTON.

150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
June 28. 14

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.
Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at $1 each.
June 16. 13

REMOVAL.
HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

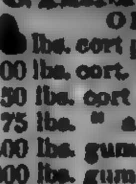
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

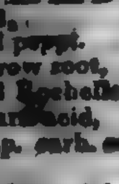
N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

NEW GOODS.
WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.
June 16. 12



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,
OFFER FOR SALE,

50 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. ol peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rairsins,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
500 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
100 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
9 cases carb. magnesia,	300 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. [illegible] G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills,
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 20. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1674

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at R. Hubbard's Bookstore, an answer to the question, "How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?"

This book should be carefully read by all evangelical professors of religion; as it furnishes a standard, according to the Word of God, by which they may easily, and correctly determine whether their relation to God is that of Adopted Children, or self-deceivers and aliens.

The Price is so low that most people can possess themselves of it.

P. S.—Subscribers, who have not done it, are again requested to call, (as above) and receive their copies.

Aug. 4. 19

TO MANUFACTURERS.

20 casks very pure sperm oil,
10 do. refined whale do.
30 bbls. starch, 50 000 teazles,
For sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
July 28. 3w19

SHELL COMBS.

THIS day received, and for sale by the subscriber, large and small size Tortoise Shell Combs; also India carved Combs.
EDWARD COIT.
Aug. 24. 3w19

TURNIP SEED.

40 lbs. Southern Turnip Seed, for sale by
LOTHROP & CHAPMAN.
Aug. 4. 19

LIME.

50 casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
Aug. 4. 19

CORN.

300 bush. Yellow Corn, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
Aug. 4. 19

SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for Sizing, if delivered immediately.
R. HUBBARD.
Aug. 3. 3w19

JUST LANDING

FROM SLOOP TEASER,
10,000 feet long clear Clapboards,
5,000 feet 1¼ and 1½ inch,
28,000 best Albany Shingles,
300 best Spruce Plank,
For sale by DURKEE & MINER.
July 28. 18

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED
LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

30,000 TEAZLES,

FOR sale at the Woollen Factory, near the Falls.
Norwich, July 16. 18

KNITTING YARN.

A few pounds of white worsted, and white, mixed and slate colored Pawtucket Knitting Cotton, for sale by
WM. H. RIPLEY.
July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York.
20 bbls. cold Spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

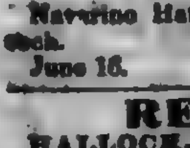
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

LEATHER.

300 sides leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
June 23. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
June 28. 14

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.
Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.
June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.
June 16. 12

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners, by proper authority, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Capt. William Palmer, late of Preston, deceased,—hereby give notice, that six months from this date is allowed by the honorable court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the several creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate; and that we will meet said creditors at the house of Eleazer B. Downing, in Preston, New London county, on the 3d Mondays of September and November, A. D. 1830; and on the 26th day of January A. D. 1831, at 2 o'clock afternoon on each of said days, then and there to attend to the business by law required, by said appointment.

STEPHEN MEECH, } Commissioners.
JAMES WOODMANREE, }
Dated, Preston, July 26th, 1830. 19

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of East Haddam, will be sold on the 20th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the late residence of Jirah I. Hough, late of Colchester, deceased, so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of 299 42 cts. dollars, with incidental charges of sale.

ANN HOUGH, } Administrators.
WM. HOUGH, }
Colchester, July 27. 1830. 19

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1830.
Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of John Tyler, Jun., late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tyler, Esq. the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. [19
Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1830.
Present, Denison Wattles, Jr. Judge.

ORDERED by this Court, that Jabez Fitch, as he is administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of Daniel Mason, late of Lebanon, deceased, settle his administration account before said Court at the Probate office in said district, on the 16th day of August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and that he give notice of this order, by publishing a copy of the same, at least one week previous to said 16th day of August, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting the same at least six days previous thereto, on some sign-post in said district.
[18] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

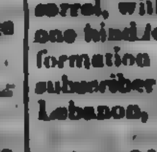
NOTICE.

THE second term of the Chelsea Grammar School, under the charge of Mr. Comstock, commences this day.
WM. WILLIAMS, Jr., Committeeman.
July 28. 3w18

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company, that the 3d instalment of $25, is laid on each share, payable on the 10th day of August next, to
J. W. KINNEY, Treas.
July 28. 3w18

STRAYED



From the subscriber on the eve. of the 27th ult. 2 horses; one a large deep sorrel, 6 or 7 years old, with a narrow white stripe in the face and slight interspersion of white hairs on the near thigh. The other, a bright sorrel, with white face, and both fore and one hind foot white. Whoever will give information concerning said horses, to the subscriber in Montville, or to Jabez Fitch, of Lebanon, shall be handsomely rewarded.
JOS. PEABODY.
Aug. 3d. 19

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.
For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.
F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 15. 1830. 1yie11

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dispepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhoea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.
May 15. 12w8

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

MISCELLANY.

FIRST AND LAST TICKET.

FROM THE MANUSCRIPT OF A CONDEMNED CRIMINAL.

"Curse the ticket!" was my first exclamation on leaving a lottery office, into which I had been to learn the fate of my *first ticket*. Would that it had been my last! would that in cursing I had forsaken them entirely! Had I done so, now, perhaps, I should not have been here—my wife and my boy, my prattling David would not have been mouldering in the charnel house—I might have been happy—have been unstained by the blood of a fellow creature—Oh, well may I curse the tickets! They have bowed me down with a curse—even a death-curse!

My first ticket was a blank, I was persuaded by a friend to buy it, who tempted me by holding up to my view the glittering prize and exciting my hopes of obtaining it. I was not disappointed at the result of my purchase, although a curse involuntarily burst from my lips when I first learnt it. I hardly thought of drawing a high prize; yet the possibility of being so fortunate kept my mind in a constant burning excitement. I was a young man then and could ill afford to lose the cost of the ticket. However, I comforted myself with the reflection, that experience must be paid for. I also made a determination that I would not be so foolish again. I kept it unbroken for six months. Yet all that time there was a whispering in my ear—"*try again—you may be more fortunate.*" It was the whispering of my evil genius—and I obeyed it. I bought part of a ticket and drew five hundred dollars. I had previous to this, being in a good situation and every prospect of doing well in the world, engaged myself to Eliza Berton, a young lady who had long possessed my affections. She was one—no, I will not, I cannot speak of her as she was. Well, shortly after my good fortune—I should say *misfortune*—I married her. I was considerably elated with my luck, and treated my friends freely. I did not however, buy any tickets at that time, although strongly urged to.

One evening, after I had been married some months, I went out to visit a friend intending to return in the course of an hour. On the way to my friend's house, I passed a lottery office. It was brilliantly lighted up, and in the windows were displayed schemes of chance and invitations to purchase. I had not *tried my luck* since my marriage, and had given up buying tickets. As I passed by the office my eye caught the following, in illuminated letters and figures—"*$10,000 prize will be heard from this night. Tickets $5.*" I hesitated a moment, then walked on, "who knows but that I may get it?" I said to myself. I turned about—still hesitating—"Try again," I heard, and retracing my steps I went into the office. A number of my acquaintance were sitting there smoking. The vender gave me a cigar, and after awhile, asked me if I should not like to try my luck in the lottery, which he was expecting every moment to hear from; his clerk having gone out to await the opening of the mail. So saying, he handed me a package of *quarters*, which he prevailed on me to take and pay twenty five dollars, the price he sold them at. The clerk soon after came in with a list of the drawing; and I left the office that evening; one thousand dollars better off than when I entered. But where for? For home? No—for the tavern, where we all went for a treat. At midnight I went home to my anxious, sleepless wife in a fit of intoxication. This was my first experience. * * * *

A week went by, and Eliza began to smile again. The excitement I was in that night she admitted as an excuse for my conduct. But she tenderly advised me, nay, on her knees in the stillness of our chamber, every night she implored God to have me in his keeping, to preserve me from temptation. I was ashamed of myself, and I solemnly swore to abstain altogether from tickets. My wife was herself again. Months passed away;—a charge was entrusted to my keeping—a holy charge. I was presented with a son. He took his father's name. Thank God! he will not bear his sorrows—his shame! I was happy as a man need be for a year. Business prospered—I enjoyed good health, and was blessed with a home where all was peace. I said I was happy—I was at times; but there was a secret thirst within me for riches—for the filthy lucre of the world; and I was not avaricious—nor was I parsimonious.

But the desire had been awakened—the hope been encouraged, that, by venturing little, much might be had; and although my oath had been registered, that I would have nothing to do with lottery gambling, yet a burning thought of gain—of gain by lotteries—agitated me day and night. In the day time, when about my business, the thought that by venturing a few dollars I might draw enough to make me independent of labor—to allow me to live at ease, ever uppermost in my mind; and in the night my dreams were all of lotteries, of prizes. Almost every night I received a large sum of prize money. I strove to banish such desires from my mind, but they haunted me like an evil spirit.

About eighteen months after taking my oath, a *grand scheme* was advertised to be drawn, on a certain day in our town. I felt a strong propensity to try my luck again. I was importuned by friends to buy tickets—the scheme was good, the chance of success so great; but I thought of the oath I had taken and was firm in my denial. The day of drawing drew nigh.—The vender who sold me a prize urged me to take a few tickets—I was also urged by others to buy—even in the presence of my wife. But I resisted. She, trusting me, said not a word—she knew my oath was pledged—she knew that I remembered it, and she had confidence in my keeping it sacred. She only gave a glance of pleasure, it may be triumph, when she heard me refuse my friend's invitations. That night I *dreampt* that a particular number would be the fortunate one—that I purchased it and it came up the highest prize. When I arose in the morning my firmness was a little shaken, it was the day of drawing. A friend came into my store in the forenoon and showed me a parcel of tickets; amongst them I saw the number of my *dream!* He offered them to me—I forgot myself—I mocked my God—I broke my oath! I did not stay in the house at noon any longer than to hurry through with dinner. My wife's presence was a burden to me; her happy smile discomforted me and her cheerful tones went to my heart like a reproach. From that day her presence was a curse to me; not that I loved her the less—not that she had changed—but how could I stand before her, perjured as I was, and she the while not doubting my innocence—how could I without feeling my unholiness? A thousand times that forenoon did I resolve to seek my friend and return him the ticket, and as often did I break them. Conscience smote heavily. But the prize thought I, will check it. Fool! to think paltry gold would reconcile an angry God—would buy off punishment!—The lottery was drawn that afternoon. That evening I sat alone with my wife in her room. She was talking of the folly of some men in not being contented with what they possessed, and for being ever on the search for more. 'How many hearts have been agitated—wound up to the highest pitch this afternoon in hopes of drawing a prize,' said she. What could I do? I was there and had to listen to her, although each word she uttered was like a burning coal at my heart. She continued—'And how many have spent that which should have gone for bread and clothing for their families; and for what? For a vain hope of obtaining more! for a piece of mere colored paper! And think you, my husband, there have been no vows violated; no oaths broken this afternoon?' How those words tortured me!! I made no answer, and she went on. 'If there are any such, and if they have been unfortunate, how keen must be their disappointment, and how doubly keen their remorse! Are you not David, better pleased with yourself this evening for not buying tickets; allowing you had not pledged your oath not to meddle with them; than you would have been had you purchased them and made money by it?' Thus did that woman talk to me as though I were as pure and guiltless as herself—innocent one! she knew not that the words she uttered were like daggers to my heart; that at every motion of her lips my soul writhed in agony; she knew not that my pocket book was crammed with the cursed tickets—*blank tickets!* And when she poured out her soul in prayer that night, she knew not that he for whom she prayed dared not to listen to words, but stopped his ears. So it was.

* * *

"Do my dear husband stay at home *one* evening this week! You shall read to me or I will read to you; come, keep me company this evening." Thus said my wife one evening, as she took me affectionately by the arm, a tear at the same time filling her eye. Brute that I was, I shook her off repulsively, scarcely deigning her a reply as I went out. I was an altered man; my innocence had departed from me; I had perjured myself. My oath once broken, I still continued to break it. Not a lottery was drawn but that I had some chance in it. Ill luck attended me. Blanks—blanks, were my portion. Still I kept on. Most of my hours were spent in lottery offices. I neglected my business; debts accumulated; wants came upon me; and I had nothing to satisfy them but a *hope*—a hope, that at the next drawing I should be lucky. As cares increased I went to a tavern for relief. Remorse gnawed at my heart like a worm. When I first broke my oath I thought gold would still my conscience. Gold I had none, so I attempted to ease it by strong drink. That burst up my tender feelings—my better nature; but it only added to the quenchless fire that was raging at my heart. It was not uncommon for me at this stage to get intoxicated every night. Oft have I staggered home at midnight to my patient, dying Eliza—for my conduct was making sad inroads on a constitution naturally delicate; and without a shadow of cause fell abusing her. Merciful God forgive me. Even while she was on her knees in prayer—'prayer for me!' What insult & misery has not that woman endured? & all brought on by me her husband, her protector. About this time our child died. I dare not think of his death—how it was brought on. The poor child might have lived longer; perhaps he might; but he complained of cold sometimes, of wanting clothes; and sometimes his cry for bread was in vain. It was a shock to my wife; and her gradual failing day by day for a time sobered me and made me thoughtful. But what had I to do with *reflection?* The past was made up of sharp points, and when I turned to it I was pierced! and the future—ha!!! what would I [illegible] I closed my ears; shut my heart to the starving, dying condition of Eliza, and became—a brute again!

* * * * *

It was the evening of a wet, cloudy day, that I sallied forth from my boarding hovel of shame and sin, to learn the fate of my *last ticket*. The woman with whom I boarded was clamorous for her pay. That night I told her I expected some money. I had a ticket; from that I expected to realize something. This was my last ticket. To obtain it, I had to dispose of a bible, which had belonged to my late wife—my dead Eliza; and which was the dying gift of her mother. It was the last thing I held that belonged to her. One by one had I disposed of what little effects she left, to gratify my passion for drinking and gambling. I had lost all feelings of shame. My wife had been dead two years. During her life for her sake some little respect was shown me. But when she was taken away, and her friends found I did not reform, they abandoned me to my fate, and I became truly an outcast from the society of the virtuous. I blame no one, it was my own fault. I was advised, urged by all that was dear in life, by my wife's dying prayer, by the hopes and fears of an hereafter, to restrain my vicious propensities, and walk in the paths of virtue. But I would not hear them, I laughed them to scorn. So they left me in my stubbornness.

The ticket I now had was to seal my fate. I had fasted more than one day to obtain means to purchase it; I had even stinted my drink for means, so strong was my passion for gambling. Well, I went to the office and called for the prize list. At a glance I saw my hopes were frustrated; and crushing the list convulsively in my hand, I muttered a deep oath and stalked out of the office. That ticket indeed sealed my fate. "The world owes me a living, and a living I will have!" I said to myself, as I turned away with a despairing heart and walked up the street. My mind was suddenly made up to a strong purpose. "There is money!" I said between my teeth, as I sauntered slowly along meditating a desperate deed. I knew not the time of night: it was late however, for the stores were all closed when a man brushed by me.—As he passed, I saw it was the vender of tickets,—the man who sold me the "*first* and the *last*" ticket,—the man to whom I had paid dollar after dollar of my money until all was gone. He had a trunk in his hand, and was probably going home. "This man," thought I, "has received from me even to the last farthing; shall I not be justified in compelling him to return a part at least: ought he not be made to give something to relieve my misery—to keep me from starving?" Such was my inconsistent reasoning, as I buttoned my jacket, and slowly followed him. Before reaching his house he had to pass over a long lonely space where there were no houses, and at that time of the night but little passing. He had gone over half this space, when I stepped quickly and unwaringly behind him; and grasping with one hand his collar and with the other his trunk, in a gruff voice I demanded his money. The words were barely uttered before I was grappled by the throat. He was a strong man, he had a dangerous hold. I put forth all my strength to shake off his grasp, striking him at the same time in the face and breast, but without avail: he still kept his hold. Finding that something decisive must be done, for I could with difficulty breathe, I clasped him around the middle and giving a sudden jerk we both fell to the ground. I fell underneath and he had me in his power.—I struggled in vain to free myself. He still held me by the throat and began to cry for assistance. What was to be done? I had a jack-knife in my pocket—there was no time for reflection—my left hand was free—it was the work of a moment—the hot blood spirted from his heart full in my face. His hold relaxed, and giving a terrible groan he rolled on the ground in agony. I sprang upon my feet and snatched away the trunk: as I moved away in the darkness, the death rattle in the throat of my victim, came fearfully to my ears.

What followed, until I found myself chained in the dungeon, I know not. I have a faint recollection of flying from the spot where lay the dying man—of being arrested in the morning by the officers of justice;—of a court room, where were displayed the trunk found in my possession, and a knife taken from the breast of the corpse with my name on the handle. I have a more distinct recollection of an after trial, and of a condemnation and to-morrow the gaoler tells me, I am to die—to be publicly executed. I acknowledge the justness of my punishment—I deserve death, and may God show mercy to him who showed no mercy.

WEST INDIAN SKETCHES.

ADVENTURE OF A PIRATE.—In the year 1825, as nearly as I can recollect, Capt. Sloat of the American schooner Grampus, stationed at St. Thomas, captured a celebrated pirate, that had been outlawed for some years, in the following manner. The name of the pirate I cannot now remember.

Captain Sloat having heard that the pirate was somewhere along the south side of Puerto Rico, purchased or hired a small sloop that had just arrived at St. Thomas, from thence, loaded with tobacco and coffee. As soon as she had discharged her cargo, he put two lieutenants and 25 men on board, with four or five small six pounders, with orders immediately to proceed to the same place she would have returned to, had he not engaged her, retaining one of her former crew as pilot. On her entering the small harbor, the pirate discovered and knew her, and made all possible sail to prevent her communicating with the shore before he captured her, expecting to find specie or dry goods in return for the cargo that she had taken to St. Thomas.

As he approached the sloop to nearly a short parallel distance, symptoms of suspicion on discovering the guns (all the hands were concealed but the pilots;) he then had too much head way to escape, which he attempted by wearing; but the sloop got outside of him, and gave him a discharge of musketry, which was kept up with all the vigor possible, killing 11 of the crew; the remainder laid flat down, and refused to assist in either fighting or navigating the vessel; their sole anxiety was to escape from the shower of balls that was passing over them.—Under these circumstances, the pirate displayed the most astonishing coolness and indifference for his life, called forth the admiration of the officers & men opposed to him. Lieut. Magruder, the second officer in command, informed me that he saw the pirate alone on his legs, steering his vessel (a small sloop or schooner) occasionally running forward to get up his square-sail, haul it up a little, then return to his helm, get the vessel's head right, put the tiller between his legs, load his fusee, and fire it; again run forward, get up the square sail a little more, return to his helm, load again, and so on, until he got up his sail, and discharged his gun 14 times; when he at last succeeded, unassisted, in outsailing his opponents, and running his vessel on shore, when the surviving 17 of his crew leaped overboard. Some of them were killed and wounded before they reached the shore. I am not certain whether [illegible] but the pirate escaped unhurt.

The firing alarmed the country; the magistrates ordered out the militia, and had them stationed as quickly as they assembled, to assist in taking any of the pirates that might land.—The Americans soon followed and succeeded in taking or killing all but the chief, of whom for a short time they lost all trace, until they fell in with a herd, in great distress, who complained of a man, with a curious hand, three fingers growing together, having compelled him to exchange clothes, and to give him the charge of the cattle, which he was now driving towards the interior, in his assumed costume. The pursuers knew this to be the man they were in search of, and recollected having more than once passed him, without suspecting who it was, so well did he act his part, and such unconcern did he show. In a short time they again discovered the pretended herd. Two or three of the foremost in the pursuit attacked him. He made a wonderful defence. One or two attacked him with swords for some time; while a third, seeing how obstinately he fought, fired his blunderbuss, loaded with slugs, at him, which took effect in his shoulder and knee. He nevertheless continued to fight with the other hand, until the one who fired at him struck him with the butt end of his blunderbuss on the ribs, a most severe blow, which brought him to the ground. They even then had difficulty in securing him.

He and the other prisoners were sent to St. Johns, the capital of Puerto Rico, to be tried. The Americans returned to St. Thomas, after being in great distress, from the leaky state of the sloop, and the heavy rains that fell during the expedition. After their return, Capt. Sloat determined to visit the pirate, and sailed to St. Johns. He was admitted to the cachot where the pirate was confined, 30 feet below the level of the sea, in the Moro Castle. He found him quite composed, and busily employed in taking all possible care he could of his wounds, although he was then under sentence of death. Capt. Sloat informed him that he visited him in consequence of the account which his officers gave him of his dauntless courage, and cool presence of mind under danger that had appalled all his companions, and also his wonderful exertions in working the vessel alone as he had done. Captain S. expressed his regret that such qualities should have been so badly applied. The pirate said, he had been so long accustomed to be fired at, it never gave him the least concern; he had a firm conviction on his mind that he should not be touched. He mentioned further, that that consciousness always kept him cool and collected in action.

He once determined on quitting this mode of life, and becoming a citizen of the United States, but that, a few days after sailing from St. Domingo with that intention, he was wrecked on that island, in the hurricane of 1819. He was the only one saved on board; but he lost the vessel, cargo, and specie, of great value, which was his all. This reduced him to a low and desperate state, obliging him to associate with a few lawless characters like himself. They embarked in small vessels or boats, and captured whatever vessels they could. He mentioned having killed above 400 persons with his own hands during the eight years that he had been outlawed, but he declared that never to his knowledge, had he killed a native of Puerto Rico, his birth place. He appeared touched by Capt. Sloat's sympathy, and declared he had created feelings in his breast, he thought never could have existed. He made an unreserved confession of all that he had done himself, but would give no information that would lead to the detection of others. When he was taken out to be shot, there was not the least concern visible on his countenance. He fell without a struggle; and all the companions of his lawless life who had been taken, were similarly condemned and underwent the same fate.

In the South of France, when a man is found drunk, in the streets, the direction of the police order him placed on a scaffold, and in front a notice is written—"a lost man." When we first saw the course taken by Mr. Cheves, on his return to the South, we could not [illegible] the surprise, that an old favorite [illegible] himself away; and politically speaking, it might be emphatically written, "a lost man."

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier, noticing the dinner given in Charleston, on the 1st inst. to Messrs. Drayton and Hayne, makes the following comments:

"We are not astonished at the character of the speeches and toasts on the occasion. Its tendency so different from what is expected by the partakers of this political dinner; but it is worthy of himself. This gentleman has protected the State once already from the evils threatened by the violent temperament of his colleagues, and will do it again. He is a true Carolinian. Round him will rally the moderate, the thinking men of the State, who cannot be [illegible] which they but so lately courted and reviled in the person of their most popular and efficient advocate.—Georgia and her Statesmen are now, with the Carolinians, the cleverest state and set of fellows in the world. They recently offered in Georgetown a dinner to him, (Gov. Troup) whom some of these rioters at the feast of nullification, in our presence, called the *Georgia Madman*; and he has been toasted and toasted by them, until we should not be surprised to learn that he has become not a little crazy.

We said we have not been surprised at any thing which took place at this dinner. We must acknowledge, however, that we have, with many others been much surprised and mortified at the course taken by Mr. Cheves.—This gentleman has long been a favourite Statesman with us, and we had expected the happiest results from his presence in his native State at this time, when something is wanting very different from what he describes the "head, heart and hand" of [illegible] We had figured ourselves the influences his mild character and pacific virtues would exert in calming and regulating an excitement which is making Carolina the laughing stock of all her sisters.—But we have looked in vain for the Halcyon bird brooding over the agitated surface. On the contrary, instead of exercising a peaceful office in restraining his maddened countrymen, as a man of his weight of character would be able to do, he has like a fury plunged into the contest, and yells in the front of the combatants. How different is Drayton's conduct—the immediate representative of the district, and drawn by the almost irresistible impulse of a grateful heart to espouse the sentiments of those who thus honor him. But he fearlessly raised his voice in opposition to the mad career of his associates and warns them of the consequences of their rashness.

He like a man braves the storm which threatens desolation to his country, and its reduction, indeed, to "colonial dependence and degradation." Drayton counsels peaceful constitutional measures, and in any event, or at any time, questions the propriety of the proposed political [illegible] state of things is not to be borne, and must be repealed at every hazard." He is, however, careful enough to provide for contingencies. Discretion in his valor is not altogether forgotten. In case of "employment of the national force," he thinks it would be better to get all the Southern States to join them. Gentlemen, the other Southern States will have no hand in your projects. You will have all the dishonor of such a career to yourselves. But we suspect with all your swaggering, that your array will dissolve as did the host of gold hunters lately in the Cherokee country, at the tap of your country's drum.

"There is a biting sarcasm in Mr. Sweeny's toast—'*The right to fight.*' Let those who clamor so much about it, first set us the example." Who will pull the first trigger? We now calmly and dispassionately answer—nobody. All this show of war will pass off like the pageant of a silly dream. It is already melting away. The temperate part will carry the day in Carolina. The great body of its intelligent citizens are already saying, Congress has yielded to our wishes. It has reduced the duty on tea, coffee, salt, and molasses, and will no doubt make further reductions as the exigencies of the country may require. And the President, by his veto, has stopped the expenditures for internal improvements. Every thing looks like we shall have our principles respected, at least, if not carried into practice. Two of our representatives have recommended us to be patient—not rash and precipitate. Better days are beginning to dawn upon us. We predict the State will adopt this course, this pacific, rational and patriotic course. We do not say she will do nothing. She will have a convention; but the Legislature will not venture on the fearful experiment of nullifying "the supreme laws of the land." A convention will be called, which will, of course, do nothing disgraceful to the State, but recommending to the other States some amendment to the constitution, touching protective duties and internal improvements, will adjourn, and return with their constituents to the duties of good citizens. Thus will the angry cloud burst, Thus will the tempest thunder and pass over. Then, Carolina, wilt thou be thyself again, and none of thy sons will be prouder of thy restoration to reason, than that one whose hasty pen so often censures thy madness."

CAUTION.—All earthern ware is either glazed with lead or salt—and it has been a matter of astonishment to those who are acquainted with the chemical property of lead, that many housekeepers should continue to put up their preserves or pickles in earthern ware jars—the least acid in either will decompose the glazing, and the lead is absorbed in its contents. The deleterious and often fatal effects are well known to the faculty. The only article that will preserve in good condition for any length of time, are jars made of green or black glass, which is composed of sand and soda, and it is well known to many that it has the property of keeping butter pure through the hot weather. Confectioners and those who make a business of putting up pickles, use glass exclusively; stone or earthen ware being considered unfit to contain preserves, pickles, acid, or even saccharine liquids, not only from their deleterious effects upon the former, but because they tend to produce acidity in the latter.

Thomas Blewitt, of Richmond country, N.C. has lately given the sum of one thousand dollars to the Am. Bible Society.

ORIGINAL STAINED

LETTER

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated

WASHINGTON, 30th July, 1830.

Yesterday I read the speech of Senator Barton, delivered at a dinner party in St. Louis, after his return home, in which I think he has excelled every other pronounced by him either in or out of Congress. There are to be found in it those sarcasms which have marked most of his public performances; and besides these, some of the most sensible remarks upon the administration of this government, that I have ever crossed in my political reading. The argument in favor of the power of the government to execute, consistent with the provisions of the Constitution, a system of internal improvements, is wielded with equal force and felicity; and in my judgment, is unanswerable. At the same time that I admit to him this compliment, it is entitled no less to respect, for the reason that it embraces the principles and reasonings on which Mr. Livingston defends the votes he has given in favor of internal improvement. It is worth while to recapitulate, in the fewest words the most important statements of Mr. Barton on this subject; as they may tend to the maintenance of correct & salutary opinions among the people who will in their Congressional elections, soon be required to pass upon the conduct of their Senators and Representatives who have sustained the President in the course of policy he has avowed a determination to pursue.

To comprehend clearly what objects of legislative care are confided to the general, and what to the State authorities, we must in the outset reject that dangerous idea of traitors and demagogues, that the former is foreign to the latter—an invading Colossus, stalking over them with the tread of a mammoth over the hillocks of the Gopher. We must then look to the specifications in the Constitution for the objects confided to the care of the general government, and not for the expedients to attain those objects. We must look for the ends, not the means, various and ever varying as the advancement of civilization and the arts by which these ends may be secured. The objects or ends found—the expedients or means, whether they be roads or canals, steamboats or sail-vessels, the spear or shield, the battle-axe, small arms or cannon, the whole artillery of war, offensive or defensive, are all among the powers reserved, to be adopted or rejected by the Representatives of the people in Congress.

It is not the province of a Constitution to detail expedients or means, but to fix fundamental principles, classify and assign to the appropriate authorities the great objects of legislation. To explore the wide field of expedients within the prescribed limits, belongs to the legislative department; and hence the frequent meetings of Congress and the State Legislature.

Having established these lucid premises, Mr. Barton proceeds to apply them to the power in question, with equal clearness and precision.—Carrying out the distinction between the objects and expedients, ends and means he proceeds to advert, as belonging to the argument,

1st. National defence.
2d. Commerce.
3d. Diffusion of intelligence.

These being general in their nature, are assigned to the general government: and the means proper to accomplish them may be used by the people through their Representatives.

In the prosecution of even roads, canals and railways may be made, rivers turned, cities demolished, mountains razed, if the public service demand it. New and recently discovered weapons and munitions, modes of conveyance, in the discretion of Congress, may be adopted as means to carry on the war. Be the country liable to invasion, it is wise in time of peace to prepare the means of resistance, among which are facilities of conveyance and transportation of the arms, munitions, and troops. These facilities consist in not only good, but the best roads, canals, and railways.

In regulating commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indians, [illegible] and carry on war, apply to all these [illegible] as the conveyance is in question. No one has ever dreamed that Congress has no power to open harbors and inlets, make sea-walls and breakwaters, erect light houses, establish buoys, and construct defences to protect each and all of them from the assaults and depredations of enemies, or of the elements. For all these means of defence they have authorised, besides declaring war, and using the army and navy to protect our commerce, and sustain and execute the laws regulating it, whether with foreign nations, among the several states, or with the Indian tribes. The most fastidious and hair-splitting antifederalism would not deny to Congress the power to use the army and navy, to enforce its acts in relation to commerce.—How then could he object to the use of all the facilities to a successful warfare, as the means of regulating the commerce of the country.

The diffusion of intelligence throughout the country, with the utmost rapidity which the means and capacity of the government will admit, is one of the most important objects specified in the constitution. Congress has sanctioned the arrangements of the post office department for transporting the mail by every means of conveyance—on horseback, in carts and stages, and latterly in steam boats. Certain and expeditious communication of intelligence are essential to vigorous prosecution of war, and successful operations in commerce; and consequently, the mail becomes one of the most efficient means of the one and the other. Whatever, then, Congress may do to carry on war and regulate commerce, it may do to transport expeditiously the mail. The grant in relation to the post office, and the establishment of post roads, would be very inadequate to the objects contemplated, in the rapid and general diffusion of knowledge, at all times, over the whole face of the country, unless it be supposed to include all the means of transportation, such as those before mentioned.

Such are some of the enlightened and convincing statements to be collected from this most excellent speech of Mr. Barton. Indeed, it aspires to a much higher character than a dinner speech, and is a powerful and salutary commentary on the Constitution and legitimate functions of Congress. Its doctrines ought to be disseminated every where, and by every journal.

It would seem that Mr. Barton has ascribed the President's celebrated Veto Message to the agency of three members of the cabinet, viz: Van Buren, Eaton and Berrien. Whether he has other information than I have, I know not; but in designating respectively the parts of the Message he ascribes to each, he has been exceedingly happy in his portraits of the individuals. That of Mr. Berrien is admirable, making allowance for the Senator's indulgence in his own peculiar style. He says, "I think the Attorney General the most honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution, (in the Southern construction of it,) of all the Cabinet,—the very Tray of the little table,—a high-minded and honorable animal; but a most unlucky dog to be caught in such company." In fact, no one can adequately conceive of the high qualities of Mr. Barton's speech on this occasion, without reading it with the closest attention. It foils most completely the sophistry of the Veto; and in doing so, I rejoice that he has excused the President from the suspicion of having in any way participated in its compilation. No one can seriously review the acts and votes of Gen. Jackson, since 1823, without arriving at the conclusion, either that he did not compose this discrepant paper, or that his intellectual powers are in the wane, subjecting him to the vacillations of one who has no mind of his own. But that conclusion is repugnant to those who have known him in the full possession of a sound head, amiable heart, and Roman integrity.

I had just finished the foregoing remarks, when I cast my eye upon the leading editorial paragraph in the U. S. Telegraph of the 29th inst., and therein perceived, that an order for a *retreat* has been issued by the Field Marshal. General Greene, after a few back-handed slaps in the faces of those who are branded as friends of Mr. Clay, ventures an attempt to restore the President to the favor of the friends of internal improvement, by asserting that "the President stands fully pledged upon this subject in various ways; having, while a U. S. Senator from the State of Tennessee, voted upon sundry bills, having for their object internal improvement." That is true; and his friends had a right to expect that his pledges under such solemn seals would have been redeemed! What is the reservation as stated by Gen. Green? It is, that in his leading Message to Congress, he avows himself directly favorable to internal improvements, in this language:—"Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefitted by the improvement of inland navigation, and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then endeavor to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all." This salvo is mockery; for it is already notorious, that no mode is *satisfactory to all*—and the postponement of the benefit, until the contingency proposed shall have arrived, amounts to an everlasting postponement. In the nature of things, it is not to be expected, that at any time, every member of the Union will be satisfied with any arrangement to the subject. As if conscious that this plea would prove unavailing, Gen. Green turns to the Veto of the Maysville Road Bill, and from the Message accompanying it, he culls the following sentence, having about as much character as the person of the sphynx: "*Sincerely friendly to the improvement of our country by means of roads and canals, I regret that any difference of opinion in the mode of contributing to it, should exist between us.*" Now what is there in this to encourage the friends of internal improvement to hope any thing from the Executive during the term of General Jackson, in furtherance of their favorite policy? Having twice voted for him, and never having taken the least personal concern in his reform they are prepared to vote for him again, but regarding as they do, internal improvements essential to the prosperity and happiness of the Union,—of more vital importance in the national economy than any other item whatever,—they must have other evidence of his disposition to sustain it, if they vote for him a third time. Of the same temper & mind he will find to be a very large portion of those who have heretofore supported him. In his own message he has shut the door against their preference. He has told them distinctly that they can not have the benefits of internal improvements, but in a mode "satisfactory to all." In addition to this, it is as distinctly asserted in the Maysville Message, that if they all could agree upon the mode; or in other words, "if it be the wish of the people that the construction of roads and canals should be conducted by the federal government; it is not only *highly expedient* but *indispensably necessary*, that a *previous amendment* of the Constitution, delegating the necessary power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States, should be made." In the same Message, he has said in relation to the power of the government to construct roads and canals: 'The power has never been exercised by the government in a single instance. *It does not in my opinion possess it*; and no bill, therefore, which admits it *can receive my official sanction!!*' That no hope might survive the friends of internal improvement, he placed the seal of death upon the system in the following words: "If it be the desire of the people, that the agency of the federal government should be confined to the appropriation of money in aid of such undertakings in virtue of state authorities, then the occasion, the manner, and the extent of the appropriations, should be made the object of *constitutional regulation*."

[illegible] General Green, or his peevish rebuke of the friends of Mr. Clay and the opposition generally, extends to all the supporters of General Jackson, who adhere to their favorite policy, even at the risk of the election of Mr. Clay? Does he not see, in despite of his attempt to effect a decent retreat, that defeat is at hand? and that defeat produced by General Jackson's disregard of his pledges to support that system, in which he himself declares that 'the great body of the people feel a deep interest!' It is known that Gen. Green hangs on the horns of a dilemma. He was not allowed to nominate and support for the Presidency Mr. Calhoun, the only distinguished man of the administration likely to unite the Southern people and the advocates of internal improvement. He was compelled by force of political circumstances, to lend himself and his spirited press to the support of another; and that other his keen observation tells him, has placed the question of the next election in great uncertainty. If Mr. Clay shall be elected, the fault will not be General Green's, but that of the authors and advisers of the Maysville Message.—Without saying any thing for or against Mr. Clay, one thing I hold to certain, no man not avowedly favorable to the system of internal improvement as heretofore carried on, can or ought to be elected President.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Dr. Soto. The character of this distinguished Columbian, we present to the Americans, as a fair specimen of many of those friends of order, peace, and free government, who have lately prevailed against the dictatorship of Bolivar. These particulars we believe are all correct; and we may well rest upon them as a sufficient reply to any general and unfounded scandals which may be circulated in this country. Such characters are not wanting in South America, and can be produced, although we have so many times heard it declared, that Bolivar, and none but Bolivar, possess any virtue, patriotism, or public confidence.

Dr. Soto, a man of remarkably amiable disposition, frank and simple manners, unexceptional morality, and powerful talents, is a native of Pamplona, and about forty years of age. He received his education and a doctorate of laws at the University of Bogota, and was the first man who applied himself, in that country, to the science of political economy. Being appointed professor of that branch at the same university, and possessing a peculiar talent for the instruction of youth, he exerted himself, with great effect, in diffusing a knowledge of it. He early obtained, and ever enjoyed, the confidence of the republican government, and was entrusted with the general direction of public credit.—He was chosen a senator in the Congress of Columbia at about the age of thirty, and continued in that office for about six years, distinguished by his powerful and manly eloquence, and a firm, republican spirit, which yielded neither to fear nor favor. He was one of the twenty four "Columnas de la Libertad," in the Senate, who voted to accept Bolivar's resignation of power after his return from Peru; and in the Convention of Ocana represented the liberals of Socorro, holding a place among the most prominent friends of the constitution, and opposers of the semi-monarchial Bolivian Scheme. As his reward for all this, soon after the establishment of the Dictatorship, he was made prisoner in his house in Bogota, torn from his family without trial, accusation, or pretext assigned, transported to Carthagena, and after remained for some time in the hands of Montilla, (still the upholder of Bolivar's interests,) was carried to Laguira, placed in the dungeons, and confined there amongst [illegible] of his friends, and fellow-patriots, until some liberty after the revolution of Venezuela, a few months ago. It is in vain to vilify men like this.

A learned and experienced physician in Philadelphia, Dr. Rosseau, maintains that hydrophobia is not produced by a specific virus. He regards it as a tetanic affection, and says there is *always* danger of hydrophobia from the bite of a dog, whether the dog be healthy or diseased, in the same manner as there is always danger of lock-jaw, from running a splinter or a nail into the foot or hand. It is only in one case in a hundred or a thousand that the running of a splinter or a nail into the hand or foot is followed by the lock-jaw. In like manner it is only in a few instances out of many, that the bite of a dog occasions hydrophobia. On this theory, dogs are even a greater nuisance than they were on the old. It teaches that there is danger of hydrophobia from the bite of *any* dog, at any time.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, August 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Manchester, Capt Sketchley, from Liverpool, we last evening received London papers to the 30th June, Lloyd's and Shipping Lists to the 29th, and *Liverpool* papers to the 1st of July, all inclusive. The papers are principally occupied with matters relating to the King's death, the disturbances in Ireland, the Algerine expedition, and the elections in France.

The London Courier of the 29th remarks:—"We see that some of our contemporaries are indulging in rumors of expected changes in the government. Such rumors cannot too soon be put to rest; and we therefore state upon the best authority, that his Majesty took the earliest opportunity of expressing his unlimited confidence in the Duke of Wellington, and is determined to give the government his warmest and most cordial support."

Accounts from Constantinople state that the Sultan still meditates an attack on the Pacha of Egypt.

DEATH OF KING GEORGE THE FOURTH.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, June 26.

"A Bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:

"*Windsor Castle, June* 26.—It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"His Majesty expired at a quarter past 3 o'clock this morning, without pain.

(Signed) "H. HALFORD,
"M. J. TIERNEY."

In the course of Friday evening, before nine o'clock, the physicians intimated to their royal patient their inability to give him further relief, and their opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. To this communication his Majesty replied, "God's will be done!" and in a few moments after, he asked, "Where is Chichester?" The bishop of Chichester was instantly summoned to the royal chamber, and at his hands the dying sovereign received the Sacrament. During the administration of this rite, his Majesty was much less troubled with the cough than he had been previously, and afterwards it gradually subsided, and towards midnight he sunk into a state of apparently quiet repose, which continued until about three o'clock, when he became rather restless, and feebly expressed a wish to have his head placed in a more elevated position. Previous to this, all the attendants had retired, except Sir Matthew Tierney and Sir Wathen Waller; and they instantly attempted to afford his Majesty the relief he had requested; but they had scarcely commenced the attempt, when his Majesty suddenly motioned them to desist, and, placing both his hands upon his breast, he ejaculated, "Oh! this is not right!—this is death! Oh, God!—*I am dying!*" These were the last [illegible] having received the Holy Sacrament; and from this time his dissolution came on so quietly and so gradually that the physicians had some difficulty in ascertaining precisely at what moment he ceased to exist. In the mean time the bishop of Chichester, and all the principal members of the Royal household, with the pages in immediate attendance, were called in, and, in their presence, without the slightest indication of suffering, his Majesty calmly expired. The principal persons present were the Bishop of Chichester, the Physicians, the Marquis Conyngham, Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir William Keppel, Sir William Knighton, Sir Wathen Waller, Lord Strathaven, and Colonel Thornton, and when the physicians had announced that his Majesty had ceased to exist they retired—leaving the pages in attendance to perform the necessary attentions to the Royal corpse, under the superintendence of the physicians.

The body was removed from the bed to the couch on which his Majesty usually reposed throughout his illness, and covered with a fine linen sheet—turned down so as to expose a part of the breast; and in this state it was submitted to the view, not only of the whole of the domestics of the Royal Household, but to the out-door servants from the stables, their families and acquaintance, and the Royal tradesmen resident here. They were freely admitted from about five o'clock in the morning until after eight, by which time several hundreds of persons had availed themselves of the opportunity of not only seeing their deceased Sovereign, but of taking him by the hand; and, according to the concurrent account of many of them, that hand was warm and pliant three hours after death.—It is said this exhibition of the Royal remains was strictly in accordance with a wish expressed by his late Majesty on the evening preceding his dissolution.

Immediately after the decease of the King, the servants of the Conyngham family were sent off to the seat of Mr. Denison (the brother of the Marchioness) near Dorking, in Surrey; and the ladies of the family, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, followed in the same direction—leaving the Castle by the private entrance, and going round by the long walk, and so away into the great road thro' Bishopsgate.

Sir Henry Halford, as soon as the Royal corpse had been properly attended to, left the Castle, and proceeded direct to Bushy.

About noon Lord Mountcharles came down from London, and, by virtue of some of the offices he holds, took possession of the keys of his late Majesty's valuable wardrobe, &c.

In the evening, about eight o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at the Castle, and accompanied by some of the members of the Household, visited the remains of his Majesty. After which, his Royal Highness immediately returned to his residence at Kew.

On Saturday evening, the Lord Chamberlain issued summonses to Sir Henry Halford, Sir Matthew Tierney, Mr. Brodie and Mr. Nussey, to attend at the opening of the body of his late Majesty. After the performance of Divine Service on Sunday morning, those gentlemen all arrived at the Palace from town, as did also Sir Astley Cooper, by whom the operation was to be performed. Mr. O'Reilly also arrived at the Palace.

Those gentlemen having all assembled, Sir Astley Cooper performed the operation of opening the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his late Majesty's disease. The operation occupied two hours, and the result fully justified in every particular the expectations of the late King's physicians, both as to the complaint, which has proved fatal to the King and its melancholy result. The heart was considerably enlarged, and adhered to the neighboring parts. Some of the valves were ossified, and some water remained in the chest. The immediate cause of the sudden demise was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel near the stomach. This organ contained some ounces of blood, and more was found in the bowels.

When the operation was concluded, spices were introduced into the body, and it was then closed.

Four of the late King's Pages were present, in addition to the above named six medical gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Whiting, Kinnaird, Batchelor, and Loades.

THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.

His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James' Palace a few moments before twelve o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the State room, in which the throne is placed, about one o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the Members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the Palace, were assembled in this apartment. His Majesty read the following declaration, viz.

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent and as King, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign powers.

"In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the government of a most beneficial and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favor and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

"After having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the king, I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God, to administer the Government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter; but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my revered father and my lamented and beloved brother; and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of Parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious endeavors, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain the Reformed Religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty, that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

While reading this Address his Majesty was deeply affected.

The Members of the Royal Family—viz. the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King, and took the oath of Allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York went through the same ceremony: the other members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the Oaths of Allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn Members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to its laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors.

His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the [illegible] George R. and [illegible] which had been under the authority of an Act of Parliament, applied to official papers, as the King's signature, to be destroyed; they were accordingly broken in the presence.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the coinage should continue in the same state until further orders.

The Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, and at the accustomed places, King of these Realms, by the style and title of King William the Fourth. The ceremony to take place on Monday.

Mr. Buller was the Clerk of the Privy Council in attendance.

After the rest of the Privy Councillors had retired, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London remained, and altered the Prayer in the Church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide.

The Lord Mayor arrived at the Palace about 12 o'clock, accompanied by Aldermen Sir P. Laurie, Sir C. Flower, Winchester, Brown, Shaw, Copeland, Key, Venables, Thompson, Scholey, Wood; the Recorder; Sheriffs Richardson and Ward; Under Sheriffs Richardson and Young, and the Common Sergeant.

The Rev. Dr. Carey, late Bishop of Exeter, was introduced to his Majesty, and did homage on being translated to the See of St. Asaph; as did also the Rev. Dr. Bethell, late Bishop of Gloucester, on being translated to the See of Exeter.

The King gave an audience to the Duke of Wellington, when his Grace kissed hands, as First Lord of the Treasury. The other Ministers, and Officers, and also the Members of the late King's Household, who attended the Court, kissed hands, on their re-appointment to office.

The Court broke up at half-past four o'clock.

The King left the Palace about half-past five o'clock, on his return to Bushy Park, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards.

After the breaking up of the King's Court, the Cabinet Ministers re-assembled at the Foreign office; there were present the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Rosslyn, and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries.

The Ministers remained in deliberation about two hours and a half, and broke up about seven o'clock in the evening.

The Proclamation acknowledging the new King, having been argued by the Privy Councillors, was signed by numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, and by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and by all who attended the Court.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Erroll, arrived at his Palace in St. James', about twenty minutes before ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. Sir George Gayler, King of Arms, with the Heralds and Pursuivants in their robes of office, and eight officers of arms, on horseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the court yard at the west end of the palace. A detachment of the Life Guards were drawn up opposite to the palace. The public were admitted into the court yard to witness the ceremony.

A few minutes after ten o'clock the window of the presence Chamber was thrown open, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the riband of the Order of the Garter. His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the numerous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted with the loudest acclamations.

A band of fifteen trumpets, who appeared in their splendid state dresses immediately struck up "God Save the King." All the assemblage uncovered on the appearance of his Majesty.—The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great Officers of State, formed themselves into a semicircle round the window at which his Majesty appeared.

Sir George Nayler, as King of Arms, from his station in the court yard, exactly underneath the window where the King stood, then read the proclamation, announcing the decease of the late King and the accession of the present Majesty. Sir George was more than once interrupted by the cheering of the multitude.—Sir George repeated the words "King William the Fourth" in an exalted tone of voice; and the acclamation was then redoubled. The band then played "God Save the King." His Majesty, who had been agitated during the reading of the proclamation, bowed repeatedly, and then retired. The procession moved from the Palace, and proceeded towards the city in the following order:—The Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster (Mr. Lee) with a strong body of Officers led the way. Next,

Two videttes of the [illegible] Guards.
One ditto.
The Veterinary Surgeon of ditto.
Four pioneers, with their axes in the rest.
The Beadles of St. James' and St. Martin's parishes, in full dress, with their staves of office.
A detachment of new police constables.
Band of the Royal Horse Guards, in state uniforms.
Eight Marshals on foot.
The Knight Marshal and his attendants.
The Household troop.
State band, kettle drums, and trumpets.
Six Pursuivants at arms on horseback.
The Heralds mounted.
Garter King at Arms, in his splendid surcoat, supported by his Sergeants at Arms, with their maces.
A troop of Life Guards.

In this order they proceeded slowly along the Strand, and shortly after eleven o'clock arrived at St. Clement Danes Church, the York Herald was sent forward, and knocking with his baton at the gates, demanded an entrance in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William Fourth, in order to proclaim his accession to the throne." The City Marshall supported by his men, opened the gates just wide enough to allow the York Herald to enter, and then closing them, conducted the Royal Herald to the Lord Mayor, who was sitting in his state coach opposite to the Temple gate. The Herald having delivered his message to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship gave orders to the City Marshal to open the gates, and the cavalcade entered, sword in hand, drums beating, trumpets sounding, and colors flying. The populace were not idle, on this occasion: they rushed through the bar with terrific violence, and bore down all opposition.

Having arrived at the end of Chancery lane the King at Arms again read the proclamation. It was received with loud cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and every other demonstration of loyalty and affection.

The procession then proceeded towards St. Paul's, the civic authorities in their state carriages, viz:—

Two City Marshals.
Lord Mayor's Officers.
The Lord Mayor.
Carriages with the Aldermen.
The Sheriffs.
Town Clerk—Chamberlain.

The troop of Life Guards commanded by Captain Burgh, having arrived in Cheapside, the Proclamation was again read at the end of Wood street, and next at the Royal Exchange. The band of music at the close of each Proclamation gave the national anthem of "God save the [illegible] about one o'clock, at which time Temple-bar gates were thrown open, to remain so, probably, for some years to come.

The Peers were in attendance on the 28th. The Marquis of Landsdowne postponed the further consideration of the Forgery bill to Thursday, the 1st of July.

On the 28th, the Duke of Norfolk was sworn in a member of the Privy Council.

Sir Herbert Taylor has been appointed by his Majesty Secretary to Privy the Purse.

The arrivals at Liverpool, from June 27th to 29th, both inclusive, amounted to 151, of which upwards of 40 were from the United States.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, June 28.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning, for his late Majesty, King George the Fourth.

In pursuance of an order of his Majesty in Council, the 28th of June, 1830, these are to give public notice, that it is expected that all persons, upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into decent mourning: the said mourning to begin on Wednesday next, the 30th inst. NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

LONDON, June 29.

Reported Changes.—The Duke of Montrose is re-appointed Lord Chamberlain. It is said that this office had been offered to the Marquis of Hertford, and declined.

Admiral Freeman, Admiral of the Fleet, in the room of his Majesty.

Admiral Bickerton, General of Marines.

Sir Sidney Smith Lieutenant General of Marines.

Lord Byron and Lord Napier, Lords of the Bedchamber.

Duke of Gordon, in the Household.
Dutchess of Gordon, Mistress of the Robes.
General Macdonald, Adjutant General.
Col. G. Fitzclarence, Dep. Ad. General.

The accession of His Majesty has been hailed with great satisfaction in the city, where his presence at the next Lord Mayor's Day and on the opening of the New London bridge, is already anticipated.

At an early hour on Monday morning His Majesty presented himself at the window of St. James's Palace, before which several thousand persons had assembled. By some Jack in office the spectators were ordered to be dispersed, which was speedily done by the Life Guards.—On the arrival of the heralds to proclaim the Accession, the King re-appeared at the window, and finding a vacant space below, which previously was crowded, with some degree of surprise said, "What has become of the people?" On being told they had been removed,—"By whose orders?" next inquired his majesty. The King was so dissatisfied with the answer as to command the gates of the court yard immediately to be re-opened, and the public to be re-admitted, who soon re-assembled in great numbers, and cheered their Sovereign vociferously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 28.

Agitation.—Mr. Trant presented a petition from Sir Harcourt Lees. The Hon. Member joined the reverend petitioner in denouncing popish agitators, and expressly named the member for Clare. Mr. O'Connell did not hold himself responsible to any one in that House for his conduct out of it. Public liberty could not, he thought, be maintained without agitation, he should therefore persevere in applying the best means to attain the desired end.

Mr. Doherty animadverted in very severe terms on the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, in publicly recommending a run on the banks. The remarks of the Hon. Member were loudly cheered.

The words "*Catholic member*" having fallen from the mouth of General Grosvenor, Mr. Spring Rice rose to order, and begged the House to seize this, the first opportunity of [illegible] with its reprobation an invidious distinction, which might otherwise give rise to great inconvenience in and out of the House.—The Speaker delicately enforced the check, and General Grosvenor, with great candor, withdrew the offensive expression.

Mr. O'Connell would abide by the rules of the House while present, but in his conduct out of doors he disclaimed its authority, and should pursue the course he thought most proper. He had supported neither the oligarchy nor the minister, and did not expect the approval of any party in that House.

Lord Howick only hoped that ignorance of the consequences might in some degree, palliate the most wantonly and wickedly mischievous act he had ever heard of, as he would describe the letter of Mr. O'Connell, to the people of Waterford supposing that gentleman conscious of its probable effect. The petition of Sir Harcourt Lees was laid on the table.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.

Proclamation of William IV.—Yesterday His Majesty William 4th, was proclaimed in Liverpool.—At an early hour the space in front of the town-hall was filled by a large assemblage of persons, who waited to witness the ceremony. At 12 o'clock, his Worship the Mayor, and other members of the Corporation, appeared, and the Town Clerk, William Statham, Esq. proceeded in the usual manner to read the proclamation, at the conclusion of which the cheering was loud and enthusiastic. A procession was then formed, which proceeded to the front of St. George's Church, where his Majesty was again proclaimed, the procession then moved onward to the Custom house, and from thence to St. John's Market, where the same ceremony took place, after which it returned in the same order to the Town-hall. We understand that it was the wish of his Worship, the Mayor, that the proceeding should be altogether of a private and unostentatious nature, but it is a subject of general regret that a more public one was not adopted; as we are sure that had a slight intimation been given of such an intention, most, if not all of the leading merchants, would have joined with the Chief Magistrate in hailing the accession of a member of the illustrious House of Brunswick to the throne. Liverpool should be second to no town in the kingdom on such an occasion, & it is to be lamented that it did not stand forth yesterday in that attitude of distinction due to its loyal character and influential station in the empire.

Dreadful Rioting at Limerick.—We have received an account from Limerick written yesterday at three o'clock which gives a frightful relation of the state of things there. It appears that at seven o'clock in the morning a large mob of persons collected and seized some provisions from an open shop, this outrage was the signal for a more general riot, the numbers increased to an alarming extent, and they proceeded to rob every provision store they came to, there is scarcely one in the whole city that has not been plundered; on the first breaking out of the riot, the shops were shut but this proved no protection, they were broken open, and any thing like destruction of property our correspondent says, cannot be conceived, bread, flour, pork and bacon, were seen *carrying off* in all directions, up to two o'clock in the afternoon this destruction was proceeding without being checked; seven people however had been shot by individuals protecting their property. At two o'clock, the provision stores being all ransacked, the mob commenced breaking in the spirit shops, and drinking to excess. Just as our correspondent closed his letter, stones had been thrown at the soldiers ordered out by the authorities, and they had consequently commenced firing.—*Dublin Mer. Advertiser.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, August 9.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship De Rham, Capt. De Peyster, arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing the latest European intelligence. She brought Ha[illegible] July. They contain the official despatches of Count Bourmont to June 25th, and one of Admiral Duperre of the 26th. The Count was deceived in supposing that they had taken the camp of the Algerines at Staoueli on the 19th; the place was Sidi Khalef. The French loss in the battle of the 19th was found to be larger than at first reported, viz. 57 killed and 463 wounded. On the morning of the 24th the Algerines displayed themselves in great numbers, but did not stand their ground firmly enough to allow of much fighting.

The French pursued until they arrived at a ravine on the other side of which the enemy halted and took up their position. Some cannonading ensued, which was continued on the 25th. The Algerines had no cannon in the field on these days. A powder magazine of theirs exploded, presenting a "magnificent spectacle." A son of Count B. was dangerously wounded. The French had captured [illegible] cattle, which would provision them [illegible] days. Count B. says that a view of the [illegible] the neighborhood of Algiers, reminds one of the most richly cultivated countries of Europe.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Commercial Gaz. August 5.

TRIALS AT SALEM.

Supreme Judicial Court at Salem. The Court met on Tuesday morning for the trial of the persons accused of the murder of Mr. Jos. White. The counsel for the government entered a *nolle prosequi* upon the indictments formerly found, and the grand jury returned two new indictments. John Francis Knapp, Joseph Jenkins Knapp and George Crowninshield were set to the bar and one of the new indictments was read to them.

This indictment charged that on the 6th of April last, John Francis Knapp committed the murder, by giving the deceased a mortal blow on the head with a bludgeon, and that on the 2d of April, Joseph J. Knapp and George Crowninshield, hired and procured the felony to be done:—

Also, that J. F. Knapp gave the deceased several mortal wounds in the side, with a dirk, and that Joseph J. Knapp and George Crowninshield hired and procured it to be done:—

Also, that Richard Crowninshield, Jr. gave a mortal blow with a bludgeon, and that J. Francis Knapp was present aiding and abetting; that Richard Crowninshield, Jr. on the 15th of June, committed suicide, so that he cannot now be proceeded against, and that J. J. Knapp and G. Crowninshield hired and procured R. Crowninshield, Jr. and John F. Knapp to commit the felony.

Also, that R. Crowninshield, Jr. gave several mortal wounds with a dirk, and that John F. Knapp was present aiding and abetting; that R. Crowninshield, Jr. committed suicide, &c. and that J. J. Knapp and G. Crowninshield hired and procured, &c.

Also, that a person to the jurors unknown gave a mortal wound with a bludgeon, and that J. F. Knapp was present aiding and abetting; and that J. J. Knapp and G. Crowninshield hired and procured such person unknown and J. F. Knapp to commit the felony.

Also, that a person to the jurors unknown, gave several mortal wounds with a dirk, and that J. F. Knapp and G. Crowninshield hired and procured, &c.

J. F. Knapp pleaded not guilty to this indictment. The other persons objected to pleading

ORIGINAL STAINED

before the trial of the principal, and they were thereupon remanded to prison.

The clerk then proceeded to empannel a jury for the trial of J. F. Knapp. The prisoner challenged nineteen jurors peremptorily, and nine for cause, and the government challenged two for cause. The following gentlemen were then sworn as jurors: Ephraim Annable, Jno. Ayres, 2d, Jos. Bartlett, Nath'l Brown, Sam'l Foster, Chas. Foster, Joshua Howard, John Merrill, Wm. Micklefield, Solomon Nelson, Joh. B. Sargent, and Asa Todd. Solomon Nelson was appointed foreman.

The indictment was then read to the jury.—The Attorney General began his opening in the forenoon and finished it in the afternoon. After which some witnesses were called on the part of the government. The examination proceeded till about 7 o'clock, when the court was adjourned until Wednesday morning, half past 8 o'clock.

The Court ordered the Attorney General to furnish the Counsel for the Prisoners with a list of the witnesses who were used before the Grand Jury.

We understand that the trial proceeded yesterday, with the examination of witnesses for the government. Palmer, the Rev. Mr. Colman, and some others were examined in the afternoon the first named witness was cross examined. The Court, it is stated, refused to receive that part of the testimony of Mr. Colman which related to the confession of Knapp.

From the Boston Courier Aug. 12.

SALEM TRIALS. At the adjournment on Thursday evening, the examination of the witnesses had not been concluded, but appeared to be drawing to a close. Mr. Webster gave notice in the morning, that when the examination of other witnesses was finished, he should move the court to hear an argument more at large, upon the admission of Mr. Colman's testimony, relative to certain confessions of Francis Knapp, so that the trial will probably be delayed by a law argument, upon the result of which much will depend. The court did not signify their willingness to hear the argument, but we are not aware that they made any objection.—Twenty seven witnesses were examined in the course of the day.

Yesterday morning Palmer was again upon the stand, and made additional statements.—Most of the forenoon was consumed in the discussion of the motion for a reconsideration of the opinion of the court as to the admissibility of Mr. Colman's testimony detailing the prisoner's confession. After argument from Messrs. Webster and Dexter, Judge Putnam said the court were clearly of opinion that it would be proper to hear argument upon the question. The general argument of Mr. Webster was, that the opinion was hastily given, and that its consequences were very important to the community as well as to the prisoner. The argument upon the other side was that the court took their own time, and decided according to the books.

The court however refused to allow the Solicitor General to argue the question, considering that it would be unfair to introduce new counsel after the case had been conducted so far, and that the scale would not be equally balanced, as but two counsel had been assigned to the prisoner.

Mr. Webster then opened the argument on the part of the government. His main point was the converse of that assumed by the court in ruling out the testimony, viz. that no inducements were held out to the prisoner to make confession but that what he said was voluntary. It had been argued on the other side prior to the rule, that a part of his brother's confessions implied guilt on his own part. Mr. Webster argued that it did not, because his assent or dissent could not be withheld, and were not of the least importance if they were; his consent to Joseph's confessions had nothing to do with the evidence the government wished to introduce, which was the prisoner's own confession; that was his own secret, known only to his God, and if he chose to open his bosom and expose his crimes to the world, the government had a right to use those [illegible] he that his consent to his brother's confession, were confession on his own part or such a confession as came within the rule. The thing obtained by whatever inducements were offered, was not a confession. Further, the matter confined by a prisoner, to bring him within the rule, must be something which could be used against himself on trial. The prisoner's assent to Joseph's confessions could not be used against, but would rather be in favor of him. The second point was that the encouragement to the prisoner to assent to his brother's confessions, even if taken with a view to induce confessions on his own part, was not such encouragement as the law required, to allow the prisoner the benefit of the rule. The encouragement must be that the confession would be better for the prisoner [illegible] The last point was that whatever threat or encouragement were offered to the prisoner, were solely to induce him to assent to his brother's confessions, and not applied at all to [illegible] of facts within his own knowledge; the latter [illegible] were what the Government wished to introduce.

In the afternoon, Mr. Dexter argued against a reconsideration of the decision. Mr. Webster replied, restated his positions, and denied that a single argument had been used against them. The Counsel for the prisoner were unwilling to go on, until this plea was settled, and the Court adjourned till this morning, when they will give their opinion.

Charge of Felony against a Clerk.—A young man, a clerk in a store in Broadway, was committed to Bridewell on Thursday last, (5th inst.) by Justice Lownds, upon a charge of purloining money and goods from his employer. A number of circumstances led the employer to wonder that his business was not more profitable, and while he was communicating the fact to some of his friends, it was once suggested, that as his clerk made an extraordinary fashionable display of himself in the streets and elsewhere, he could not upon his salary honestly supply all the demands upon his purse created by such extravagance. One of the gentlemen proposed to test their suspicions by going to the store & making a small purchase, and then that the store keeper should call in and see what disposition was made of the money. A three dollar bill was handed him by the store keeper, with which he proceeded to the store, bought goods to that amount, and returned.—The store keeper then called, and looked in the drawer, where he found only six shillings; and to his interrogatory whether any thing had been sold, the clerk said that was all. At this time, the other gentleman came in, and after some conversation, the clerk was charged with the felony, which he at length confessed, finding the proof too distinct and positive to admit of a doubt. The Revised Statutes make the case felony.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Politics of Maine.—A convention of the people of Maine, assembled last week at Augusta, for the purpose, as appears, of deliberating on the political affairs of the state, and the U. States, and to nominate a candidate for Gov. at the approaching election. Every county in the state was represented in the convention except the county of Washington. Gen. John K. Smith, of Portland, presided over the deliberations of the convention, as Chairman. The meeting was addressed by many distinguished gentlemen, among whom were the two United States' Senators, Messrs. Holmes and Sprague. An address to the people of the State was reported by a committee, of which Mr. Holmes was chairman, and adopted by the convention.—Sundry resolutions were also reported by Mr. Adams, of Portland, and, in like manner adopted. One of these resolutions is approbatory of the nomination of J. G. Hunton, for Governor. By another, it was

Resolved, That in seeking relief from a dangerous and alarming course of the present National administration, we in common with the friends of Union, Liberty, and the Constitution in every part of the country, turn our eyes with one accord to HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, in whom we recognise a veteran republican both in name and principle, in profession and practice. Having raised himself from obscurity by the force of his own genius—his eloquent voice and energetic mind have ever been devoted to the cause of human freedom—and his public services pre-eminently entitle him to the confidence and affection of the people—and we concur in the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson expressed by him in 1823 in the following words: we "hope to see him hold the place of Chief Executive of the American Republic."

Melancholy Accident. On the 14 ult. a party of about forty young people went on the beach in Cape May county N. J.; they crossed the Great Sound, and spent the time agreeably while there. At 4 o'clock, p. m. they left the beach; and when returning across the Sound, about 200 yards from shore, one of the boats, which had twelve of the passengers therein, upset, and Martha, eldest daughter of Cornelius Conard, formerly of Charlestown in Chester county, was unfortunately drowned! She was a blooming, healthy girl, beloved by all who had been acquainted with her. Her age was 18. Her brother was in company, and twice went to the bottom with his sister and two other young women hanging around his neck; he raised her on the stern of the boat as it lay on its side, but it unfortunately sunk with her, and she rose no more. A net was procured, and her body drawn ashore a little before sunset.

Old times doctrines.—We accidentally came across and old United States Gazette, as old as the 26th of October 1791, in which, among other articles in the shape of intelligence & speculation, we find one which exhibits so true a view even at that early day, of the real policy of our country, that we cannot forbear extracting it:—It is a passage of a letter purporting to be written at Glasgow: the writer says:

"The United States will never find such a sure and certain market for their grain as by encouraging manufactories. This will be a market attended with no risks, nor liable to the regulation of any foreign prince. In short, if peace is restored in Europe, it is doubtful if there will be occasion for a single cargo of American wheat. By encouraging manufactories so much in Britain, all that the country grows is consumed at home."

The writer spake with the spirit of prophecy—when peace came, our farmers were thrown out of every market in Europe, and the introduction of manufactures here was a necessary consequence. Agricultural produce, it is true, is low, but what would it have been without the home market, and if all the productive industry now engaged in manufactures had been devoted to the cultivation of the earth?—*Del. Jour.*

American Cutlery.—M. L. Morse & Co. Cutlers, have at Worcester a very extensive manufactory of Cutlery. The machinery is carried by water and gives constant employment to about twenty hands who manufacture annually to a great extent. We have examined some of the penknives, the steel of which appears to be well tempered and for beauty and finish they are not surpassed by "Rogers" best. They are sold in our market for about the same price of the English. *Prov. Journal.*

Cloth Buttons.—The manufacture of these buttons continues to be extensively prosecuted in this vicinity, and gives employment to hundreds of industrious females. Competition has reduced the profits of the proprietors, and the [illegible] at about one fourth of the price that was paid for similar English buttons a few years since.—One person has upwards of 1000 gross made per week. The wood moulds are made by females. Six girls in Easthampton, employed by Mr. John W. Greaves, recently turned in one week 6052 gross of moulds. One girl turned 144 gross in one day, from 5 in the morning, to 7 o'clock at night.—*Hampden Gazette.*

From the Hartford Mirror.

COMMENCEMENT.—The fourth annual commencement of Washington College took place in this city on the 5th inst. The day was uncommonly fine, and the number of strangers and visitors who attended the exhibition, was greater than it has ever been on any similar occasion. We take pleasure in noticing this fact as an evidence of the increasing interest felt by our citizens and the inhabitants of the neighboring as well as more remote towns, in this annual festival which has now been for several years established among us. In the morning, a procession consisting of the trustees, officers and students of the College, strangers and citizens, was formed at the State House, whence it moved under the escort of the several military companies on parade to the new Episcopal Church, where the exercises of the day took place in the following order:

FORENOON.

VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN.

MORNING PRAYER.

1. *The Latin Salutatory Address*—by Isaac W. Hallam, of Stonington, Conn.
2. *An Oration*—"National Glory not an indication of National Happiness"—by James G. Campbell, of Wilmington, N. C.
3. *An Eulogy*—Robert Emmett—by Edward D. Winslow, of Charleston, S. C.
4. **An Oration*—The necessity of a National University—by Thomas H. Buckley, of New York.

MUSIC.

5. *A Dissertation*—The Character and condition of the Irish—by Abraham Du Bois, of Fishkill, N. Y.
6. *A Disputation*—Ought Capital Punishments to be abolished—by James A. Bolles, of Norwich, Conn., and George F. Cooke, of Cornish, N. H.
7. **An Oration*—National Character—by Edward Goodman, of Hartford, Conn.

MUSIC.

8. *A Dissertation*—The Elements of Social Improvement—by Isaac Smith, of Derby, Conn.
9. *An Eulogy*—De Witt Clinton—by George H. Kissam, of New York.
10. **A Dissertation*—Energy of Character—by John D. Rees, of Hartford, Conn.
11. *The Poem*—Belshazzar's Feast—by Augustus F. Lyde, of Wilmington, N. C.

MUSIC.

12. *An Oration*—An Enlightened Public Opinion, the only true safeguard of Liberty—by Charles Graham, of New York.
13. *The Philosophical Oration*—The Political Condition of Greece—by Horace B. Barber, of East-Windsor, Conn.

AFTERNOON.

VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN.

1. *The Oration on Intellectual Science*—Mental Vassalage—By Caleb S. Ives, of Tinmouth, Vt.
2. *An Oration*—Dignity of Character—by Isaac W. Hallam, of Stonington, Conn.
3. *An Oration*—The Duties of the Present Age—by James A. Bolles, of Norwich, Conn.

MUSIC.

4. *An Oration*—Prejudices of Education—by Isaac E. Crary, of Hartford, candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts.
5. *An Oration*—The Conduct of the Allied Powers towards the Greeks—by Gregory Perdicari, of Greece, Candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts.

MUSIC.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

6. *An Oration*—The connexion between the perfection of the Arts, and the decline of National Character; with the Valedictory Address—by Augustus F. Lyde, of Wilmington, N. C.

EVENING PRAYER.

VOLUNTARY ON THE ORGAN.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College:—Augustus F. Lyde, Caleb S. Ives, Isaac W. Hallam, George F. Cooke, Thomas H. Buckley, Edward Goodman, James A. Bolles, James G. Campbell, Charles Graham, Isaac Smith, Abraham Du Bois, John D. Rees, Edward D. Winslow, George H. Kissam, John A. Hazard, Oliver E. Strong, James O. K. Hull, Horace B. Barber, Charles E. Leverett, Erastus Burr.

* Excused from speaking.

THE COURIER,

NORWICH, AUGUST 11, 1830.

George the IV. having gone to his narrow house, leaving the most splendid throne in Europe to his brother William, is an event of no mean importance, as respects the happiness of the great mass of people in England, than a cabinet dinner of Lord Wellington, or an election of the mayor of Garret. To the people, or government of this country, it is an event of no import whatever. It is true, that for electioneering purposes, prior to the coming in of our present administration, much fault was found with Mr. Adams, for losing, (as it was stated,) lost our trade direct to the West India Islands, by his overweening skill as a diplomatist. At that period, the storms of party violence agitated the nation, from the St. Croix to the rocky mountains, and it does not surprise us that many things were said, not based on the truth of passing political events. To those who have watched the British policy, in relation to the West Indies, since Mr. Wilberforce commenced his grand project, of the total emancipation of all the human beings, wherever British power extends, cannot but have noticed a total apathy of feeling on the part of the Ministers of England, as to what would be the effect on the planting interest of the Slave Islands, of this or that course of policy, in her relation to these United States. True, it has been a most fruitful subject for the pens of the statesmen on both sides the water, and some of our men now in the government, have supposed that our new minister to England would have nothing to do, but to declare himself an *old* federalist, and all the ports in the British West Indies would be immediately opened to our traffic. It was expected, also, that a market for our corn, might be opened in England, by a *lowering* of our tariff policy for a total abolition of British corn laws—or, in other words, suffering the storage of an immense interest in manufacturing property to go to the wall, after having created for them a maelstrom, into which their great estates have been engulfed. Vigor, and prudence, having marked the course of His Grace, the Duke of Wellington, it cannot be expected that the new King will cause his removal. In short, there is nothing which can be done by a Minister of the Crown to remove the national debt from the shoulders of the people. A *radical* change of government might wipe it off in toto—but no one, who recollects the history of modern Europe from 1789 to 1815, can have any desire to witness a *radical* change—or, in other words, a killing off of the men in power, for the purpose of an experiment as to what a new set might possibly do. It is true, the French Revolution wiped off the French national debt, and France gained some addition to her glory, as an empire, but it cost an ocean of blood.

☞The excitement growing out of recent Lottery frauds, which are said to have taken place at Arlington, in the State of Vermont, demands that we caution the public against buying foreign lottery tickets of any description, but more especially those issued at Jersey City.

From the Worcester, (Mass.) Yeoman Aug. 7.

Lotteries.—Our attention has been drawn to this subject by a notice in the Williamstown Advocate, of a hitherto very successful imposition that has been practiced for some time past, upon the community by certain good lottery folks in Vermont.

The gross imposition now detected, to which we allude, is this. Our readers, no doubt, have in years past, noticed advertisements of tickets for sale in lotteries purporting to be granted by authority of the State of Vermont. These tickets have been advertised in the Maine, New York, Virginia, and other southern papers, and large quantities of them have unquestionably been sold in all these States, as well as in ours. Now it so happens, that the legislature of Vermont has not granted a lottery of any kind for something like twenty years.—When the tickets were sold, the self-appointed managers have been accustomed to meet upon the boundary of Vermont, draw their lottery, and procure a certificate of the bystanders of the regularity of the proceedings.

We suppose the managers have done as they pleased [illegible] by any [illegible]

The penalty for getting up a lottery in Vermont is said to be $100,000. A board of managers met the other day to draw one of these same lotteries in the town of Pownal. Some good citizen, having his own good and the, of the public very much at heart, instituted a *qui tam* action against them, and being unable to find bail, they were safely lodged in Bennington jail.

☞The examination, in Norwich Female Academy, commences this day, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following is the order in which the classes will be examined—

Wednesday, 10 A. M., Geography. Thursday, 3 P. M., Arithmetic and exercises in reading. Friday, 3 P. M., English Grammar and History. Saturday, 10 A. M., Latin, Greek, and Natural Philosophy. Monday, 3 P. M., Geometry, Chemistry and Natural Theology.—Tuesday, 10 A. M., Exercises in Reading, and reading of Compositions.

The examination will occupy two hours each day.—Parents and friends of the pupils are requested to attend.

D. HEMENWAY, *Principal.*

Aug. 11, 1830.

THANK OFFERING.

The Norwich Sabbath School Union, have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the annexed sums, which have been duly remitted as donations from the following sources, to the American Sunday School Union, in aid of their benevolent efforts for establishing Sabbath Schools in the Valley of the Mississippi:

Collection at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's church, on the first Monday of August, $75 62

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. Daniel Hemenway	5
John L. Buswell	5
A Sabbath School Class and their Teacher, (the fruit of self-denial)	10
Bible Class in Female Academy	10
Horace Colton	3
Jedediah Perkins	2
Erastus Coit	5
Arthur F. Gilman	5
Mrs. Jabez Huntington	10
Miss Sarah Anne Huntington	10
Rev. Charles Hyde	6
Worthington Hooker	3
B. B. Vaughan	1
Freeman Lovell	5
Mrs. Peter Lanman	3
Mrs. Mary H. Bull	5
Miss Abby Lanman	5
Miss Trumbull	2
Miss Bull	2
George B. Ripley	5
Benjamin Coit	2
Miss Sarah J. Breed	5
Mrs. F. A. Perkins	10
Miss Sarah C. Lanman	4
Miss Harriet Lanman	4
Miss Joanna B. Lanman	3
Miss Elizabeth Parker	1
Miss Armenia Kinne	2
Rev. Alfred Mitchell	11
Mrs. Abby W. Hubbard	5
Miss Eunice Williams	1
Miss Mary H. Hubbard	2
Miss Juliet Hubbard	2
MEMBERS FOR LIFE.	
Mrs. Harriet Williams, by her husband, William Williams, Jr.	30
William P. Greene	30
Joseph Perkins	30
James M. Hubbard, 10 reams paper, valued at	30
Russell Hubbard, 10 reams paper, valued at	30
Mrs. Jane E. Trumbull—the subscriptions of J. G. W. Trumbull, Daniel L. Trumbull and W. W. Trumbull,	30
Miss Sarah L. Huntington—the subscriptions of Jabez Huntington, Jed. Huntington, 2d, and Edward B. Huntington, $10 each,	30
Mrs. Eliza Gilman, by her husband,	30
	$460 62

WM. C. GILMAN, *Treas'r.*

Aug. 9.

Auxiliary Bible Society of Norwich and vicinity.—The annual meeting of this Society was attended by a very numerous and respectable audience, in the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Church on Tuesday, 10th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.—Hon. James Lanman in the Chair. Meeting was commenced by singing a part of the 119th Psalm, 7th part—after which the Throne of Grace was addressed by Rev. Dr. Nott, of Franklin. The meeting was addressed in a very eloquent manner by the President.

In the absence of the Treasurer, his Report was read by the Secretary and accepted. The Report of the Executive Committee was read by the Secretary, and on motion accepted.

On motion of Jabez Huntington, Esq. seconded by Rev. Mr. Mitchell,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the circumstances of the present age, require an elevated standard of christian liberality, in all the friends of religion.

On motion of F. A. Perkins, Esq. seconded by James Stedman, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting contemplates with emotions of lively gratitude to God, and with cheering hope as it respects the future prospects of this nation, the spirited efforts now making to supply this whole country with the means of religious instruction.

These Resolutions were sustained by appropriate addresses by Messrs. Huntington and Stedman, also by Rev. Benjamin H. Rice and Rev. E. W. Baldwin, of New-York, delegates from the National Society.

It appeared from the Secretary's report, that the amount of funds already appropriated, and in the hands of the committee to appropriate towards the pledge of Society, was sixteen hundred dollars. A very valuable piece of plate was presented by a lady of this city, toward the completion of the object, on condition that the whole sum wanted, be raised on this day.

On motion of Wm. P. Greene Esq. *Resolved*, That subscription papers be immediately circulated for this purpose. This resolution was sustained ably by the mover, and Dennison Wattles Esq. of Lebanon, and adopted. The exact amount of the collection is not known. It is believed to exceed four hundred and fifty dollars, besides the plate before alluded to, and jewelry thrown into the box. Sixty dollars were received also from Ladies' Sewing Association, Chelsea. Forty from Ladies Association in first Society, Norwich, and sixty from the Bible Association in Montville.

ITEMS.

Mail Robbers arrested.—The Philadelphia Chronicle mentions that two more mail robbers have been arrested; and that a plan to obtain another mail has been defeated by timely communication to the agent of the general post office. It is said that a man was to be despatched after the mail, with a bag stuffed with papers made like a common mail bag, to be exchanged with the driver, under a declaration that it was the right one.

When the famous John Bunyan had on one occasion preached "with peculiar warmth and enlargement," some of his friends came to shake hands with him after the service, and observed to him what "a sweet sermon, he had delivered." "Ay!" replied he, "you need not remind me of that, for the Devil told me of it before I was out of the pulpit."

MURDER.—The Detroit Journal contains the particulars of the murder of Mr. Isaac Richardson, of Mansonon the night of the 23d ult. He was shot through the head, while sitting in the hall of his house, in conversation with a traveller. He died instantly; and did not fall from his chair or move a muscle. The gentleman [illegible] dangerously. The perpetrator of this [illegible] George Porter, who is now at large, and who is described as about 60 years of age, remarkably large, fat and clumsy.

A special session of the Superior Court, was convened in Brooklyn, on the 4th inst. by resolve of the Legislature, to hear and decide on the petition of Oliver Watkins, for a new trial, on a claim of new discovered evidence—he being under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. Present, Judges Hosmer and Daggett.—After a lengthy hearing which lasted through the day and evening, the Court adjourned until Thursday morning, when the petition was granted.

CLAY IN VIRGINIA.—A numerous and respectable meeting of citizens was recently held at Westmoreland, in Virginia, at which Henry Clay was nominated for the next presidency, and resolutions passed recommending measures for a concert of action throughout the State.

MURDER.—Stephen G. Simmons was tried last week at Detroit, and found guilty of the murder of his wife on the 14th of June last, by beating her. He was intoxicated at the time he did the deed, and was, or pretended to be, jealous of her. The witnesses against him, were his own children.

DARING VILLANY.—The Buffalo Journal says, that on Sunday night, 25th ult., an attempt was made to rob the Branch Bank at that place. About 9 o'clock in the evening, as the porter, a young man who sleeps in the Bank, was unlocking the outer door to enter, a villain who lay concealed near the steps rose and aimed a blow at his head with a club. The porter saw him in time to avoid the bludgeon, and the assailant instantly fled. He was either a negro, or, (which is most probable) had covered his face with a black mask, and his object evidently to possess himself of the key. The vault was secure, and had he gained the banking room, a few dollars in change would have been his only reward.

The will of Sir Robert Peel, the calico-printer, has been proved. His personal property was sworn to exceed £900,000, the largest sum ever before so proved, and his landed estate was large and valuable. It appears probable that he was worth at least twelve millions of dollars. He left six sons and three daughters.—The latter do not appear to have been very liberally provided [illegible]. The late Mr. now Sir Robert Peel, comes in for a very large share of the estate.

Important Remedy.—The Baltimore Gazette says—"A table spoonful of spirits of camphor is an infallible remedy against the fatal effects of drinking cold water, in warm weather. Two instances have come to our knowledge in which death has been prevented by this means. The efficacy of this remedy was fully established in an instance in Baltimore during the late warm weather. A young man who had taken a large draught of cold water, while overheated, soon gave evident signs of a speedy termination of his existence, when a bystander suggested the propriety of administering a quantity of the spirits of camphor, which was promptly done, and the patient immediately relieved."

THE SPRINGS.—The Saratoga Sentinel says, that the number of strangers who arrived in that village in the week ending on the 31st ult., has been estimated at not less than 1000; an arrival, it is thought, altogether unprecedented within so short a period in any former year. The houses are all thronged to overflowing, and the village has the appearance of a gay and densely populated city. Nearly every state in the Union, the Canadas, and even Europe, are handsomely, and in many instances, ably represented, exhibiting talent, beauty, wealth, and fashion. The number of strangers now in the village, it is said, cannot be less than twelve or thirteen hundred.

Died,

In this city on the 3d inst. a child of Mr. R. T. Cook, aged 3 years. A child of Mr. H. S. Tracy, aged 1 year.

In East Haddam, Millington Society, Miss SARAH ANN MARSH, aged 17 years and 9 months.

In Middletown, on the 12th inst. Mrs. MARY POWERS, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Powers, aged 93. On the 18th, Mrs. MARY JOHNSON, 88, widow of the late Col. Jonathan Johnson.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike Company are hereby warned to meet at the House of Doct. E. P. Downing, in Preston City, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday the 16th inst., to dispose of sundry claims made on said company, and do any other business fairly offered. By order,

J. W. KINNEY, *Secretary.*

Norwich, August 9th. 20

COPARTNERSHIP.

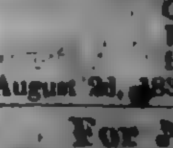
THE subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the stand formerly occupied by Oliver Allen, under the firm of

ALLEN & CO.

OLIVER ALLEN,
ELISHA H. HOLMES,
HENRY ALLEN.

August 2d, 1830. 3w20

For New-York.



The Maria, Capt. Colt, will sail on Friday, the 13th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Enquire of Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or on board.

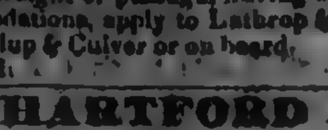
August 11. 20

FOR NEW-YORK & ALBANY.

The fast sailing sloop Teaser, J. Williams, master, will sail for the above ports on the 17th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver or on board.

Aug. 11. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.



The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. THOMAS STOW,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. DANIEL HAVENS.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FIRE ENGINE.

WILL be sold by order of the Corporation, at the Sign Post in Chelsea, on Saturday the 14th inst., at half past 11 o'clock a. m., a second hand Fire Engine.

JOHN LATHROP, *Engineer.*

August 10th. 20

FRUIT.

20 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
2 do. Citron,
10 drums Figs, very fresh,
3 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
300 lbs. Almonds,
200 lbs. Filberts,
[illegible] Nuts,
14 bushels Pea Nuts,
2 bbls. Soda Crackers; 5 do. Butter do.
5 bbls. Pilot Bread—for sale by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

WINES.

1 cask Old Madeira Wine,
1 " Port do.
1 " Sicily Madeira do.
1 " Colmanar do.
1 cask Malaga do.; 1 pipe Lisbon do.
All warranted very superior—for sale by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime,
10 casks Dexter do. very fresh.
For sale by

E. A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

LOAF SUGAR.

5 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar, refined without the use of blood—just received and for sale much lower than usual by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Aug. 11. 20

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Aug. 11. 20

MACKEREL.

40 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, in prime order—just received and for sale lower than usual by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Aug. 11. 20

WANTED,

FLAX SEED and OATS, in large or small quantities. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Aug. 11. 20

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of *Planks, Boards,* and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

PROF. STUART'S LETTER.

A Letter to Wm. E. Channing, D. D. on the subject of Religious Liberty. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theo. Seminary, Andover. Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

August 10th. 20

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, all persons interested in the estate of Mr. Elisha Kimball, Jun. late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, (if they see cause) at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the account of the administrator on said estate.

STEPHEN MEECH, *Adm'r.*

Dated Preston, Aug. 2d, 1830. 20

PRE-EMPTION ACT OF 1830.

THE following Law and Instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been received by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Monroe, Michigan—who adopt immediate measures to give them publicity.

It will be observed, that the Law applies to all Public Lands within the District, which have been surveyed, and the township plats of which have been or may be returned to the Register's Office; but as to those advertised for sale by Proclamation of the President of the United States, it will be necessary that the privilege accruing should be claimed before the day of sale, which is the 27th of September next.

Monroe, July 1, 1830.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to Settlers on the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the Public Lands, prior to the passage of this Act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be and he is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office, for the District in which such lands may lie, by legal sub-divisions, any number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land: *Provided however,* That no entry or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, to which any of the public lands may be situated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a North and South, or East and West line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half-quarter section, and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre-emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register & Receiver of the land district, in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments and transfers of the right of pre-emption given by this act, prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the Public Lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be appointed for that purpose, by the President's Proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required, before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption is claimed; nor shall the right of pre-emption contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale by Act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be, and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

General Land Office, June 10th, 1830.

GENTLEMEN—Annexed you have a copy of the act of Congress approved on the 29th ultimo, entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public Lands."

This act grants to any person who actually *Cultivated* a tract of the Public Lands in the year 1829, and who, continuing thereon, was in the *actual possession* of that tract at the date of the passage of the act, a pre-emption right to the Lands at $1 25 per acre.

The fact of the Cultivation in 1829, and that of the *possession* of the Land applied for on the 29th of May, 1830, must be established by the affidavit of the occupant, supported by such corroborative testimony, as may be entirely satisfactory to you both. The evidence must be taken by a Justice of the Peace, *in the presence* of the Register and Receiver, and be in answer to such interrogatories propounded by them as may be best calculated to elicit the truth. The whole of the evidence must be carefully filed in the Office of the Register.

All Lands not *otherwise appropriated* of which the Township plats are, or may be, on file in the Register's Office, prior to the expiration of the law, are subject to entry under the Act.

Where the whole of the improvement is embraced in the limits of a *quarter Section*, the occupant must be confined to the entry of that particular "*quarter Section*," but where the improvement is situated in different quarter Sections, then the occupant is entitled to enter the two adjacent legal subdivisions or half-quarters in which the improvement may lie, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the whole.

In making your usual returns to this Office, you will, in all cases of purchase under this Act, designate them by marking on the returns and the Certificate of purchase "Pre-emption, Act of 1830."

With great respect, Gentlemen, Your ob't servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM, *Com'r.*

The Register and Receiver of the Land Office, at Monroe, M. T. 20

POETRY.

The volume of the Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, lately published, contains, among other articles, a history of the French Huguenots, who sought refuge in this country. The following is a note to that article.—*Record of the Times.*

On a view taking the ruins of the French Fort at Oxford, Mass., supposed to have been planned by the Huguenots, who made settlements at that place, when they fled from their native country, after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1686. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.—[The husband of Mrs. Sigourney is mentioned in the article referred to, as being a descendant of one of the first families that settled in Oxford.]

[illegible]

MEDLEY.

THE SWISS EMIGRANT.

[illegible]

[illegible]

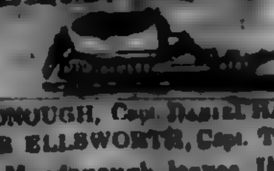
Barrel of Indian Oppression.—Georgia distributes the Indian lands among her citizens by lottery; a law of the State specifies the classes and the chances each class is entitled to. The married man is entitled to two draws, while the bachelor is entitled to but one. This is to encourage matrimony. All illegitimate children are entitled to one draw each, and it is said that three or four thousand of that class claimed their draws in the last land lottery.

Cure for the Tooth Ache.—At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate cases of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth: "Allum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of aether, seven drachms—mix, and apply them to the tooth."

A Yankee made a bet with a York Dutchman, of a week's board, that he would bite an inch off of a red hot poker. The Yankee took up the poker, eyed it as Mr. Hart would a cup of live coals, reached it within an inch of his lips, and then snapped his teeth—"There, I have bit an inch off this 'ere red hot poker."

NEW-YORK & HARTFORD

STEAM-BOAT LINE.



MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Haynes,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow.

The Macdonough leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M., and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock noon, and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These boats have copper boilers, and are furnished in the best manner for the accommodation of passengers.

A Stage will leave Hyde's Hotel in Norwich, every day, (except Sunday) at 1 o'clock P. M., for Ely's Ferry, and will there meet the Hartford Boat, and convey passengers to New York, where they will arrive the next morning by 6 o'clock.

A Stage will also leave Ely's Hotel, at Ely's Ferry, every morning, on the arrival of the Boat, for Norwich.

Persons intending to travel to and from New York, will find this route preferable to any other, as respects pleasantness, &c.

☞ Fare low.

Stage Books kept at Hyde's Hotel.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Ag't.

July 28, 1830. 18

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

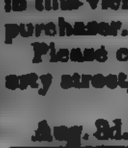
RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 9

FOR SALE,



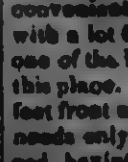
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 150 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 8, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE.



The subscriber contemplating a removal from this place, offers for sale his property in East Chelsea, consisting of a new dwelling house, 26 by 36 feet on the ground, built every way convenient for two families, with 2 kitchens; with a lot 60 feet front and 12 rods deep, with one of the best wells of soft and pure water in this place. Also, a building lot adjoining, 60 feet front and rear, and 16 rods deep, which needs only to be viewed on the spot to be admired, having a beautiful prospect of a considerable part of the city and of the travel on 4 or 5 different streets.

Also, my Blacksmith Shop, with 2 forges, 2 anvils, 1 vise, & 2 sets of tools, with our frames and slings, and an excellent well of soft water in said shop; being as good a stand as any in this town for a man who is well acquainted with the business. Lot about 100 feet front and 12 rods deep. Possession given of said shop immediately.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

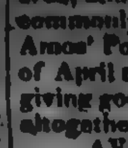
April 27th. 5

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, [illegible]. 37

COTTON MILL TO LET.

TO let, for a term of years, a new stone Cotton mill, ready geared, capable of holding and driving 2500 spindles, preparation and looms; situate at Willimantic, on the Union river, a never failing privilege.—For terms &c. which will be favorable, inquire of *A. A. Walker*, at Willimantic, or

BENJ. COZZENS,
Providence, R. I.

May 15. tf9

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

CLOTH DRESSING.
NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all clothe left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GREE & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called,) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

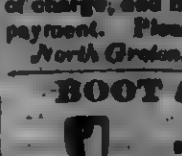
June 30, 1829. tf31

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 2. 3mo11

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

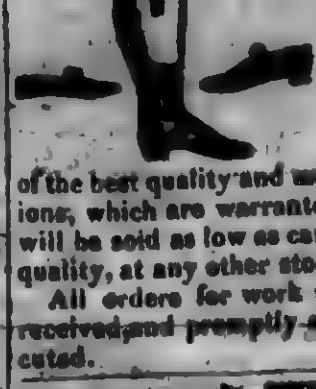
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 26, 1830. tf10

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expence of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

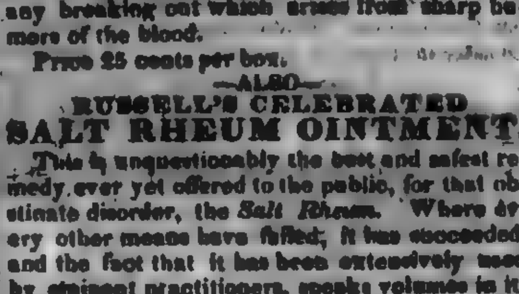
NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

- 20 doz. Mogadore,
- 20 " Curaso,
- 20 " Madras,
- 10 " Calcutta,
- 20 " Bindings,
- 20 " Fur Linings,

Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for curing weak constitutions, stimulating and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the chol eramorbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head. Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LEFFERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOWES, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk. light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

July 14. 6w16

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
MR. EVANS

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Norwich, that he proposes to deliver at the Town Hall, his course of Lectures on Geography, Chronology, and History, accompanied with numerous elegant drawings, illustrative of the customs of different Nations, and interesting subjects of Natural Philosophy.

Terms:—Single Tickets to the Course, 12 Lectures, $2,00. Tickets to admit a gentleman and lady, $3,00. Tickets for a family of four persons, $5,00.

Tickets to the course may be obtained at the Book-stores of Mr. T. Robinson, and Mr. R. Hubbard.

☞ On Friday evening next, Mr. E. will give a gratuitous introductory specimen of his course, at the above mentioned hall, at half past 7 o'clock, which the friends of scientific improvement are invited to attend.

Norwich, July 28th. 18

MEDICAL INSTITUTION
OF
YALE COLLEGE.

THE course of instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Botany, Materia Medica and the Therapeutics, by William Tully, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.

It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics, will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.

The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.

By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.

All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.

Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w18

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor, [illegible] the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humull,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

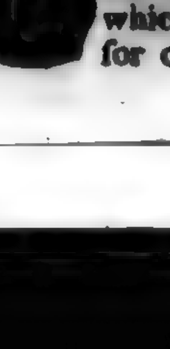
NOTICE.

A WOOL SPINNER is wanted immediately by

EBENEZER ALLEN.

Lisbon, July 27. 18

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 19

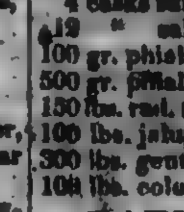
A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, } TEAS.	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson, }	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, & }	Verdigris,
Souchong, }	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone "
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre Desennae,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and green Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Colmanar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Spots and Shot,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Curcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

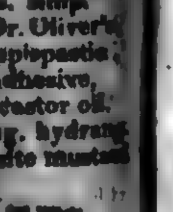
For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 23. 14



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rosin,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. pareo,	800 lbs. sal. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	800 lbs. [illegible] cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	500 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do.	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac G.
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's"
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drops,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' palmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaster,
Lee's pills,	Dumfay's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	Trupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. [illegible]

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law ——— No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 21. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1678

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE course of instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Botany, Materia Medica and the Dispensatory, by William Tully, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.

It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.

The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.

By the statutes of Yale College and of the State, the requisites for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Trustees; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.

All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $3 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.

Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w18

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at R. Hubbard's Bookstore, an answer to the question, "How may I know that I am an Adopted Child of God?"

This book should be carefully read by all evangelical professors of religion; as it furnishes a standard, according to the Word of God, by which they may easily, and correctly determine whether their relation to God is that of Adopted Children, or self-deceivers and aliens.

The Price is so low that most people can possess themselves of it.

P. S.—Subscribers, who have not done it, are again requested to call, (as above) and receive their copies.

Aug. 4. 19

PROF. STUART'S LETTER.

A Letter to Wm. E. Channing, D. D., on the subject of Religious Liberty. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theo. Seminary, Andover. Just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

August 10th. 20

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers, having formed a connection, will continue the business at the stand formerly occupied by Oliver Allen, under the firm of

ALLEN & CO.
OLIVER ALLEN,
ELISHA H. HOLMES,
HENRY ALLEN.

August 2d, 1830. 3w20

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, all persons interested in the estate of Mr. Elisha Kimball, Jun., late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, (if they see cause) at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the account of the administrators on said estate.

STEPHEN MEECH, *Admin'r.*

Dated Preston, Aug. 3d, 1830. 20

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners, by proper authority, to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of Capt. William Palmer, late of Preston, deceased,—hereby give notice, that six months from this date is allowed by the honorable court of Probate, for the district of Norwich, for the several creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate; and that we will meet said creditors at the house of Eleazer B. Downing, in Preston, New London county, on the 3d Mondays of September and November, A. D. 1830; and on the 26th day of January A. D. 1831, at 2 o'clock afternoon on each of said days, then and there to attend to the business by law required, by said Appointment.

STEPHEN MEECH, } Commissioners.
JAMES WOODMANREY, }

Dated, Preston, July 26th, 1830. 19

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of East Haddam, will be sold on the 20th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the late residence of Jirah I. Hough, late of Colchester, deceased, so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of 229 42 cts. dollars, with incidental charges of sale.

ANN HOUGH, } Administrators.
WM. HOUGH, }

Colchester, July 27, 1830. 19

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his prices will be as moderate as any of the trade [illegible] that the long experience [illegible] in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will [illegible] those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. THOMAS STOW.
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. DANIEL HAVENS.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ISAA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Chestnuck Street, a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

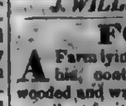
FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Colchester, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Colchester, Dec. 9. 37

STRAYED



From the subscriber on the eve. of the 27th ult. 2 horses; one a large deep sorrel, 6 or 7 years old, with a narrow white stripe in the face, and slight interspersion of white hairs on the near thigh. The other, a bright sorrel, with white face, and both fore and one hind foot white. Whoever will give information concerning said horses, to the subscriber in Montville, or to Jabez Fitch, of Lebanon, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOS. PEABODY.

Aug. 3d. 19

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors to the estate of John Tyler, Jun., late of Griswold, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to John Tyler, Esq. the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 19

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, *Clerk.*

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

PRE-EMPTION ACT, OF 1830.

THE following Law and Instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been received by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Monroe, Michigan—who adopt immediate measures to give them publicity.

It will be observed, that the Law applies to all Public Lands within the District, which have been surveyed, and the township plats of which have been or may be returned to the Register's Office; but as to those advertised for sale by Proclamation of the President of the United States, it will be necessary that the privilege accruing should be claimed before the day of sale, which is the 27th of September next.

Monroe, July 1, 1830.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to Settlers on the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the Public Lands, prior to the passage of this Act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be and he is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office, for the District in which such lands may lie, by legal sub-divisions, any number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land: *Provided, however,* That no entry, or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if, by a North and South, or East and West line, the settlement or improvement of each can be included in a half-quarter section, and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre emption of eighty acres of land, [illegible] said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, prior to any entries being made under the privilege given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register & Receiver of the land district, in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments and transfers of the right of pre-emption given by this act, prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the Public Lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be appointed for that purpose, by the President's Proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required, before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption is claimed; nor shall the right of pre-emption contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale by Act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be, and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

General Land Office, June 10th, 1830.

GENTLEMEN—Annexed you have a copy of the act of Congress approved on the 29th ulto. entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public Lands."

This act grants to any person who actually *Cultivated* a tract of the Public Lands in the year 1829, and who, continuing thereon, was in the *actual possession* of that tract at the date of the passage of the act, a pre-emption right to the Lands at $1 25 per acre.

The fact of the *Cultivation* in 1829, and that of the *possession* of the Land applied for on the 29th of May, 1830, must be established by the affidavit of the occupant, supported by such corroborative testimony, as may be entirely satisfactory to you both. The evidence must be taken by a Justice of the Peace, *in the presence* of the Register and Receiver, and be in answer to such interrogatories propounded by them as may be best calculated to elicit the truth. The whole of the evidence must be carefully filed in the Office of the Register.

All Lands *not otherwise appropriated* of which the Township plats are, or may be, on file in the Register's Office, prior to the expiration of the law, are subject to entry under the Act.

Where the whole of the improvement is embraced in the limits of a *quarter Section*, the occupant must be confined to the entry of that particular "*quarter Section*," but where the improvement is situated in different quarter Sections, then the occupant is entitled to enter the two adjacent legal subdivisions or half-quarters in which the improvement may lie, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the whole.

In making your usual returns to this Office, you will, in all cases of purchase under this Act, designate them by marking on the returns and the Certificate of purchase "Pre-emption, Act of 1830."

With great respect, Gentlemen, Your ob't servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM, *Com'r.*

The Register and Receiver of the Land Office, at Monroe, M. T. 19

MISCELLANY.

Extract from a PRIZE ESSAY, written by a Lady in Providence, R. I. which obtained the premium lately offered in Boston, for the best original production in prose.

RELIGION'S ALL.

The mind of man is like the fluctuating sea. It is never at rest. There is a perpetual tendency, which cannot be curbed by perpetual disappointment, to shoot out the desires after some object beyond our present reach. But we are never satisfied from the attainment of our desires. The law of the natural world, by which objects diminish according to their distance from us, is reversed in the moral. The objects of our wishes are magnified in proportion to the distance at which we view them.—As we approach near the object, it is broken—the illusion vanishes. They prove to be bubbles, which, as soon as touched, dissolve in airy vapor. Still we do not rest. At every fresh disappointment, we put forth new desires and new efforts, for the attainment of some object yet more remote. Even success, the most unbounded, does not satisfy us. We weep for "more worlds to subdue."

Amid this tumult of the mind, this everlasting restlessness of soul, religion, "benign visitor, heavenly monitor, descends to man." She comes in radiant and alluring forms, and addresses him in accents of winning tenderness. "Receive me, and I will say to the swelling surge of passion, peace, be still." I will quell the fever of disappointment, by leading you to the fountain of living waters. I will point you to the shadow of a great rock in this weary land. Receive me, oh! on whom the Son of God looked with tenderness, and I will direct you to an object of pursuit worthy your heavenly origin—worthy of your nature, but little lower than that of angels—worthy the inward springs of which you are proudly, yet painfully conscious. You love pursuit; the object to which I would direct you is infinite, therefore the pursuit will be endless. You delight in progress—here your progress will be commensurate with eternity.—Your desires are boundless—you shall be *satisfied* when you awake in the likeness of God.—Not only so, you shall frequently be filled in this house of your pilgrimage, with prelibations of future blessedness. Receive me, and you need never fear what your nature, renders so revolting to you, as cessation of hope, expectation and effort. True, your capacity for happiness shall be filled as soon as you enter on your everlasting inheritance. But that capacity shall be forever increasing, and forever filling with the fullness of God. Throughout the immortality of her existence, your soul shall be continually expanding her views, strengthening her energies, and drinking deeper and deeper of the river of pleasure, which flows at the right hand of the Most High.

Such are the boundless offers of religion.—All that man can desire, all that his nature can receive, more than his utmost powers of apprehension can reach. View the nature of man, and the objects by which he is surrounded; his immortal capacity forever seeking, yet forever refusing to be filled from earthly sources; and say, is not this divine religion, in its freeness, its richness, and its boundlessness, to a man thus constituted and thus situated, is it not all? View the individual who has embraced her in his inmost soul, and entered on the high and holy course which she dictates, and then say with an emphasis, drawn from reality, and not from theory alone, is not religion all? Ask her disciple a partaker of the ill incident to human nature. He considers himself as "under education in God's school," and whether his divine Master frowns or smiles, he knows the dispensation is adapted to his present need, and tends alike to fit him for his future inheritance. What moral grandeur is there in the Christian! Amid the war of elements, the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds, he can sit like Noah in the ark, calm, quiet and secure, for the edifice of his hopes is built on the Rock of Ages.—View the Christian as taught by religion to subdue the baneful passions of our nature, which are ever springing sources of wretchedness within our own bosoms. Instead of suffering the serpent revenge to twine around his heart, and nourish itself in the misery of another, he has learnt when he is reviled to bless; when he is defamed, to suffer. A happy man is he! for in proportion as he yields to the influence of the principles he has embraced, his soul is in harmony with all around him, in harmony with the governing principles of the universe. It is like a well tuned instrument, whatever key is struck it responds melodious notes.

Follow the Christian further, as he enters the dark valley of the shadow of death. Here nature instinctively recoils. But religion takes away the sting of death, and despoils the grave of its victory. True the proud precepts of philosophy might have enabled him to meet it with feigned composure, but it is divine religion alone, which can in reality be the strength of his heart, when heart and flesh fail. When the silver cord is loosed, and the golden pitcher broken, and the frighted soul, finding that the frail edifice is crumbling, looks out for refuge; if a dark uncertainty hangs over his future destiny, it cannot but recoil in agony and horror.

Blessed religion! light of the world, sole hope of a ruined race—renovating principle, which restores life and beauty where all was corruption and deformity! extend thy benign reign—let thy hopes be embraced, and thy benefits diffused.

THE GRAVE OF THE REFUGEE'S DAUGHTER.

[FOUNDED ON FACT.]

In a retired corner of a farm in the neighborhood of West Chester, you may probably have seen, and been surprised to find in that place, rearing their marble tops above the green herbage that surrounds them, two stones that mark the spot where a fellow-creature "lies mouldering in the dust." This is the grave of Jane Roslin. The story of her life, as I have lately had it related to me, is at once interesting and romantic, and were the pen of a Scott or a Cooper to relate it, it might vie in beauty and interest with those of Elizabeth Temple, or Jeannie Deans.

She was the daughter of a wealthy citizen, who resided near this place. Her mother died while she was yet in infancy, and before she was conscious of a mother's worth. The only child of a kind and indulgent father, she was reared in ease and affluence, and the spring time of her life had almost passed away before she knew what it was to weep. But the sun of prosperity does not always shine; and if her youth had heretofore been superlatively happy, it only operated on a mind like hers, totally ignorant of sorrow, to make the stroke of affliction more heavy. At the age of eighteen years, when all the faculties of mind were expanded, when every capacity for pleasure and enjoyment was at its height, she found herself alone and almost friendless in the world. Her father, like many others at that time, deluded by empty promises and specious hopes, held out by the emissaries of the British government, had, in the very midst of the brave and successful struggles, at that time made for our national independence, deserted from the ranks of his countrymen and brothers in arms, and had gone, recreant traitor, to assist their enemies to oppress and overpower them. His daughter, feeling the love of her country and the admiration of its sons, on the one hand, and the dire oppression of the British nation on the other—her bosom glowing with the ardor of a patriot, warm in the cause of her native land, could never be induced to follow him. She scorned the villains who had seduced her parent,—yet she still loved, tenderly loved her father.

Time rolled away. The theatre of war and carnage became more distant, and Chester County, which had some time before been the scene of action and the field of slaughter, became quiet as before. Again the farmer returned to his field, and the mechanic to his vocation. Again the merry whistle of the ploughman, as he turned up the furrows of the land he could then proudly call his own, was heard among the hills.

The enemy had been beaten. Washington and his brave veterans had shown upon the plains of Yorktown, to the British nation, and to the world, that God protects the right. Her father returned to his native place; and though the finger of shame was often pointed at him when he passed, no heavier punishment was ever visited upon him for his treason. But he returned not alone. In the same company with him, while engaged in the British service, was a young Carolinian, a refugee like himself.—Their duties were the same, and while in the service they became immediately attached to each other.

Mr. Brandon (for that was the Carolinian's name) said he had married in early life, and had been blessed with an affectionate partner and several promising children. But all these pledges of affection had been carried off at one fell swoop, by a violent attack of the yellow fever, and he was left childless and a widower, ere he had reached his twenty-eighth year.

Mr. Roslin introduced Brandon to his daughter, and, as it afterwards appeared, cherished within himself a hope, that one day he might be able to call him his son. He used every means in his power to engage the affection of his friend, and at length he so far succeeded, as to prevail on her to become his wife. They were married, and but that sometimes Brandon, while sitting by her, would relate the virtues of his former wife and their innocent offspring, who, he said, are now slumbering in the grave, till Jane's eyes would fill with tears at the recital, they were, to all appearance, happy. A year had passed away, and within that time Mr. Roslin had been numbered with the dead. A few days after the funeral of her father, Jane and her husband were sitting before the door of their dwelling, enjoying the beautiful prospect before them. It was the evening of a calm summer day. The last rays of the setting sun were just gilding the top of the lofty hills within their view, and all nature seemed slowly retiring to rest. While contemplating this beautiful scenery, they were interrupted by the approach of a lad, who presented Mr. Brandon with a letter. "A letter for me, my boy," said he, "and from whom?"

"I do not know," answered the boy; "a gentleman passing through the town, gave it to me, and requested me to deliver it to you."

Mr. Brandon gave him a piece of money, and he departed. After the boy had gone, he broke the seal of the letter, and read it to himself.—He appeared much agitated—the blood rose to his cheeks, and he immediately folded the paper and placed it carefully in his pocket. His wife was surprised. She begged of him to let her see the letter, or to read the contents to her.—This he refused, but smiled as he said—"No, no, my dear, you must not read it." She was not satisfied—she feared that something more than ordinary had happened, and she felt that, as his wife, she ought to know it. She was hurt at this want of confidence, and told him of it. But he still obstinately refused to let her see the letter. They retired to bed, and as soon as she discovered her husband to be asleep, she arose, and taking the letter from his pocket, read it. But she had scarcely finished reading when she fell senseless on the floor. The noise of her fall awoke her husband; and he discovered, but too late, the cause of her illness.—She had read the fatal letter! She had there discovered that she only shared his heart, if he loved her at all. It was written by his former wife, and she therein "implored him to return, and succour her and his friendless, starving children!"

When Miss Roslin (for we can no longer call her Mrs. Brandon) recovered from her swoon, Brandon was leaning over her, and endeavoring by the kindest and most endearing words and manner to soothe her. But the deed was done. The mystery was solved.—She was no longer his wife. He tried to persuade her that the letter was forged; but she only answered—"Go, O William! go to your wife and children!" He laid her on the bed, where she continued until morning weeping over her misfortune. But she spoke not to him again, and when the morning dawned, she arose and putting on her hat she left the house and him forever.

Many years after these events, when returning from Philadelphia in the stage, I was charmed with the manners and conversation of one female in the company. She informed us that she was the wife of a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia, and was returning to Chester county, to escape the yellow fever, then raging violently in that city. She stopped in West Chester, at a relation's house, and in the course of a few days was attacked by that dreadful disorder which she left her home and her family to escape, and fell a victim to its deleterious effects. The inhabitants, fearful of contagion, buried her in the spot I have before designated, and surrounded her grave with a neat stone wall, the relicts of which, mouldering away under the hard hand of time, are still remaining, and mark the spot where repose the ashes of the Refugee's Daughter.

Taking the Bull by the Horns.—At a recent penning of some two thousand cattle from the pine plains of Hancock county, Mississippi, for the purpose of marking and branding the calves, a number of citizens were present in the pen to view the herded multitude. As frequently happens on these occasions, several large bulls became furiously mad, on finding themselves crowded on every side by bellowing competitors. The mammoth of the pen not being able to find a combatant who dared to meet him face to face, but who had driven all, till he was weary of pursuit, to the maximum of his rage, sprang with the utmost fury at a little boy who stood at some distance from him. At this moment Geo. Pray, a spectator, seeing the danger the child was in, leaped at the infuriated beast, seized him by the horns, and with one effort prostrated the huge animal at his feet; the monster struggled for a brief period and expired. On examination, his neck was found to be dislocated. As an instance of physical power and daring courage seldom exceeded, the above is deemed worthy of passing notice.

N. O. Adv.

EMPLOYMENT.—"The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense"—that is, all the evils that beset a man come with double annoyance when they find him idle. Idleness weakens his power of resistance, his mind becomes dull as his body is inert, and rises not to resist the force of misfortune or temptation. His happiness yields to the one, and his innocence falls before the other. Idleness exerts a centrifugal, and employment a centripetal force. To speak less like a college tutor, employment concentrates the mind while idleness disperses it. It is an old apologue, but justified by many facts, that it was once given to a man to choose whether he would become intoxicated or commit one of two horrid crimes. He chose the former and his inebriation led him to commit all the rest. Idleness is equally dangerous. Industry is the safeguard of all the virtues, and none can be stable without it. Bridewells are filled with the idle, while the industrious are always the honest and thriving. An idle man is at variance with the laws of nature. Every thing else is busy in fulfilling the design of its creation and upholding the order that prevails in the universe. The clown, that has not the proud principle of reason to guide him, is yet never negligent of the means of supporting himself. The ant, the bee, and "the poor worm we tread upon," daily offer unguarded lessons to mankind. It is not only for the wants of the present, or a future day, that employment is necessary; there are minor advantages, of which that it is never very difficult to meet—but the mind when unemployed is its own bane, eating like the rusty blade of Hudibras, into itself, for lack of something to do, and prompting to evil when without constant employment. *Tribune.*

From Niles' Weekly Register.

The Revolution.—We have had a wonderful blustering in South Carolina, about the deeds of that state in the revolution—and of the great things that she will do. It would seem as if the battles of Camden, Guilford, Ninety-Six, the Cowpens and Eutaw, had been wholly fought by South Carolinians; and the great talk about "edge of lead," and "southern rhetoric at the point of the bayonet," and hundreds of other like blood and thunder toasts and sayings, might make a person's hair stand on end, did he not "know a thing or two" as to the real condition of South Carolina—which we have no desire to speak of.

Maryland, with her line (under the late revered,) that "would bear cutting," with the blues from little Maryland, had a great deal more to do in the battles named, than S. Carolina; and the following shows the force that each state supplied for the regular army from 1775 to 1783, inclusive.

States.	*Regulars.*	*Free Population in 1790.*
New Hampshire	12,497	141,000
Massachusetts	67,907	475,000
Rhode Island	5,908	68,000
Connecticut	31,939	255,000
New York	17,781	319,000
New Jersey	10,726	173,000
Pennsylvania	26,678	431,000
Delaware	2,386	51,000
Maryland	13,912	216,000
Virginia	26,678	561,000
North Carolina	7,263	293,000
South Carolina	6,417	136,000
Georgia	2,679	51,000

We have added the amount of free persons in the several states in 1790, as being the nearest possible approach to an exhibit of their comparative numbers during the revolution. Rhode Island, with about half the free population of South Carolina, would appear to have furnished near as many soldiers as the two named States; and Connecticut, with much less than half the population of Virginia, about one fifth more than that State. The militia, regularly mustered into the public service, were probably about at the same proportionate rates. Massachusetts furnished considerably more than one-fourth of the whole army of the revolution, and, with less than half the probable free population of the four States south of the Potomac, one-third more than all these States—or 67,907 against 49,087—yet it has been a matter of serious complaint against Massachusetts, that a large part of the pensions paid because of revolutionary services, were received by her.

We are very far from designing to cast a censure on any State, for its acts during the revolution. Each rendered every service which its circumstances permitted—each being equally devoted. But the South had an agency within, which forbade such assistance to the general cause as would otherwise have been afforded; and we have only brought out the facts in reproof of the immodest, if not treasonable sayings of the "Bullifers" of South Carolina.

From the N. Y. American.

A postscript from the office of the United Intelligencer relates a most tragic occurrence which has just happened at Trenton Falls. The subject of the melancholy catastrophe was a Mr. *Charles Oliver Bill*, a student of the Medical College at Fairfield, a young man about one and twenty, who it is said to have been of much promise and universally esteemed. It seems that he was conducting several young female friends around the first point of rock, a few rods above the lower fall, when, inadvertently stepping into the edge of the current, his foot slipped, he was drawn into the stream, and swept from the spot in an instant. While borne along by the current, the unfortunate young man made repeated and violent efforts to regain the shore, but the torrent was too strong to resist; and his friends saw him buried over the fall, without the ability to afford assistance. His look as he was carried over the fall, is represented as bodes reading in the extreme, and more so as they were unable from their position to assist, as he seemed by that look to request they would do. He was precipited a descent of 40 feet into the gulf below, from which he was never seen to rise. The party was composed of his sister, uncle, and two cousins, the former of whom immediately ran towards the public house for assistance; but she was so much distracted when she arrived, that it was some time before the by-standers were able to learn what she wanted to make known to them. Her appearance was distressing to every one; she had lost her hat, and in running for help, her hair had fallen over her shoulders, and she was in a state of mind little short of distraction. A number of persons immediately went to the falls and found the rest of the party almost overcome with grief, but no traces of the deceased could be found. The body was found on Wednesday below the lowest fall.

TO PARENTS.

[The following is an extract from the Illegal Housewife.]

"In early childhood, you lay the foundation of poverty or riches, in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save every thing—not for their own use, for that would make them selfish,—but for *some* use. Teach them to shake every thing with their play mates, but never allow them to *destroy* any thing.

"I once visited a family where the most ex-

ORIGINAL STAINED

but economy was cheerful; yet nothing was mean or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy, to be as comfortable and genteel with a little, as others can be with much. In this family when the father brought home a package, the older children would, of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them in the fire or tearing them to pieces. If the little one wanted a piece of twine to play scratch-cradle, or spin a top, there it was in readiness; and when they threw it on the floor, the older children had no need to be told to put it again in its place.

"Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of avarice; but it is not so of economy. The man who is economical, is laying up for himself the permanent power of being useful and generous. He who thoughtlessly gives away ten dollars, when he owes a hundred more than he can pay, deserves no praise,—he obeys a sudden impulse, more like instinct than reason: it would be real charity to check this feeling; because the good he does may be doubtful, while the injury he does his family and creditors is certain. True economy is a careful treasurer in the service of benevolence; and where they are united, respectability, prosperity, and peace will follow."

INDIANS.

Address of the "Committee and Council of the Cherokee Nation in General Council convened" to the people of the United States.

Some months ago a delegation was appointed by the constituted authorities of the Cherokee nation, to repair to the city of Washington, and, in behalf of this nation, to lay before the Government of the United States such representations, as should seem most likely to secure to us as a people that protection, aid, and good neighborhood, which had been so often promised to us, and of which we stood in great need. Soon after their arrival in the City, they presented to Congress a petition from our National Council, asking for the interposition of that body in our behalf, especially with reference to the laws of Georgia, which were suspended in a most terrifying manner, over a large part of our population, and protesting in the most decided terms against the operation of those laws. In the course of the winter they presented petitions to Congress, signed by more than four thousand of our citizens, including probably more than nineteen twentieths, and for aught we can tell ninety-nine hundredths, of the adult males of the nation, (our whole population being about sixteen thousand,) pleading with the assembled representatives of the American people, that the solemn engagements between their fathers and our fathers may be preserved, as they have been till recently, in full force and continued operation; asking, in a word, for protection against threatened usurpation, and for a faithful execution of a guaranty, which is perfectly plain in its meaning, has been repeatedly and rigidly enforced in our favor, and has received the sanction of the government of the United States for nearly forty years.

More than a year ago we were officially given to understand by the Secretary of War, that the President could not protect us against the laws of Georgia. This information was entirely unexpected; as it went upon the principle, that treaties made between the United States and the Cherokee Nation have no power to withstand the legislation of separate States; and of course, that they have no efficacy whatever, but leave our people to the mercy of the neighboring whites, whose supposed interests would be promoted by our expulsion, or extermination. It would be impossible to describe the sorrow which affected our minds, on learning that the Chief magistrate of the United States had come to this conclusion, that all his illustrious predecessors had held intercourse with us on principles which could not be sustained; that they had made promises of vital importance to us, which could not be fulfilled—promises made hundreds of times, in almost every conceivable manner,—often in the form of solemn treaties, sometimes in letters written by the Chief Magistrate with his own hand, very often in letters written by the Secretary of War under his direction, orally by the President and the Secretary to our chiefs, and frequently and always, both orally and in writing, by the Agent of the United States residing among us, whose most important business it was, to see the guaranty of the United States faithfully executed.

Soon after the war of the revolution, as we have learned from our fathers, the Cherokees looked upon the promises of the whites with great distrust and suspicion; but the frank and magnanimous conduct of Gen. Washington did much to allay those feelings. The perseverance of successive Presidents, and especially of Mr. Jefferson, in the same course of policy, and the constant assurance that our country should remain inviolate, except so far as we voluntarily ceded it, nearly banished anxiety in regard to encroachments from the whites. To this result the aid which we received from the United States in the attempts of our people to become civilized, and the kind efforts of benevolent societies, have greatly contributed. Of late years, however, much solicitude was occasioned among our people by the claims of Georgia. This solicitude arose from an apprehension, that from extreme importunity, threats, and other undue influence, a treaty would be made, which should cede the territory and thus compel the inhabitants to remove. But it never occurred to us for a moment, that without a new treaty, without any assent of our rulers or people, without even a pretended compact, and against our vehement and unanimous protestations, we should be delivered over to the discretion of those, who declared by a legislative act, that they wanted the Cherokee lands and would have them.

Finding that relief could not be obtained from the Chief Magistrate, and not doubting that our claim to protection was just, we made our application to Congress. During four long months, our delegation waited, at the doors of the National Legislature of the United States, and the people at home in the most painful suspense, to learn in what manner our application would be answered; and, now that Congress has adjourned, on the very day before the date fixed by Georgia for the extension of her oppressive laws over the greater part of our country, the distressing intelligence has been received that we have received no answer at all; and no department of the government has assured us, that we are to receive the desired protection. But just at the close of the session, an act was passed, by which half a million of dollars was appropriated towards effecting a removal of Indians; and we have great reason to fear that the influence of this act, will be brought to bear most injuriously upon us. The passage of this act is certainly understood by the representatives of Georgia as abandoning us to the oppressive and cruel measures of the State, and as sanctioning the opinion that treaties with Indians do not restrain State Legislation. We are informed by those, who are competent to judge, that the recent act does not admit of such construction; but that the passage of it, under the actual circumstances of the controversy, will be considered as sanctioning the pretensions of Georgia, there is too much reason to fear.

Thus have we realized with heavy hearts, that our application has not been heard; that the protection heretofore experienced is now to be withheld; that the guaranty, in consequence of which our fathers laid aside their arms and ceded the best portions of their country, means nothing; and that we must either emigrate to an unknown region and leave the pleasant land to which we have the strongest attachments, or submit to the legislation of a State, which has already made our people outlaws, and enacted that any Cherokee, who shall endeavor to prevent the selling of his country, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary of Georgia not less than four years. To our countrymen this has been melancholy intelligence, and with the most bitter disappointment has it been received.

But in the midst of our sorrows, we do not forget our obligations to our friends and benefactors. It was with sensations of inexpressible joy that we have learned, that the voice of thousands, in many parts of the United States, has been raised in our behalf, and numerous memorials offered in our favor, in both houses of Congress. To those numerous friends, who have thus sympathised with us in our low estate, we tender our grateful acknowledgments. In pleading our cause, they have pleaded the cause of the poor and defenceless throughout the world. Our special thanks are due, however, to those honorable men, who so ably and eloquently asserted our rights, in both branches of the national legislature. Their efforts will be appreciated wherever the merits of this question shall be known; and we cannot but think, that they have secured for themselves a permanent reputation among the disinterested advocates of humanity, equal rights, justice and good faith. We even cherish the hope, that these efforts, seconded and followed by others of a similar character, will yet be available, so far as to mitigate our sufferings, if not to effect our entire deliverance.

Before we close this address, permit us to state what we conceive to be our relations with the United States. After the peace of 1783 the Cherokees were an independent people; absolutely so, as much as any people on earth. They had been allies to Great Britain, and as a faithful ally took a part in the colonial war on her side. They had placed themselves under her protection, and had they, without cause, declared hostility against their protector, and had the colonies been subdued, what might have been their fate? But her power on this continent was broken. She acknowledged the independence of the United States, and made peace. The Cherokees therefore stood alone; and, in these circumstances, continued the war. They were then under no obligations to the United States any more than to Great Britain, France or Spain. The United States never subjugated the Cherokees: on the contrary, our fathers remained in possession of their country, and with arms in their hands.

The people of the United States sought a peace; and, in 1785, the treaty of Hopewell was formed, by which the Cherokees came under the protection of the United States, and submitted to such limitation of sovereignty as are mentioned in that instrument. None of these limitations, however, affected in the slightest degree their rights of self-government and inviolate territory. The citizens of the United States had no right of passing through the Cherokee country till the year 1791, and then only in one direction, and by an express treaty stipulation. When the Federal Constitution was adopted, the treaty of Hopewell was continued, with all other treaties, as the supreme law of the land. In 1791, the treaty of Holston was made, by which the sovereignty of the Cherokees was qualified as follows: The Cherokees acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and of no other sovereign. They engaged that they would not hold any treaty with a foreign power, with any separate state of the Union, or with individuals. They agreed that the United States should have the exclusive power of regulating their trade; that the citizens of the U. States should have a right of way in one direction through the Cherokee country; and that if an Indian should do injury to a citizen of the United States, he should be delivered up to be tried and punished. A cession of lands was also made to the United States. On the other hand, the United States paid a sum of money; offered protection; engaged to punish citizens of the United States, who should do any injury to the Cherokees; abandoned white settlers on Cherokee lands to the discretion of the Cherokees; stipulated that white men should not hunt on these lands, nor even enter the country without a passport; and gave a solemn guaranty of all Cherokee lands not ceded. This treaty is the basis of all subsequent compacts; and in none of them are the relations of the parties at all changed.

The Cherokees have always fulfilled their engagements. They have never reclaimed those portions of sovereignty which they surrendered by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston. These portions were surrendered for the purpose of obtaining the guaranty which was recommended to them as the great equivalent. Had they refused to comply with their engagements, there is no doubt the United States would have enforced a compliance. Is the duty of fulfilling engagements on the other side less binding than it would be, if the Cherokees had the power of enforcing their just claims?

The people of the United States will have the fairness to reflect, that all the treaties between them and the Cherokees were made, at the solicitation and for the benefit of the whites; that valuable considerations were given for every stipulation, on the part of the United States: that it is impossible to reinstate the parties in their former situation: that there are now hundreds of thousands of citizens of the United States residing upon lands ceded by the Cherokees in these very treaties; and that our people have trusted their country to the guaranty of the United States. If this guaranty fails them, in what can they trust, and where can they look for protection?

We are aware, that some persons suppose it will be for our advantage to remove beyond the Mississippi. We think otherwise. Our people universally think otherwise. Thinking that it would be fatal to their interests, they have almost to a man sent their memorial to Congress, deprecating the necessity of a removal. This question was distinctly before their minds when they signed their memorial. Not an adult person can be found who has not an opinion on the subject; and if the people were to understand distinctly, that they could be protected against the laws of the neighboring States, there is probably not an adult person in the nation who would think it best to remove: though possibly a few might emigrate individually. There are doubtless many who would flee to an unknown country, however beset with dangers, privations and sufferings, rather than be sentenced to spend six years in a Georgia prison for advising one of their neighbors not to betray his country. And there are others who could not think of living as outlaws in their native land, exposed to numberless vexations, and excluded from being parties or witnesses in a court of justice. It is incredible that Georgia should ever have enacted the oppressive laws, to which reference is here made, unless she had supposed that something extremely terrific in its character was necessary in order to make the Cherokees willing to remove. We are not willing to remove; and if we could be brought to this extremity, it would be not by argument, not because our judgment was satisfied, not because our condition will be improved; but only because we cannot endure to be deprived of our national and individual rights and subjected to a process of intolerable oppression.

We wish to remain on the land of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to claim this without interruption or molestation. The treaties with us, and laws of the United States made in pursuance of treaties, guaranty our residence, and our privileges, and secure us against intruders. Our only request is, that these treaties may be fulfilled, and these laws executed.

But if we are compelled to leave our country, we see nothing but ruin before us. The country west of the Arkansas territory is unknown to us. From what we can learn of it, we have no prepossessions in its favor. All the inviting parts of it, as we believe, are pre-occupied by various Indian nations, to which it has been assigned. They would regard us as intruders, and look upon us with an evil eye. The far greater part of that region is, beyond all controversy, badly supplied with wood and water, and no Indian tribe can live as agriculturalists without these articles. All our neighbors, in case of our removal, though crowded into our near vicinity, would speak a language totally different from ours, and practice different customs.—The original possessors of that region are now wandering savages, lurking for prey in the neighborhood. They have always been at war, and would be easily tempted to turn their arms against peaceful emigrants. Were the country to which we are urged much better than it is represented to be, and were it free from the objections which we have made to it, still it is not the land of our birth, nor our affections. It contains neither the scenes of our childhood, nor the graves of our fathers.

The removal of families to a new country, even under the most favorable auspices, and when the spirits are sustained by pleasing visions of the future, is attended with much depression of mind and sinking of heart. This is the case, when the removal is a matter of decided preference, and when the persons concerned are in early youth or vigorous manhood. Judge then, what must be the circumstances of a removal, when a whole community, embracing persons of all classes and every description, from the infant to the man of extreme old age, the sick, the blind, the lame—the improvident, the reckless, the desperate, as well as the prudent, the considerate, the industrious, are compelled to remove by odious and intolerable vexations and persecutions, brought upon them in the forms of law, when all will agree only in this, that they have been cruelly robbed of their country, in violation of the most solemn compacts, which it is possible for communities to form with each other; and that, if they should make themselves comfortable in their residence, they have nothing to expect hereafter, but to be the victims of a future legalized robbery!

Such we deem, and are absolutely certain will be the feelings of the whole Cherokee people, if they are forcibly compelled by the laws of Georgia to remove; and with these feelings, how is it possible that we should pursue our present course of improvement, or avoid sinking into utter despondency? We have been called a poor, ignorant and degraded people. We certainly are not rich; nor have we ever boasted of our knowledge, or our moral or intellectual elevation. But there is not a man within our limits so ignorant as not to know that he has a right to live on the land of his fathers, in the possession of his immemorial privileges, and that this right has been acknowledged and guaranteed by the United States; nor is there a man so degraded as not to feel a keen sense of injury, on being deprived of this right and driven into exile.

It is under a sense of the most pungent feelings that we make this, perhaps our last appeal to the good people of the United States. It cannot be that the community we are addressing, remarkable for its intelligence and religious sensibilities, and pre-eminent for its devotion to the rights of man, will lay aside this appeal, without considering that we stand in need of its sympathies and commiseration. We know that to the Christian and the Philanthropist the voice of our multiplied sorrows and fiery trials will not appear as an idle tale. In our own land, on our own soil, and in our own dwellings, which we reared for our wives, and for our little ones, when there was peace on our mountains and in our valleys, we are encountering troubles which cannot but try our very souls. But shall we, on account of these troubles, forsake our beloved country? Shall we be compelled by a civilized and Christian people, with whom we have lived in perfect peace for the last forty years, for whom we have willingly bled in war, to bid a final adieu to our homes, our farms, our streams and our beautiful forests? No. We are still firm. We intend still to cling, with our wonted affection, to the land which gave us birth, and which, every day of our lives, brings to us new and stronger ties of attachment. We appeal to the Judge of all the earth, who will finally award us justice, and to the good sense of the American people, whether we are intruders upon the land of others. Our consciences bear us witness that we are the invaders of no man's rights—we have robbed no man of his territory—we have usurped no man's authority, nor have we deprived any one of his unalienable privileges. How then shall we indirectly confess the right of another people to our land by leaving it forever? On the soil which contains the ashes of our beloved men we wish to live—on this soil we wish to die.

We entreat those to whom the foregoing paragraphs are addressed, to remember the great law of love, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." Let them remember that of all nations on the earth, they are under the greatest obligations to obey this law.—We pray them to remember that, for the sake of principle, their forefathers were compelled to leave, therefore *driven* from the old world, and that the winds of persecution wafted them over the great waters and landed them on the shores of the new world, when the Indian was the sole lord and proprietor of these extensive domains. Let them remember in what way they were received by the savage of America, when power was in his hand, and his ferocity could not be restrained by any human arm. We urge them to bear in mind, that those who would now ask of them a cup of cold water, and a spot of earth, a portion of their own patrimonial possessions, on which to live and die in peace, are the descendants of those, whose origin, as inhabitants of North America, history and tradition are alike unable to reveal. Let them bring to remembrance all these facts, and they cannot, and we are sure they will not fail to remember, and sympathize with us in these our trials and sufferings.

LEWIS ROSS, Pres't Committee.

James Daniel, Jos. Vann, David Vann, Edward Gunter, Richard Taylor, John Baldridge, Samuel Ward, George Sanders, Daniel Griffin, jun., James Hamilton, Alex. M'Daniel, Thomas Foreman, John Timson. W. S. Coodey, Clerk. Going Snake, Speaker of the Council.

James Bigbey, Dear-in-the-water, Charles Reese, Sleeping Rabbit, Chewagee, Bark, Laugh-at-mush, Chuleowah, Turtle, Walking-Stick, Moses Parris, J. R. Daniel, Slim Fellow, Situake, De-gah-le-lo-go, Robbin, Tah-lah-dee, Nah-hoo-lah, White Path, Ne-gah-we, Dah-ye-dee. John Ridge, Clerk of the Council.

Expense of removing the Indians.—Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, in his able speech against the bill for removing the Indians, made the following calculation from official documents of the expense of the measure. The bill authorizes the appointment of Commissioners, the holding of treaties, the purchase of all the Indian lands, payment for improvements, for transportation, protection and one year's subsistence! Now what will this amount to? Mr. Everett computes the cost at $34,000,000.—We are not aware that any member of Congress refuted his calculation, or denied the grounds on which the estimate is based. It is admitted by all that millions would be required to effect the objects of this bill. Mr. E.'s calculation is thus made up:

Purchase of the Indian title	$7,160,133
Improvements to be paid for	8,085,000
Transportation	2,250,000
Subsistence one year	4,106,250
Cost of new lands in the West	1,500,000
	$23,101,333

To which add $84,875 per annum, for a militia force to protect them.

"I return (says Mr. Everett) to the cost of the operation, which I have calculated on official estimates. It is twenty four millions.—Almost just two dollars per head for the estimated population, at the census of this year. This enormous sum is to be raised by a tax on the people. Let us see what proportion of it is to be paid by some States. I take the estimated numbers from a document submitted to the House, in reference to the apportionment of Representatives under the new census. On that basis, there will be paid for removing the Indians, by

Maine	$742,000
New Hampshire	564,000
Massachusetts	1,150,000
Rhode Island	184,000
Connecticut	380,000
Vermont	548,000
New York	4,080,000
New Jersey	650,000
Pennsylvania	2,800,000
Delaware	156,000
Maryland	652,000
Virginia	1,400,000
North Carolina	920,000
South Carolina	570,000
Georgia	472,000
Kentucky	1,120,000
Tennessee	926,000
Ohio	2,000,000
Louisiana	200,000
Mississippi	140,000
Indiana	664,000
Illinois	320,000
Alabama	396,000
Missouri	260,000

"I ask gentlemen from every State in the Union, if they feel justified in laying such a tax on their constituents for such an object?"

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Boston Centinel, August 14.

SUPREME COURT.

Trial of John Francis Knapp.—On Tuesday, the Court met at the usual hour, when Judge Putnam observed, (in allusion to a complaint of Mr. Gardiner the preceding day) that "it had been represented that there were publications of evidence in a neighboring State, which if made here would be in direct violation of the rule of the Court on that subject: if there were any person or persons then in Court taking minutes of the evidence to send out of the State, so that printed statements might be returned here before the trials were closed, the Court would consider it a contempt, and punish such person or persons accordingly."

The examination of witnesses for the prisoner was then resumed. The following persons were examined:—S. P. Fuller, in continuation; Charles G. Page, Moses Balch, Zachariah Burchmore, jun., John Forrester, jun., Judson Murdock, Joseph J. Knapp, (father of the prisoner) Aaron Foster, James Savary, Nathaniel Kinsman, Silas Walcott, John McGhee, Warwick Palfray, Nath'l P. Knapp again.

The Council for Government then called the following witnesses, who were examined, viz: George Wheatland, Rev. Mr. Colman, Michael Shepard, John W. Treadwell, Geo. Teal, Stephen Brown.

The following were then called for prisoner;—Elizabeth Benjamin, Nathaniel P. Knapp, and Henry Field. The examination of witnesses was here closed.

Mr. Dexter, senior Counsel, commenced his plea in behalf of the prisoner, at half past 3 P. M., and continued it until the adjournment at 7.

On *Wednesday*, the Court met at 9 o'clock. Mr. Dexter resumed his plea for the prisoner, and completed it at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. having occupied six hours in his pleading.

Mr. Webster rose to commence his closing plea for the Government at 20 minutes before 12,—he continued speaking for one hour and twenty minutes, when an adjournment took place, till half past 2 P. M. when he resumed his plea, and continued it till the adjournment at 7 o'clock, without finishing his remarks upon the evidence in the case.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, when Mr. Webster resumed his address to the Jury, which was concluded about 11 o'clock. The prisoner was then informed that his Counsel had done all for him that it lay with them to do, and that if he had any thing to offer in addition, this was the proper moment: He answered at once, that he had "nothing more to offer."

The Charge of the Court was then given by Judge Putnam, who brought it to a close, and left the case in the hands of the Jury, about half past one o'clock. The Court was then adjourned nominally, to three o'clock, the Judge, at the same time, informing the Jury that the Court would leave them in possession of the Court Room till such time as they should agree, when the Court would be ready to receive their verdict.

Accordingly, large numbers of persons assembled in the vicinity of the Court House, immediately after dinner, in anxious expectation of hearing the verdict which was to determine the life or death of John Francis Knapp. But the hour to which the Court was adjourned passed away, and others followed it, without any indication being given that the Jury had come to a decision.

Crowds came and went, and were succeeded by other crowds, till between five and six o'clock the Jury were seen to issue from the Court House, marshalled and arranged as usual, for the purpose of returning to their lodgings for refreshment.

Many persons kept their stations about Court street, till a late hour in the evening, to which they were induced principally by a recollection of the circumstance that when S. M. Clark was capitally convicted, several years ago, the Jury did not return a verdict till 11 o'clock at night, at which time the Court was called together to receive it. On Thursday evening, however, shortly before 9 o'clock, the Court was opened *pro forma*, and immediately adjourned to 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The multitude, of course, immediately dispersed.

Salem Trial.—The Jury returned into Court yesterday at about 11 o'clock, for instruction from the Court, on certain points of which, on being possessed, they again retired, and returned again at a quarter before 3 o'clock, and stated that they had not agreed, nor was there any prospect of their coming to any agreement, whereupon they were discharged, and a new trial was ordered, which will, probably, commence this day. It was supposed that nine—some say ten of the Jury were in favor of convicting the prisoner (John F. Knapp.) and the rest opposed to conviction, and among the latter was the foreman of the Jury.

The Trial at Salem.—The Supreme Court this (Saturday) morning, proceeded with the trial of John F. Knapp. A jury was impannelled, and the case opened about 11 o'clock.—The same witnesses were examined as on the former trial, and the testimony, as far as it was given was substantially the same. The principal witnesses examined to-day were B. F. White, Mrs. Kimball, Doctors Johnson and Hubbard. Benjamin Leighton, and J. C. R. Palmer. The case was argued by the same Counsel on both sides—and opened this morning by Solicitor General Davis.—*Bost. Eve. Gaz.*

Francis' Trial.—We understand that S. D. Parker occupied the whole of this forenoon in an argument in defence of the prisoner, and Col. Austin closed for the Government this afternoon. Judge Thatcher, in order to relieve the Jury from being kept together to-night and tomorrow, postponed his Charge until Monday morning, when the case will be given to them. —*Bos. Gaz.*

From the N. Orleans Argus, July 21.

Result of the Election.—The returns published on the 19th, shows that an aggregate of 5,116 votes were given to the gubernatorial candidates who were opponents of the present national administration, while only 3,[illegible] were given to those friendly to it,—thus exhibiting a majority of 1,254 votes, of all those polled in the recent election, against the administration. Conceding as much as you will to the personal popularity of the successful candidate and to local politics, this vote is indicative of a change in the public sentiment of a state that gave its electoral vote to the present executive incumbent.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Disturbance at Yale College. We have seen a printed Circular, dated New Haven, August, 1830, purporting to be "explanatory of the recent proceedings of the Sophomore class in Yale College," pp. 15. It is signed by forty-three students, who, it appears, have dismissed themselves from the Institution, because the Faculty did not inflict the same punishment upon them, as upon nine of their class mates, who "were no more guilty than themselves." "Any future return to the Institution," they say, "we have carefully placed beyond the power of any individuals, or indeed of any less number than the whole forty-three."

The origin of the difficulty was a petition of most of them, (July 28th) "requesting permission to explain Conic Sections from the book, and not to demonstrate them from figures, as a *few* preceding classes had done." This petition not being granted or answered by the Faculty, the next step in the process was, to insist upon the privilege of explaining and demonstrating the lesson, and *refusing* to recite except according to the system they had proposed. Here they set themselves in direct opposition to the government of the College; and thus the matter was brought to a crisis. To ascertain the extent of the combination, all the names were put into a box at the hour of recitation, and nine successively drawn out, and the individuals interrogated as to the motives which induced them to decline reciting according to the mode directed by the Faculty. Each of the nine having declared that they were influenced in so doing, by a resolution which had been taken at a previous meeting. The Tutors discontinued the recitation, declaring that they would pursue the investigation no farther, as it was evident the whole class had decided upon opposition to the government of the College. At a subsequent hour one of the professors informed them that they were all suspended until the next morning, but that the nine were reserved for special punishment. When the morning came, the class were summoned individually to sign a paper declaring that they would recite the Conic Sections in the manner prescribed by the Faculty. The "forty three" refused to sign: but upon a reconsideration of the subject, they afterwards addressed a communication to the Faculty, stating their willingness to sign the paper, "provided it did not require a desertion of the support of the nine whose fate was still undetermined, stating also their calm, decided and predominate resolution to obtain the same position to which they were subjected." The amount of this proviso is more distinctly stated in another place, where they say, "We had receded from all our requests, and had stated to the Faculty our readiness to continue our accustomed duties, provided the nine were permitted to do the same." But the Faculty were not disposed to treat on such terms. It was afterwards understood by the forty three, that *three* of those concerned in the rebellion had been dismissed (privately) as being the most active investigators and conductors of the rebellion. On Monday last they remark, "we sent to the Faculty to inquire into the veracity of our information respecting the *final* dismission of the three, stating at the same time if those gentlemen had been dismissed, that we henceforth considered ourselves [illegible]." The Faculty refused to receive their communication; and a Committee which was afterwards sent, they refused an audience. "This," says the "forty three," "absolved us from all censure at least in our own conviction. We now consider ourselves virtually, finally dismissed from College, and will act accordingly."

We have thus given in a few words, the history of this foolish transaction, very nearly according to the representation of the "forty three." Had the statement proceeded from the Faculty, it would probably have presented a different coloring. Young gentlemen in College, and particularly Sophomores, are very apt to carry more sail than ballast, and the consequence is, that they often capsize in a smooth sea, and with only a fair breeze, which, if prudently managed, would have wafted them safely and pleasantly to the desired haven. Had we no other data to go by in the case before us, than the representation of the "forty three," we should say at once they were wholly in the wrong, and that in setting up their authority in opposition to the authority of the College, they evinced both a want of a judgment, and a headstrong, insubordinate disposition which they call independence no doubt, but which, unless they keep a good look-out ahead, will drive them on rocks and quicksands from which there is no return.

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

From our Irish papers, by the Josephine, we learn that distresses among the poor is very general in Ireland. The Tralee Mer. states that potatoes were selling at 2s per peck. The laboring man earns but 8d per day, and his daily allowance is insufficient to provide one meal of dry potatoes for his family. Thousands were out of employment, and typhus fever was setting in. The Enniskillen Reporter says the present state of distress surpasses any thing experienced in fifteen years. The Mayo Constitution remarks—"It is melancholy to behold the hordes of poor who daily creep about out streets. Potatoes are selling by the sack at 4½ and 5d. per stone." The Clare Sentinel says, "the dearness and scarcity of potatoes in the several parts of this extensive county, especially towards the west, have reduced the people to the lowest ebb of human suffering." Not a shilling could be obtained from the tenantry for rents. They were without the means of paying. The Sentinel asks "where will all this end?" A letter from Dublin says: "Oatmeal, which is never thought of as an article of food in the south of Ireland, so long as a potatoe can be had, is now eagerly bought up at 18s the hundred weight."

From the N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Cincinnati Steam Coach.—A description is given, in the Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser, of a Steam Coach constructed in that city, by Messrs. Shields & Son. "This engine, (as that paper informs us,) independent of the boiler, is made so compact that a box 1 ft. long, 1 ft. wide, & 1 ft. deep, would contain it if taken to pieces; and yet, such is its power, that it will overcome a rise of 45 feet in the mile, without any essential variation in velocity. It has travelled at the rate of from 14 to 18 miles an hour, on a circular road, and the same force would propel the same weight 20 miles an hour, and more, on a straight one, there being so much less friction. Another great improvement consists in the mode of applying the power, and another in the construction of the boiler, which is perfectly novel. Add to which, the consumption of fuel does not exceed *one-fourth of a cord a week*, to run from 9 in the morning to 9 in the evening. It appears, in fact, to have been reserved for a citizen of Cincinnati to bring this great improvement in travelling so near perfection, and let it not be said, to the disgrace of our citizens, that he lacks patronage, while exhibitions of beasts, rope dancers, &c. &c. are rewarded with thousands. The exhibition there was to be of short duration, as the most flattering inducements were held out to the proprietors by the Baltimore Rail Road."

The Census, it is reckoned, from the information now obtained, will give Philadelphia about two hundred thousand inhabitants, viz. about ninety thousand within the city bound, and about one hundred and ten thousand without; about 170,000 in the contiguous dwellings, and about 30,000 in the rest of the county. Kensington alone has increased from 7,000 to 18,000 in the last ten years. Two hundred thousand inhabitants will give this district another member of Congress in the ratio of 50,000 for each member. The increase of the inhabitants in Philadelphia within the last ten years will be about 65,000, added to about 136,000. The increase of dwellings, manufactures, and interior commerce, has been fully commensurate with that of population. Market-street explains at all times the causes of this advancement. The trade with all parts of that vast western world which lies so convenient to Philadelphia, is immense and continually growing.—*Phil. Sent.*

The Census of New Haven has been completed. The population is 10,668, which is an increase in ten years of 40¼ per cent. Hartford has a population of 9,817, showing an increase of 39 per cent. New London 4440, increase 33½; Middletown 6876; Litchfield 4444.

King of Greece.—Among the candidates for the rejected crown, the name of Prince Frederick of Prussia, who is now in London, is much mentioned; and it may possibly well suit the policy of England to place him on the throne which Leopold refused, for he, too, is connected with the royal family of England.

Prince Frederick is the son of the present Duchess of Cumberland by her first marriage, and therefore half brother of Prince George of Cumberland, who may, it is said, become the future husband of the Princess Victoria, (the future Queen of England. The Duchess of Cumberland has been thrice married: first, to Prince Frederick Louis, brother of the King of Prussia, of which marriage Prince Frederick now in his thirty-sixth year, is the issue; secondly, to the Prince of Solms, her son by whom is now in London; and thirdly, to the Duke of Cumberland.—*N. Y. American.*

Cheering Prospects.—A respectable gentleman of our acquaintance, of New Orleans, who has taken the tour from that city to Buffalo, through the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, says that the tone of public sentiment is completely changed, and that where, two years since, the cry was all for 'Jackson,' it is now responded on every breeze, "down with Jackson, down with Jackson."—"Give us Henry Clay, for our next President." "Henry Clay is the friend of the Farmer, the friend of the Manufacturer, the friend of the Mechanic, and a friend to the prosperity of the Union." Such, says our friend, is the language made use of and placarded at all the stopping places through which he passed. And is there not a sufficient cause for this change? Is not the passage of the Indian bill; the blow struck at internal improvements by the veto of the President to the Maysville road bill, and the nullification proceedings of Gen. Jackson's friends at the South, and his system of rewards and punishments, a good and sufficient cause for a change of opinion? If not, we do not know that any thing will; and that should even one arise from the dead, the people would yet slumber on, forgetful of the infringements upon their liberties.—*Ballstown Spa Gaz.*

The Elections in Ohio will take place in October next. General Harrison and General M'Arthur were originally announced as candidates for the office of Governor, but Gen. Harrison having declined, it is expected that the Anti-Administration party will concentrate their strength on General M'Arthur. There are two candidates for Congress [illegible] Stanberry, and Mr. J. C. Wright is a candidate for the district lately represented by Mr. Goodenow. The proceedings and address of the Jackson Convention which recently met at Columbus, are treated very unceremoniously by the most respectable Editors of the State.—*Nat. Journal.*

Temperance.—The first annual Report of the New York City Temperance Society, has been lying on our table for some time, and we regret that we had not before found a convenient opportunity to notice it. It is a pamphlet of nearly 80 pages, filled with facts, of a nature highly interesting, because intimately connected with the best interests of society, and the usefulness and happiness of individuals.

The Society have published and circulated, will in the short period since its formation in 1829, addressed to physicians, dealers in ardent spirits, and to the public, 60,000 tracts, &c. on the subject to which they are devoted. The receipts of the year amounted to about $850, and the expenditures to $885; and facts lead us to believe that a vast deal of good has been effected at this surprisingly small expense. The use of ardent spirits at public tables in our hotels and boarding houses, it is stated, has been reduced almost to nothing; and "in steamboats the change has been astonishingly great." At several public festivals no ardent spirit has been used. Among no class has the progress of reformation been "more marked or more benign in its effects than among seamen." The experience of a ship's crew on a Canton voyage has proved the benefits of sailing without drinking spirits; and it is intended, next year, to publish a list of the vessels in which the practice is dispensed with. Ship building is carried on to a considerable extent without it. A Temperance Society on Governor's Island, includes nearly all the U. S. soldiers at that post.

In 1827 above two millions of gallons of distilled spirits were imported into New York; in 1828 nearly three millions; and in 1829 only 1,695,368 gallons. After a statement of the exports in the same year, the Report says—"From this it appears, that the last year the diminution in the quantity of foreign liquors passing through the New York market, for domestic consumption, has been 1,471,718 gallons, being a falling off of more than 53 per cent. Of domestic spirit, it has been about two millions of dollars.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Wool continues to advance. The prices now, we should think, are just about where they were in 1824. One large flock of fine Merino, which last year brought 37½ cents, has been sold this year at 60 cents, the grower realizing at the latter price, about $12,000. American Saxony commands 62½ cents. The lower grades of fleeces are in great demand; grades bring 50 cents. The stock in this market is extremely light.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Mr. Clay recently attended a public dinner at the Yellow Springs, in Ohio, where he delivered an address, as it is stated, to about 1000 persons, and gave the following toast:

"The Union; Any just sacrifice to strengthen and preserve it—no concessions to impotent threats to dissolve it."

At Cincinnati he was received with great attention, and a procession of 300 horsemen and near thirty carriages accompanied him through some of the principal streets. He was waited on by great numbers of citizens until late in the evening.

ORIGINAL STAINED

There seems to be very little doubt entertained that the French will succeed in their enterprise against the Algerines. Whether their object is merely to humble that piratical government and nation, or to subdue and extirpate them, for the purpose of planting a civilised people in their room, we do not know. If the former is the object, it will probably have the effect of forcing the barbarians to abandon their system of piracy, and of conforming themselves to the laws of nations, and the rules and regulations of civilised society. If the latter, it will be an event of great importance to the peace of nations, and the security of commerce, particularly in the Mediterranean. We hope it will prove to be an onset, which may be followed up, and terminate in the final expulsion of the Barbary nations from the coasts of that sea. That they have been suffered to remain there for so many centuries, infesting the trade of other nations, and preying in turn upon all the maritime powers of Europe, can only be accounted for upon the ground of the narrow, selfish jealousies and rivalships of those nations. If the French put an end to their depredations in either of the modes above mentioned, it will redound to the lasting honor of that kingdom and government.

The Mahomedan empire has within a short time received, and is in a fair way to receive, [illegible] lessons in relation to its general system of government, the character of its intercourse with the civilised world, and the mutability of governments and nations. Hitherto it has stood in the attitude of enmity and hostility towards all other nations, disregarding all the laws and regulations which preserve their peace, and govern their intercourse with each other. But Russia has taught the Sultan, that if he means to preserve even a small remnant of his power and authority, he must change his system, and place himself within the pale of civilized nations. And France is adding her weight to the scale, in regard to that part of the empire which is called Algiers. Attacks of this sort upon different portions of the immensely extended dominions of Turkey, will necessarily have the effect of weakening the general power of the Sultan; and must in the end greatly reduce, if not destroy the whole.— Egypt is held by a feeble bond, which will probably be severed the first favorable opportunity; and it it would not be strange if the whole fabric of Mahomedanism should crumble to pieces, either by its own weight, or by the internal weakness of the parts. The authority of the Grand Seignor is now little more than nominal in the provinces; it will probably be less.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

TREATY WITH TURKEY.—The Washington Telegraph says:—"Information has been received at the Department of State, that a treaty between the United States and the Sublime Porte was signed at Constantinople on the 7th of May last, by Mr. Charles Rhind, on the part on the part of the former, and the Reis Effendi, or Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the part of the latter; and that that Treaty secures to the commerce and navigation of the United States, all the advantages enjoyed by the most favored nations, in the ports or dominions of the Turkish Empire, and a free passage for their vessels to and from the Black Sea: that *Firmans* had been obtained, and despatched by Mr. Rhind to Commodore Biddle, the commander of our naval forces in the Mediterranean and Levant, and Mr. Offley, our Consul at Smyrna, authorising them to proceed to Constantinople by land, for the purpose of adding their signatures to the Treaty in question, (these officers being associated with Mr. Rhind in the commission for the conclusion of the same) and that as soon as this formality should be accomplished, the Treaty would be forwarded to this Government.

"Mr. Rhind left the United States in the month of October or November, of the last year, upon this interesting mission."

Notwithstanding the distress of the poor haymakers from Ireland, in consequence of the want of employ, their peculiar humor has not abandoned them. "You've a cowld, Mrs. Lea[illegible] [illegible] work at Acton.—"Indeed, and it is three for you, Mrs. Blaton!"—"And where would ye get that, honey?"—"Sure, and I slept last night in the field, and forgot to shut the gate now!"

An Ecclesiastical Council was held at Fall River, Mass. at the call of the 1st Baptist Church, on Wednesday, 14th July, for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Bradley Miner, from the Hamilton Institution, as Pastor of said church. The examination of the candidate was satisfactory, and it was unanimously voted to proceed with his ordination. The following was the order of the services:

The Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Webb, of the Methodist Church in Fall River; Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. Seth Ewer; Sermon from 2 Tim. ii. 24—"The servant of the Lord must not strive," &c. by Rev. G. B. Perry, of New Bedford; Ordination Prayer by Rev. Job Borden, the late Pastor; Charge by Rev. J. C. Welch, of Warren, R. I.; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. W. Phillips, of Providence, R. I.; Sermon to the Church from Luke x. 41—"He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet, shall receive a prophet's reward," by Rev. J. O. Choules, of Newport, R. I.; Address to the Congregation by Rev. Calvin Philleo, of Pawtucket; Closing Prayer by Rev. Thomas Smith, of the Congregational Church, Fall River; Benediction by the Pastor. The services were solemn and impressive.

Mr. Borden has been the Pastor of this Church for forty years, and has had the pleasure of marking its progress from a low state to a truly flourishing condition. This venerable man seems to have his heart's desire gratified in living to welcome his successor in the care of the Church.

The population of the town is about 4000.— The Baptists worship in a new and commodious house, which will contain 6 or 700 persons. The church is happily united, and Mr. Miner enters upon his discharge of the Ministry under very favorable circumstances. May the great Head of the Church bless his labors.

Christian Watchman.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Died, on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, at the City Hotel, after an illness of eight days, Samuel Keep, Esq. of Washington, D. C. a native of Boston, and formerly Agent of the United States at Pensacola, in the 26th year of his age. The unfortunate subject of this notice was married on the 1st instant to an interesting young lady of Washington, which place he left the next day, with his wife and her two sisters, to visit his parents in Boston. Intending to leave Baltimore on the morning of the 3d for Philadelphia, Mr. Keep rose about 3 o'clock to observe the state of the weather, and to make the necessary arrangements. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, before persons who usually attend the bar were up he called on the porter for a glass of cider. By one of those unaccountable oversights, which, in the best regulated establishments, may sometimes occur, a bottle of *corrosive sublimate* had been left in the bar, which the porter by mistake drew for cider. A small portion of it was drunk by Mr. Keep, and produced immediate vomiting. As soon as the poisonous nature of the draught was discovered, two eminent physicians were called in. Their attentions were unremitting during the whole course of his sickness, and the family of Mr. Barnum could not have been more assiduous than they were in every possible effort to avert the fatal result of the accident which they so deeply deplored. The strongest hopes were entertained of the recovery of Mr. Keep until Monday last, when symptoms of mortification appeared, which terminated in his death.

WEST INDIA TRADE.—We copy the following from the St. Andrews, N. B. Herald, of the 28th ult:—

"Private letters have been received here from a gentleman *holding an official station under the British Government in the United States*, stating that the writer had received positive information that the West India Trade question was now settled, and that the ports will not be opened to the Americans.—*Salem Register.*

Allotment of the Judges of Superior Court, 1830 and 1831.

Summer Sessions.

Hosmer, Hartford and New Haven.
Peters, Middlesex and Tolland.
Daggett, New London and Fairfield.
Williams, Windham.
Bissell, Litchfield.

Winter Sessions.

Hosmer, Fairfield.
Peters, Hartford.
Daggett, Middlesex and Windham.
Williams, Litchfield and Tolland.
Bissell, New Haven and New London.

The Columbian (D. C) Gazette states, that Amos Kendall, the 4th Auditor of the Treasury, is about to proceed on a tour to inspect the Navy Yards. What next? The man does not know a transom from a rib among the timbers, nor a hauser from a pendant among the rigging —inspect the Navy Yards indeed!—*U. S. Gaz.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, AUGUST 18, 1830.

INDIANS.—"We wish to remain on the lands of our fathers. We have a perfect and original right to claim this without interruption or molestation. The treaties entitle us and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance of treaties, guaranty our residence and our privileges, and secure us against intruders. Our only request is, that these treaties may be fulfilled, and these laws executed."—*Extract from the Cherokees' Appeal.*

The address of the Committee and Council of the Cherokee Nation, in General Council convened, to the people of the United States, will be found on another page of this paper. It is a most peculiar and interesting document, drawn up with great ability and urging their just claims with great conclusiveness, eloquence and moderation. It is idle to call such men savages; it only adds groundless insult to the manifold injuries which are inflicting upon them. They use the language of a people who have been grossly wronged by those who have received much at their hands, and who, in possession of the power to oppress, are forgetful of the rights of others and their own obligations. The address is more like those able, emphatic, but calm and moderate appeals which were at the time of our own revolution addressed by the higher assemblies in our land to the king and parliament and to our British brethren.— There is something more of sadness in this address than pervaded those immortal productions. They have not the power of resistance;—they are the feeble remnant of a once powerful race. Their claim is upon the honor and justice and magnanimity of a nation which has the power to crush them to atoms; and they may well fear, from recent indications, that our national honor and plighted faith are but lightly esteemed. Every American should read this appeal, and should blush as he reads it at the perfidy of his government.

"*Our Union*:—Any just sacrifice to strengthen and preserve it: no concession to impotent threats to dissolve it."—*Mr. Clay's toast.*

We have never apprehended any serious danger to the country, or the constitution, or our Union, from the nullification doctrines of South Carolina; but we were not, by any means, prepared to find those factious and absurd notions so soon brought into disrepute, and disavowed by many who at first supported them. So far from any evil having arisen to the country, or shock to the union, from the discussion of this question, the full and thorough [illegible] [illegible] value of the union,' have done more to give stability to it, and settle forever the just construction of the constitution, and to mark with distinctness the true boundaries between the powers of the State and General Governments, than ever has been done by any former discussions. Before this discussion, men approached the subject with a kind of feverish anxiety, as one involved in difficulties, as a fearful question which it was dangerous to tamper with, as there was no knowing to what result you might arrive. The discussion in Congress last winter, and in various forms and places since, have removed the mist which hung about this question, and fixed upon the public mind, almost universally, sound and distinct notions on the subject. It is extremely fortunate for the country, that the defence of the correct and constitutional side of the question, found so able an advocate as Mr. Webster. His speech was undoubtedly, taking it all in all, the best argument ever delivered on that great question, and coming, as it did, so opportunely—read by every body and intelligible to the most moderate capacity—it overthrew the sophistries of his ingenious opponent, and settled the question forever. It would have been dreadful to have so momentous a question made the ground of party warfare, or the strange doctrines of Mr. Hayne generally adopted in any one section of the country.

We allude to the part which Mr. Webster took in this matter the more frequently, because we consider it immensely important. If, with the talent and ingenuity opposed to the correct construction of the constitution, it had been feebly sustained or been managed by a feeble and inefficient advocate, it is difficult to compute the extent of the injury which probably would have arisen.

The following is from the Richmond Enquirer, and contains sentiments which are re-echoed by the papers in Georgia, North Carolina, and indeed throughout the whole southern country, not excepting South Carolina herself:—

"Whatever conclusions any of 'the appearances' may have justified, we beg leave to assure them that 'the danger is over.' We do not speak idly or unadvisedly upon a subject of this sort, we have information upon which we can most confidently rely, that no statute or edict of *Nullification* will be passed in South Carolina—but that she will continue with Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and the other Anti-Tariff States, and protest against that measure, as both inexpedient and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution—that there will be 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, against all such encroachments of the Federal Government. No change of means can change the principles of the South. We still go against this 'bill of abominations' so abhorrent to this new country, her limited constitution and this enlightened age."

A late writer on the human understanding, has observed, that it must be obvious to every one, who has attended to the operations of his *mind*, that the *eye* affects the mind. The Prophet Jeremiah made the same remark, and no one who has attended the Lectures of Mr. Evans, can, for a moment, doubt as to the truth of the fact. We view on a chart the mountain Chimborazo, notice its height, and compare it with other mountains on the scale, and recollect much more concerning it than we should by reading Barron Van Humbolt, and with much less trouble, than the Barron had in climbing to its apex, over eternal snow. Mr. Evan's Lecture on the [illegible] of a God, and of matter, taking in his chronological course the Mosaic account of the creation, he brings us down in the course of an evening, very pleasantly, to the period of our Washington. We think it may be justly said, that his Lectures combine, in a very high degree, instruction with amusement, and that an evening in attending them, is far more profitably spent, both for the young and the middle aged, than it could be at the representation of Shakspeare's best plays. In short, we may almost say, that we see a world in a nut shell.—*Com.*

Mr. Clay and Internal Improvements.—The Mechanics and other citizens of Columbus, in Ohio, recently gave a dinner to Mr. Clay, who was at that place attending to his professional duties. The following are extracts from some minutes of his speech at that dinner, taken by a gentleman present. We are always glad to meet with any of the productions of this highly gifted man, and particularly admire the patriotic sentiments, which pervade this address. He is plain and open, and frank in the avowal of his sentiments—differing in that respect materially from the shuffling, shifting, two-sided course taken by President Jackson. He declares himself the friend of Internal Improvements, and does not endeavor, by any process of hair-splitting, to fritter it down to that naked, meagre and inconsistent system, which it seems the design of Gen. Jackson to substitute for that system sanctioned by the practice of many years.

The views of Mr. Clay on the Tariff and on the absurd doctrines of South Carolina, nullification, &c. are only such as were to be anticipated from HENRY CLAY. It is idle for the administration papers to contend that Mr. Clay is not fast gaining ground in the Western and Middle States. It is plain that they look to him as affording, by his election, the only salvation to the great doctrines of the American System. They admire, most justly, his noble and manly character, and his unquestioned talents, and his unvarying principles. We do not suppose that any body seriously entertains a doubt of his success in this State—if any do so, they must labor under a strange delusion.

But to return to the address. Alluding to the nature of the assembly, he remarks,—

"From no source could such a compliment, tendered to him, be more acceptable. To the mechanic and other arts, we are indebted for all the comforts and elegances of human life. Without them fields could not be cleared or tilled, cities built, or oceans navigated. The degree of their success and prosperity, always indicated the happiness, power, and glory of nations. Mr. C. drew illustrations of this remark, from the condition of nations in ancient and modern times.

Considerations like these, had, at an early period of his public career, induced him to espouse the cause of protecting native industry. He traced the progress, and demonstrated the success of the system. If preserved and continued, he did not doubt that it would ultimately realise every hope and promise of its founders.

Connected with this system, he considered internal improvements. It had been indeed proclaimed, from high authority, that there existed no relation between them. If it were meant to assert merely the incorrectness of the imputation, that one system was fraudulently upheld in order to sustain the other, he agreed to the truth of the assertion. In no other sense, however, could it, he conceived, be correctly alleged that there was no connection between the two. They are intimately, and he hoped indissolubly united. While in Washington, the statement is put forth that the one system has no dependence upon, or relation to the other, an opinion directly the reverse is asserted at Charleston. There it is maintained by a Senator of the United States, high in the confidence of the present administration, and exerting a powerful influence in the control of its measures, that the Tariff and Internal Improvements are united; and exulting in the overthrow of Internal Improvements, produced by the vote applied to the Maysville Turnpike, that Senator predicts that the policy of protection will not long survive their death. Mr. C. hoped that his prediction will be as far from being fulfilled, as his recent Waterloo defeat, in the Senate of the Union will be memorable, when he attempted to subvert the fundamental principle of all Republics, that the majority ought to govern, and to substitute in its place the right of a minority, no larger than a single State, to nullify the deliberate legislative acts of the whole.

The object of the one system of policy, is to produce; of the other to distribute. And of what avail will it be that the barns of the farmers are overflowing, and the shops and warehouses of the mechanic and manufacturer filled with [illegible] [illegible] among the consumers? On the other hand, of what avail would roads and canals be, if we had not products to transport? [illegible]

The opponents of those systems of national policy have promulgated their plan of warfare. It is to attack in detail—to separate and destroy in succession. To overthrow Internal Improvements to-day; and then they boast the Tariff will not long survive their death. Upon the Tariff they made a beginning at the last session. They reduced the duty on salt and molasses, and restored the drawback on spirits distilled from molasses. They have thus materially affected some of the few items in which the West had any direct interest.

Another important feature in their scheme of hostilities, is to attack and destroy, if possible, all those who are alleged or supposed to have had weight in laying the foundations of the American System. Hence, he had been pursued, persecuted and proscribed, with a bitterness unexampled in the annals of Christian communities. They are very much mistaken, who suppose that the calumnies which have been directed against him, and which have been continued with unabated fury, even after his retirement into private life, proceed from the election of Mr. Adams. They are very much mistaken who suppose that his opponents believe that he deviated from his duty, and violated the wishes of his constituents in bestowing his suffrage upon that illustrious man. What! can they be sincere in such a charge, when those very constituents, in the fall of 1828, upon the question between him and the present President being directly put to them, gave exactly the same vote for Mr. Adams which they alone had empowered Mr. C. to give in Feb. 1825? No! No! It was not his participation in the election or administration of Mr. Adams, that whetted the instruments of attack upon him; it was because he entertained certain opinions as to the policy which it became this country to pursue.

His opponents did him, even in the motive of their violent assaults upon him, unintentionally too much honor. The existence and the preservation of the American System, did not depend upon so frail a circumstance as his life. It sprung from a much higher, more important and more durable cause. It arose out of the wants and necessities of the nation—and long, long after the short remnant of his days are spent, it will be borne and upheld upon the shoulders of a nation.

Why, if he has not correctly described the real cause of the continued attacks upon him, have they still been persevered in? He is now a private man, the humblest among the humble. He has no army, no navy, no power, no patronage, no subsidised press, no official corps to offer its homage. He has nothing but the unbought affections of his countrymen. His opponents possess all the honors and the offices, and emoluments of Government. Are all these unavailing, 'whilst Mordecai the Jew stands at the King's gate.'"

We give the following extract of a letter from one of General Jackson's old and firm supporters, of his election to the Presidency, under a strong impression that *all* the General's friends in Connecticut, except that portion which the Extraordinary Embassador to the Ultima Thule, and Roanoke [illegible], and speech maker at the aristocratic dinner parties at London and Liverpool—perpetual opposer of nearly all administrations of our government, &c. &c.—who never wanted office, but accepts greedily the first that a Mastiff cabinet consents to give him—has emphatically described as subsisting on treasury pap. The extract is in the following words:—

"I did once suppose that his [General Jackson's] intellectual qualities were of a high, if not of the first order. I have reason not to believe, he has lost his energy of mind, and singleness of judgment, which at one time made him one of the prodigies of the age. I may, however, explain my attitude. It is a short term, and easily read. With a different cabinet for his advisers, Gen. Jackson would have been one of the most popular Presidents we have ever had. [Very doubtful.] But with the present cabinet for his advisers, supposing him capable of being under their influence, even Gen. Washington would have failed. As matters have turned, I think there are prognostics of a new system of politics in the United States, which will come like a whirlwind upon the Swiss friends of Gen. Jackson, and Nationals the whole of them, "*Some go yet.*"

[Washington would have started with Statesmen for his advisers, and would have made an effort to have found honest men. He might possibly have been cheated—at any rate, he would not have made the fruitless attempt of mixing oil with water.—ED. COUR.]

SALEM TRIALS.—It will be seen that the first trial of John Francis Knapp, as a principal murderer of Mr. White, was concluded on Thursday last, and the case committed to the jury at 10 o'clock on that day. The Jury could not agree on a verdict, and were discharged on Friday evening. The court have empannelled a new Jury and are proceeding rapidly with a second trial of Knapp. We design next week to present our readers with an abstract of the testimony and of the arguments of the counsel in the first trial.

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR:—It is possible that I may incur the imputation of presumption, if through your columns I occasionally point out some of the prominent corruptions of our age and country. But as these have an immediate and important bearing upon the interests of society, both the exigences of the times, and the good of mankind, demand the exposition. Let the subjoined general remarks, however, be understood not as advocating an union of church and state or the least infringement upon the right of conscience. Far from it. Reason is the highest prerogative of man, and I would ever reverence its dictates, and bow before its supremacy. My present object is merely to trace the doctrine of atheism to its legitimate effect upon the *temporal prosperity* of man. A doctrine which has taken deep root in the public mind, and whose influence is manifested in modified forms, throughout every grade of the community. From the very nature of this belief, it is demonstrable that it is productive of no single benefit to mankind; on the contrary, that it strikes at the basis of social order, and tends to the subversion of human happiness. The constitution of all civilized governments is closely identified with the principles and spirit of religion. Hence it embodies a civil code, comprehending a system of rewards and punishments, and a legal provision for acts of beneficence.— Taken entire, it is a voluntary compact, established by common consent, for the common benefit, upon the belief of the divine revelation; and professing to be regulated by its precepts, and to advance its interests. Eradicate this belief and you confuse the elements of society. You take away from the ruler, the incentive to righteous enactment, and from the subject, the motive to obedience, and raise up the empire of selfishness, lawlessness and passion. The effective agency of the civil law, and the consequent harmonious impulse given to the social body, is mainly founded on the belief of future accountability. It may be said that natural sympathy would consolidate its interests.—Why then was its power not operative in the infancy of society? Why has it not modified the asperities of the present barbarous nations around us? Why has it not rescued the infant from the waves, the widow from the flames, and the victim from the idol? Why has it not quenched the death fires of our forests, torn the scalping knife from the savage, and modified these lawless customs into a well balanced body politic? As in individual character, atheism and infidelity engender immorality, so history attests the fact, that those bodies of community in which a rigid morality prevailed, have been uniformly prosperous, while infidelity and its consequent irreligion, has ever been the curse of nations.— It was these which laid waste the fair fields of France and made it a reservoir of blood. It was the absence of national virtue which overthrew the magnificence of Greece; and imperial Rome, whose [illegible] threatened destruction from every side upon its foes, and whose eagle pinions overshadowed half the civilized world, was through this compelled to bow to the barbarian. Let the atheist then prove that man was formed by the hand of chance, that secret guilt is unknown, that virtue has no reward, and crime no retribution, in a word, reject the truths of the Bible, and you remove the main incentive to virtue, and restraint to vice. You blot out that central light round which revolve the highest hopes, affections, and destinies of man; paralize the powers of conscience, and chain down the soul and body to the pollution and wretchedness of earth; shroud the immortal spirit in uncertainty and gloom, and throw around the future the blackness of darkness. Could happiness exist in the thought that man is unregarded by a superintending providence—that he is on a level with the mass of existence around him—that corruption and worms are his only heritage, and the sepulchre is his everlasting prison-house? Oh no! It is from a contrary belief that he receives his most solid joys, his strongest consolation. And it is the moral power derived from this belief, which, stronger than legal restraint, operates in secret upon the principles of men, regulates their conduct and provides for the benefit of civil society. But waving the consideration of the existence of the Bible—of its adaptation to the situation of man, and the immense weight of talent and learning which has aided its support, enough is evinced to attest its validity. I read sufficient in the distinctive characters of its adherents and opposers, in the record of the past, in the concurrence of public sentiment, in the analogy of nature in the constitution of the human mind, & in the lofty aspirations & unbounded capacity of man, to convince me of its truth, of its powerful, all pervading efficacy. No institution of the world has been the cause of so important political revolutions, and none has been subjected to so uniform and bitter persecution as the Christian church. The efforts of bigotry, prejudice, and fanaticism, have been opposed to every stage of her progression. Yet she rises in celestial splendor from this darkness which surrounded her, perfect in design, beautiful in proportion, a landmark and refuge to the bewildered wanderer, a star amid a universe of night. She contains an inherent heaven-born element, by which she has surmounted every obstacle, and triumphed over the discretion of her foes. The terrific storm has indeed blackened and burst over her; and the thunders have rolled and the lightnings have streamed upon her, and the waves have dashed against her base. Yet these have only proved her strength, and purified her from pollution. *She must exist forever*, for her foundation is laid broad, and deep, and it is established upon the eternal principles of truth and justice, and it is imbedded in the very *elements* of human dignity and human happiness. Reason and observation must convince every one that her strength and influence must continually increase; that the whole energies of the world will be eventually arrayed within her courts, and that the last light of heaven will fade away upon her summit.

PHILANTHROPOS.

A new paper, edited by Mr. Charles W. Denison and printed by Mr. Edmund B. Kellogg, made its appearance at Stonington on Wednesday last, under the title of the "Stonington Phenix." The literary and mechanical appearance of the number before us is very good, and, judging from the leading editorial article, the Phenix bids fair, we think, to be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of sound morals and correct principles.

The U. S. ship St. Louis, Capt. Sloat, sail Mazatlan about the latter end of April, for Callao, with $300,000 in specie and bullion.

ITEMS.

Seventy British emigrants, who lately arrived at New York, almost immediately re-embarked on a return home alarmed at the heat of the weather with the consequent dull appearance of business. There have arrived at New York as many as a thousand foreigners in one week.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—At a city meeting, held in Boston, on Monday, (9th inst.) a ballot was taken on the question of adopting the resolutions, for applying to the Legislature for authority to the city to subscribe a million of dollars in a Western Rail Road, and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—Yeas 1966— Nays 592.

DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—The Ambassador of Russia in Persia, having been assassinated, the Emperor Nicholas demanded a signal reparation. The Schah, in compliance banished the High Priest, and ordered the noses, ears, and tongues of 1500 men to be cut off, after they had undergone the bastinade.

AMERICAN SILK.—A gentleman from Mansfield, Ct. informs us, (says the New England Farmer) that it is computed that at least four tons of raw silk have been raised in Connecticut this season; and that the silk raised in Mansfield and the adjoining towns this year, has amounted to $34,000—all of which has found a ready sale.

King William IV. the new British sovereign, 2 days after his accession to the throne, issued a proclamation for the suppression of vice and immorality, for the due observance of the Sabbath, and public worship, and for the suppression and prevention of gambling, intemperance, blasphemy, profaneness, &c. and commanding all civil officers to see the laws strictly and faithfully executed.

TURNIPS.—The N. E. Farmer recommends sowing strong wood ashes over the ground about the time they are springing up. "This will cause the young plants to grow sooner out of the way of insects, produce a large crop, and cause the crop to be sweet and palatable."

A young man named John Fisher, a native of New Jersey, but a resident of Albany for many years, has been arraigned at Albany on a charge of robbing the mail in June last. Fisher plead guilty.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of Friday says—"Judge Conkling yesterday sentenced John Fisher, the man who some time since robbed the northern and the western mails in the vicinity of this city, to ten years imprisonment in the state's prison—five years for each offence."

We learn from William Vance, Esq. (says the Portland Courier) who left Eastport for this port on Sunday last, that on the preceding day news arrived there from St. Andrews and St. John, on such authority as to obtain entire credit, that the British West India ports were to be opened to the United States in September, under certain limitations and restrictions. The fact is said to have been communicated by Judge Chipman, Provincial Agent in Europe, to Mr. Johnson, merchant at St. John. The same news was received by a commercial house at St. Andrews from a respectable commercial house in London. It is added that Judge Chipman stated in his letter that he had been assured by the British Minister that the interest of the British northern and eastern Provinces would be duly protected. The character of the restrictions, which are to continue on the trade, is not given; but that the ports are to be opened in some shape we think there is but little doubt.

ALGIERS.—The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Friday says: "We learn from Capt. Gardner, of the ship Leonidas, that a Moorish vessel arrived at Gibraltar on the 4th of July, from Oran, bringing intelligence that the French had taken Algiers the latter part of June. Also, that a recent eruption of Mount Ætna had taken place, by which several villages had been destroyed."

KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.—The elections of members of the State Legislature, have just taken place in Kentucky, and some partial scattering returns have been received, but not sufficient to enable us to judge of the result. In some counties the contest has been very warm and close, between the friends of Mr. Clay and the present administration respectively, while in others the elections have turned altogether upon local questions.

INDIANA.—The elections in Indiana for State officers and the State Legislature have taken place this month.

MISSISSIPPI.—There are six candidates for Congress in Mississippi, among whom the name of the present member, General Hinds, does not appear. The candidates [illegible] William L. Sharkey, Richard W. Webber, James C. Wilkins, Franklin E. Plummer, David Dickson, John H. Norton. The election in this state has also taken place, and the result will be had in a few weeks. A United States Senator must be elected by the new Legislature in the room of Mr. Adams, deceased.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Two men were killed in the western part of the city of Boston, on Friday last.— They were employed with a large number of other laborers, in removing earth from the levelling of the streets in the neighborhood of May street. The bank suddenly fell in, and these men were buried in the falling earth.— They were immediately dug out, but one of them was found dead, and the other survived but about ten minutes. Their bodies were much bruised.

According to the Savannah Georgian of the 5th inst. Governor Gilmer returned information, from a gentleman from the upper country, that not less than four thousand trespassing gold diggers have returned to the Cherokee country.

Married,

In New York, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Cyrus Mason, Mr GUILFORD D. YOUNG, formerly of this town, to Miss LAURA P. GRAHAM, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Graham, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, yesterday morning, a child of Mr. John S. Johnson.

At Lyme, Mrs. PARNEL BECKWITH, aged 79; wife of Mr. Abner Beckwith.

In Canaan, N. Y. on the 7th inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL WILLIAMS, aged 69; wife of Mr. Moses Williams, formerly of Preston.

NORWICH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 8th September.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

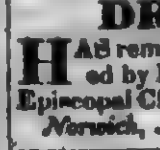
Aug. 18. 3wis21

DR. HOOKER

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. Nathan Tisdale, opposite the Episcopal Church.

Norwich, Aug. 17. 3w21

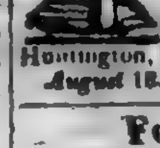
For New-York.



The sloop Splendid, M. Williams Master, will sail on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

August 18. 21

For New-York.



Sloop Jupiter, Benj. Rogers, will sail on Tuesday, 31st August, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

Aug. 18 2w21

SOLE LEATHER.

500 sides Sole Leather, for sale cheap for cash by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Aug. 18. 21

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a very rich assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c.

Also, *Bead Bags*,—a new and splendid article.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Muskets, Epaulets, Plumes, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and for sale very cheap.

N.B.—Companies can be supplied on most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

R. W. ROATH.

Aug. 17. 3w21

VALUABLE BOOKS,

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, AT THE PUBLISHERS' LOWEST PRICES, AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Scott's Family Bible, a new and superior edition, in calf and sheep binding.

Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Bible— 6 vols. royal octavo,

Memoirs of Dr Payson, a new edition,

Gaston's Collections,

Quarto Bibles, in Morocco, calf and plain bindings,

A great variety of Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in plain and elegant bindings.

Aug. 18. 21

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A LIKELY young Horse. Also, an elegant Gig and Harness, nearly new. Enquire of

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Aug 17. 3w21

FLAX-SEED.

WANTED, one or two thousand bushels Flaxseed, by

FITCH & SMITH.

Aug. 17. 21

LEATHER.

JUST received a new supply of Leather, Shoe Findings, and Neats Foot Oil.

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for hides and sheep skins.

Aug. 17. 21

NEW FLOUR.

14 bbls. flour, from new wheat, a first rate article—just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Aug. 17. 3w21

FLAX SEED.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Flax Seed.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Aug. 18. 21

MESS PORK, &c.

4 bbls. Mess Pork, first quality,
Dried Beef,
4 hhds. N. O. Molasses,
Bush Scythes,

For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

Aug. 18. 18

BLANK BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A large assortment of very superior Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Albums, &c. Writing and Wrapping Paper at wholesale and retail.

Aug. 18. 21

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

DOCT. DYER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has located himself at Congdon's Hotel, Norwich Falls, where he will be happy to attend to all calls relating to his profession.

Aug. 17. 3w21

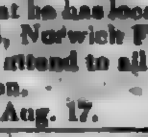
NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a buck Deer, with a leather strap round his neck, and a small sleigh bell attached thereto. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DYER RUSHNELL.

Lisbon, Aug 27. 3w21

FOR SALE.



A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. 6w21

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Montville, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a town and state tax on levy 1829, and will attend to receive the same, at the house of James Turner, on Thursday the 2d day of Sept. next, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12; at Josiah Raymond's, same day, from 1 o'clock till 4 P. M.; at the house of Jared Turner, on Friday the 3d day of Sept. from 9 A. M. till 12; at Erastus Baker's, same day, from 2 till 5 P. M.; at the house of Roswell Downing's, on Saturday the 4th of Sept. next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12, and at Caleb Baker's, same day, from 2 o'clock till 5 P. M.— Those that neglect this notice, must remember that collectors have pay for travel.

JOHN G. FITCH, Collector.

Montville, Aug. 16, 1830. 3w21

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of Aug. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. *Jonathan Webb*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Mr. Ebenezer M. Webb, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w21) Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 pages for a dollar.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1ytl1

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

THE PROSPECT.

Behold the sun, which gilds you heav'n—
How beauteous it appears!
And must it shine to light a world
Of warfare and of tears?
Shall human passion ever sway
This glorious world of God,
And beauty, wisdom, happiness,
Sleep with the trampled sod?
Shall peace ne'er lift her banner up?
Shall Truth and Reason cry,
And man oppress them down with worse
Than ancient tyranny?
Shall all the lessons Time hath taught,
Be so long taught in vain—
And earth be steeped in human tears,
And green with human pain?
See you dark Afric lift his brow
Against the burning sun,
And plead with God to take his life,
Ere yet the day be done!
Behold the female, falling faint
With ceaseless stripes and toil,
And breathing out her burthened life
On Freedom's blood-drenched soil!
See Slav'ry raise her iron hand
To cause a sea of tears,
To which her ills in ancient time
A slender rill appears!
And are the red ones flying far
Before his christian foe!
Whose ceaseless vengeance overwhelm
His fathers land with woe;
They've seized the realm, they've drawn the sword,
They've shed the red man's blood;
They've poured the tears of Afric' sons
In one dark, deadly flood;
They've placed their foot on human hearts!
The cup of wrath is red,
And darkly dashing down will come
On ev'ry guilty head!!
Will He who sees the sparrow fall,
Who hears the orphan cry,
Stand still and look with pleasure on,
While souls by thousands die?
Souls that are reading Heav'n with groans,
And cries, and ceaseless tears,
And bleeding fast beneath the stripes
And gathered ills of years?
Is this a time for triumph's shout,
Or passions rankling spite,
When woes are gathering o'er the land,
Darker than Egypt's night?
Is this a time to call the shades
Of ancient party up,
When a bright angel stands alone,
With his hand upon the cup,
Ready to reach his mantling brim
To those who've caused the pain
Of million hearts, and given the dregs
For their parched lips to drain?
Should not knees be bent, and hearts be join'd
And men unite to pray,
That the gath'ring ills o'er this lovely land
May speedily pass away?
Let all who duty and truth regard,
Unite with an honest aim,
That Virtue be nought but a meteor light,
And Freedom an empty name. L.

MEDLEY.

Comet of 1832.—To the editor of the Virginia Herald—Sir, an exposition of the nature and effects of the great and extraordinary Comet of 1832, from some of your learned astronomical correspondents, is earnestly desired by the writer of this note—who has ascertained, from an authentic source, that one of those immense globes of *fire* will pass on its return from the sun, within 13,000 leagues from the earth, and display, (being 3000 miles nearer to us than the moon,) consequently a diameter greater than any which has ever appeared before.

Should this awful visiter of light and fire approach as within the distance calculated, the light of the sun and moon would not be visible, and the heat could hardly be endured on the earth during its continuance. As the object of the writer is only to be better informed, he hopes the subject will meet a share of your attention. His name is with the Postmaster at this place.

We found the foregoing in Poulson's Advertiser of this morning. As it should circulate extensively in its present form it will spread much alarm.

Our knowledge of the nature of comets is very imperfect, but from all the observations that have been made, there is reason to believe that they are bodies which possess very little density. One of them passed, a number of years ago, among the sattelites of Jupiter without, *in the smallest degree*, deranging their motions.—The approach of a comet to the earth, may, therefore, be regarded without alarm.

We know not if the calculation of the Virginia writer of the nearness to which this comet will approach, is correct or not: but his assertion that its close approach will raise the temperature of our atmosphere in a degree which will be unendurable, is altogether a *hypothesis*.—Comets possess *light*, that they possess *heat* also, is mere matter of inference. It is the conjecture of Herschel, that the comet itself is a cold body.—Phil. Gaz.

Troubles of drinking.—He who persists in using strong drink, must now breast the current of public opinion. Even to replenish, from time to time, his stores, is no easy task. To go openly to the retailers, for the purpose, is to expose himself to the mortification of meeting the eye of some respectable friend of abstinence.—To go privately, is to be busted continually with the fear of being discovered. Still more difficult is it to find a time and place to drink. To do it publicly is to be reckoned among the intemperate. To do it at home, is to incur the constant fear, lest some visitor should perceive the alcoholic odour of the breath. Worse than all this, the man finds, that so long as he refuses to practice total abstinence the whole clan of drunkards around him triumphantly appeal to his example; seem to feel and treat him as if he were a brother engaged in a common cause with them; and lean on him as a support against the reproaches of conscience and the contempt of the world. Now he detests drunkards, and it is most mortifying to be thus dragged into their communion—to be selected by them as a leader and protector; and thus to find, among the temperate and respectable, a half expressed suspicion, that he may not, in fact, be so far removed from these drunkards as he supposes.

Hitchcock's Prize Essay.

Advice for Married Ladies.—The following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the men in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands:—The first is, to be good yourself.—To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose on his understanding, nor give him uneasiness; but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands, at best, are only men, subject like yourselves to error and frailty. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourselves happiness without alloy. Should you discover any thing in his humor or behaviour not altogether what you expected or wished, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his, by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of life—a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed—but instead of murmurings and reflections, divide the sorrows between you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both. It is the innate office of the softer sex to soothe the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful all day, and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much sooner deny yourself the trifle of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to foresee the end of. Be assured a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than in her husband's esteem and love, which it is to her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own. Enjoy with him satisfaction, share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Blushing.—What a mysterious thing is a blush! that a single word, a look, or a thought, should send that inimitable carnation over the cheek, like the soft tints of a summer sunset! Strange, too, that it is only the *face*, the human face, that is capable of blushing! The hand or the foot does not turn red with modesty or shame, any more than the glove or the sock which covers it. It is the face that is the heavens of the soul!—There, may be traced the intellectual phenomena, with a confidence amounting to moral certainty. A single blush should put the infidel to shame, and prove to him the absurdity of his blind doctrine of chance.—N. Y. Constellation.

Right.—The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser says—"We must be permitted to conduct our own business. Our correspondent does not seem to be aware, that any editor who should struggle to please every body, every day, would find himself in the lunatic asylum in a week."

A habit of serenity or self-possession, is the foundation of all heartfelt happiness; and they can enjoy nothing to purpose, at least not for any continuance, who cannot enjoy their own thoughts. The gratifications of such as are forever flying from themselves, and hunting along in the chase of external objects, that they may shun the cognizance of reason, and verdict of conscience, are not felicity, but hurry, extravagance, distraction. The first moment of leisure detects the imposture; and the injured mind, when permitted to speak out, loudly declares that nothing can give her satisfaction, but what she can review with complacence, as dictated by her best sentiments or not repugnant to them.—Fordyce.

FRUIT.

20 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
2 do. Citron,
10 drums Figs, very fresh,
3 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
300 lbs. Almonds,
200 lbs. Filberts,
500 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
200 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
14 bushels Pea Nuts,
2 bbls. Soda Crackers; 3 do. Butter do.
5 bbls. Pilot Bread—for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

WINES.

1 cask Old Madeira Wine,
1 " Port do.
1 " Sicily Madeira do.
1 " Colmanar do.
1 cask Malaga do.; 1 pipe Lisbon do.
All warranted very superior—for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime,
10 casks Dexter do. very fresh.
For sale by E. A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

LOAF SUGAR.

5 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar, refined without the use of blood—just received and for sale much lower than usual by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Aug. 11. 20

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
Aug. 11. 20

MACKEREL.

40 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, in prime order—just received and for sale lower than usual by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Aug. 11. 20

WANTED,

FLAX SEED and OATS, in large or small quantities. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

TO MANUFACTURERS.

20 casks very pure sperm oil,
10 do. refined whale do.
10 bbls. starch, 50,000 teazles,
For sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
July 29. 3w19

SHELL COMBS.

THIS day received, and for sale by the subscriber, large and small size Tortoise Shell Combs; also India carved Combs.
EDWARD COIT.
Aug. 3d. 3w19

TURNIP SEED.

40 lbs. Dedham Turnip Seed,
for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Aug. 4. 19

LIME.

50 casks Thomastown Lime, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
Aug. 4. 19

CORN.

300 bush. Yellow Corn, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.
Aug. 4. 19

SIZING.

THE subscriber will pay cash for Sizing, if delivered immediately.
R. HUBBARD.
Aug. 3. 3w19

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED
LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

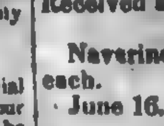
DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

LEATHER.

300 sides, leather, just received; and every description of leather kept constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail, by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
June 23. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
June 28. 14

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.
Naverino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.
June 16. 12

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk. light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 6w16

NOTICE.

A WOOL SPINNER is wanted immediately by
EBENEZER ALLEN.
Lisbon, July 27. 18

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desseuna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

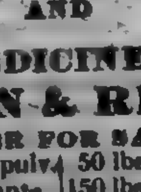
The above articles are just received and for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 27. 18

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong, } TEAS.	White Lead ground in oil,
Loaf Sugar,	White Lead dry,
Lump "	Verdigris,
White and brown Havana "	Paris White, English and American,
New Orleans "	Spanish White,
Porto Rico "	Venetian Red,
Molasses,	Spanish Brown,
Figs,	Spruce Yellow,
Raisins,	Stone " Eng.
Rice,	Chrome "
Almonds,	Chrome Green,
Pepper,	Terre Desseune,
Pimento,	Patent Yellow,
Cloves,	Rose Pink,
Nutmegs,	Linseed Oil,
Cassia,	Copal Varnish,
Ginger,	Shellac "
Coffee,	Bright "
Chocolate,	Spirits Turpentine,
Brown Soap,	Sugar Lead,
Castile "	Borax,
Fuller's "	Red Lead,
Shaving "	Vermillion,
French Brandy,	Litharge,
Holland Gin,	Prussian Blue,
American "	Ivory Black,
St. Croix Rum,	Black Lead,
New "	Lamp Black,
Oranges,	Blue and gn. Verditer,
Lemons,	Fr. & mineral Green,
Mustard,	Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Gum Copal,
Sal Æratus,	Gum Shellac,
Black Snuff,	Glue,
Yellow "	Rosin,
Tobacco,	Chalk,
Pipes,	Sand Paper,
Spanish Cigars,	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
American "	Sheet Lead,
Writing Paper,	Sheet Copper,
Wrapping Paper,	Bar Lead,
Madeira Wine,	Shot and Flints,
Lisbon "	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Port "	Trace Chains,
Colmanar "	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Malaga "	Window Glass,
Brooms,	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Sperm Oil,	Fish Glue,
Cotton Wicking,	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Starch,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Seives,	Spatulas,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Wafers,
Oil Vitriol,	Ink Powder,
Muriatic Acid,	Emery,
Aqua Fortis,	Cords and Lines,
Blue Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Rakes,
Hachs Wood,	Scythes,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Curcuma,	Pitch Forks,
Red and white Tartar,	Bellows,
Brimstone,	Tacks and Brads,
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by
FITCH & SMITH.
June 28. 14

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant.	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. "Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frith's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fos. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	Trupture plaistes, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.
Lisbon, April 16th. 111

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.
CHARLES LEE.
Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.
New York, July 17th, 1826.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Doty, 43 Bayard street.
New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

Lemuel Burroughs, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicines, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.
For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potah,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dispepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhœa, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.
May 15. 12w8

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.
Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis, in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.
North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.
TRUMAN SAFFORD.
Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.
JOHN C. TIBBITTS.
Lyme, June 17. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GEER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. } 6eow10

CARPET FILLING.

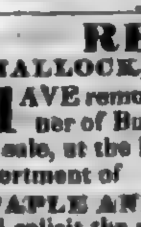
THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield, Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown,
ALBERT AVERY.
June 20, 1829. tf31

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.
North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

CROCKERY.



Benj. L'Hommedieu, has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of Hallock & Moore will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 3m11

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.
June 16. 12

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*
JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *of hand.*
DEXTER & PRENTICE.

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.
June 1, 1830. 10

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

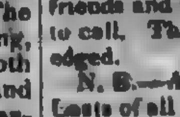
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.
Norwich, April 27. 5

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to
BENJ. T. ROATH.
Norwich, April 27.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.
CHARLES C. DALEY.

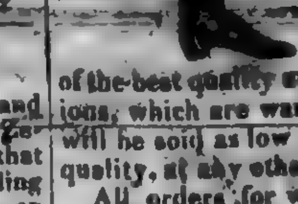
N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 6. 118

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

RUSSELL'S STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for curing weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathesome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by Lesters & Co. and Gilman & Ripley, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. Adams, *Norwich Falls*, Joseph C. Huntington and Hyde & Backus, *Norwich Town*, Nathaniel Howe, and John H. Ripley, *Windham*, E. M. Worthington and W. T. Turner, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.
June 2, 1830. 13w10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,
20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Caruso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.
CHARLES EAGLES.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 22. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1675.

FRUIT.

20 boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
9 do. Citron,
10 drums Figs, very fresh,
2 kegs Smyrna Raisins,
300 lbs. Almonds,
200 lbs. Filberts,
200 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
200 lbs. Madeira Nuts,
24 bushels Pea Nuts,
12 bbls. Soda Crackers; 5 do. Butter do.
6 bbls. Pilot Bread—for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

MESS PORK, &c.

4 bbls. Mess Pork, first quality,
Dried Beef,
4 hhds. N. O. Molasses,
Bush Scythes,
For sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Aug. 18. 21

WINES.

1 cask Old Madeira Wine,
1 " Port do.
1 " Sicily Madeira do.
1 " Colmenar do.
1 cask Malaga do.; 1 pipe Lisbon do.
All warranted very superior—for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A LIKELY young Horse. Also, an elegant Gig and Harness, nearly new. Enquire of
WM. D. RIPLEY.
Aug. 17. 3w21

FLAX-SEED.

WANTED, one or two thousand bushels Flaxseed, by
FITCH & SMITH.
Aug. 17. 21

LEATHER.

JUST received a new supply of Leather, Shoe Findings, and Neats Foot Oil.
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
☞ Cash paid for hides and sheep skins.
Aug. 17. 21

NEW FLOUR.

14 bbls. Flour, from new wheat, a first rate article—just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Aug. 17. 3w21

FLAX SEED.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Flax Seed.
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Aug. 18. 21

SOLE LEATHER.

500 sides Sole Leather, for sale cheap for cash by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Aug. 18. 21

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime,
10 casks Dexter do. very fresh.
For sale by
E. A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

LOAF SUGAR.

5 boxes Philadelphia Loaf Sugar, refined without the use of blood—just received and for sale much lower than usual by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Aug. 11. 20

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
Aug. 11. 20

MACKEREL.

40 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, in prime order—just received and for sale lower than usual by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Aug. 11. 20

WANTED,

FLAX SEED and OATS, in large or small quantities. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Aug. 11. 20

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED
LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

ROCHELLE
AND
SODA POWDERS.

6 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

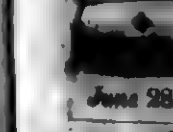
STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia—now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
June 22. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
June 28. 14

CROCKERY.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of Crockery of the most fashionable kind—consisting of brown, blk. light and dark blue, which is for sale at small profits.
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
July 14. 6w16

PROF. STUART'S LETTER.

A Letter to Wm. E. Channing, D. D., on the subject of Religious Liberty. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theo. Seminary, Andover. Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S Book-store.
August 10th. 20

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a very rich assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c.
Also, Bead Bags,—a new and splendid article.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Muskets, Epaulets, Plumes, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and for sale very cheap.
N.B.—Companies can be supplied on most reasonable terms, and at short notice.
R. W. ROATH.
Aug. 17. 3w21

VALUABLE BOOKS,

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, AT THE PUBLISHERS' LOWEST PRICES, AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Scott's Family Bible, a new and superior edition, in calf and sheep binding,
Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Bible—8 vols. royal octavo,
Memoirs of Dr. Payson, a new edition,
Guston's Collections,
Quarto Bibles, in Morocco, calf and plain bindings,
A great variety of Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in plain and elegant bindings.
Aug. 18. 21

BLANK BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A large assortment of very superior Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Albums, &c. Writing and Wrapping Paper at wholesale and retail.
Aug. 18. 21

DR. HOOKER

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. Nathan Tisdale, opposite the Episcopal Church.
Norwich, Aug. 17. 3w21

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

DOCT. DYER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has located himself at Congdon's Hotel, Norwich Falls, where he will be happy to attend to all calls relating to his profession.
Aug. 17. 3w21

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Montville, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a town and state tax on levy 1829, and will attend to receive the same, at the house of James Turner, on Thursday the 2d day of Sept. next, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12; at Josiah Raymond's, same day, from 1 o'clock till 4 P. M.; at the house of Jared Turner, on Friday the 3d day of Sept. from 9 A. M. till 12; at Erastus Baker's, same day, from 2 till 5 P. M.; at the house of Roswell Dowing's, on Saturday the 4th of Sept. next, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12, and at Caleb Baker's, same day, from 2 o'clock till 5 P. M.—Those that neglect this notice, must remember that collectors have pay for travel.
JOHN G. FITCH, Collector.
Montville, Aug. 16, 1830. 3w21

NOTICE.

BY order of the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, all persons interested in the estate of Mr. Elisha Kimball, Jun. late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified to appear before said Court, (if they see cause) at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1830, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the allowance of the account of the administrator on said estate.
STEPHEN MEECH, Adm'r.
Dated Preston, Aug. 3d, 1830. 20

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the stand formerly occupied by Oliver Allen, under the firm of
ALLEN & CO.
OLIVER ALLEN,
ELISHA H. HOLMES,
HENRY ALLEN.
August 2d, 1830. 3w20

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a buck Deer, with a leather strap round his neck, and a small sleigh bell attached thereto. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
DYER BUSHNELL.
Lisbon, Aug 27. 3w21

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 14th day of Aug. A. D. 1830.
Present, John Hyde, Judge.
SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Jonathan Webb, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Mr. Ebenezer M. Webb, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
3w21] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dyspepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley, and Lester & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.
Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.
May 15. 12w8

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The following account of the important CAPITAL TRIAL in Salem is compiled from the papers and pamphlets of the day.

SUPREME COURT.

Commonwealth vs. John F. Knapp. } For the murder of Capt. Joseph White, on the night of the 6th of April last.

The case was opened by the Attorney General, by a history of the murder of Capt. Joseph White, which took place on the night of Tuesday, April 6, and of some of the proceedings for detecting the perpetrators, and an exposition of some of the principles of law which he considered applicable to the case. He exhibited a plan of the house and streets in the vicinity, the correctness of which was proved by the surveyor.

Benjamin White, being sworn, testified that he was a servant in the family of the deceased, that when he rose on the morning of April 7, he observed the window of a back lower room open, and a plank against the house.—He called the other domestic, and proceeded to Mr. White's chamber to inform him that the house had been entered. Receiving no answer on knocking at his door, he entered his chamber and found Mr. White dead in his bed, as has been described in the published accounts.—The deceased had gone to bed, according to his custom, at about half past 9, and the two domestics soon after. Benjamin in a front chamber in the second story, the witness in a chamber directly above, in the third story.—Mrs. Beckford, the housekeeper, who usually slept in a chamber back of that of the deceased, with a room intervening, was not at home on that night. The other domestic slept in a chamber over Mrs. Beckford. The room where the assassin entered contained Mrs. B.'s furniture, and was used by no one but herself.

Lydia Kimball, the other domestic, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, the physician who first saw the body of the deceased, described its position and the wounds upon it, as they have been already stated in the published accounts. There was a wound on the temple, and the skull was broken by some smooth instrument, which did not break the skin. There were also thirteen stabs in the side near the heart, with a sharp instrument, six in front, and seven lower down near the spine.—Three ribs were broken. There was nothing to indicate any struggle, and it was probable that death was occasioned by the first blow on the temple.

The Attorney General said that, having proved the murder, he would proceed to prove that there was a combination formed to commit it. He called Joseph Jenkins Knapp, Jr., one of the prisoners under indictment, and asked him if he was willing to be sworn. He replied in the negative. The Attorney General had previously stated in his opening, that after the arrest of the Knapps, at the request of several respectable citizens of Salem, he had authorized, in writing, the Rev. Mr. Colman to receive the voluntary confession of any one of the prisoners, without naming any one, and requested him to say that on such one coming forward and disclosing the truth, and the whole truth, relating to the transaction, he should be called as the witness of the government, and would thereby receive the implied pledge of the government, that he should not be prosecuted for the offence. This he said he was by statute authorized to do. In consequence of this, Mr. Colman did receive a full confession from Joseph J. Knapp, Jr., but on being called to testify before the Grand Jury, he refused to answer. The Attorney General now informed him, that the offer was now made to him, to receive him as the witness of the government, and that if he refused to testify, the pledge that he should be protected was redeemed. He was asked, do you still refuse to testify? He replied, I do. Messrs. Dexter and Gardiner stated that his refusal to testify was not in consequence of their advice. He acted on his own responsibility. He was then remanded to prison.

John Leighton, a laborer on the farm of John Davis, of Wenham, where Joseph J. Knapp Jr. and family lived, in the 18th year of his age, swore that within a week before the murder, he believed the Friday before, after dinner, he left the house of Mr. Davis to go to work, and after passing down an avenue, he went through a gate and sat down behind the same, to wait for Mr. Davis. While he was there, he heard two men coming in the same direction, in conversation, and looking through the gate, without rising so as to be seen, observed that it was Joseph and Francis Knapp; he knew them both; when they reached the gate he heard Joseph say "When did you see Dick?" 'I see him this morning,' was the reply of Francis. 'When is he going to kill the old man?' 'I don't know.' Joseph then said, 'If he don't kill him soon, I won't pay him.' They then turned about, and witness heard no more of the conversation.—He could not be under any mistake about the conversation; they were not more than three or four feet from him. He did not disclose this conversation to [illegible] Hart, but when called upon and carried to Mr. Waters's office, he was a good deal frightened and refused to state it, saying he could not recollect any thing. The first intimation which he gave of any knowledge of the murder, was at the shop of Mr. Stonet, Dr. Kitham being present. It was before he knew there was a reward offered. Stonet asked him about the murder, and he replied, 'They think I don't know any thing about it, but I guess I know more than they think for.' He then checked himself, because he was afraid if he told of them and they got clear, they would kill him.

The *Rev. Mr. Colman* testified that he had never seen the prisoner until the afternoon of the 28th of May, subsequent to his examination and commitment. Witness was then in the cell of Joseph J. Knapp, Jr., when Mr. Phippen Knapp desired admittance, which he did not allow until he had concluded his business with Joseph. Phippen said, this must not be done. Witness then went with Phippen Knapp to another cell, where he saw Frank, the prisoner. Phippen said, Well Frank, Jo has determined to make confession, and we want your consent. He did not give the precise words of Frank's reply, but the substance was that he thought it unfair Jo should have the advantage of making a confession, since the thing was done for his benefit. Witness would give the precise words of the continuation of the reply—'I told Jo, when he proposed it, that it was a silly business, and would only get us into difficulty.' Phippen, with a view of reconciling Frank to Jo's intention of confessing, (as witness supposed) told him if Jo was convicted, there would be no chance for him, [Jo] but if he [Frank] was convicted, he might have some chance of procuring a pardon. Phippen appealed to witness to confirm the statement, to which he replied that he did not know, as he was unwilling to hold out any improper encouragement. Frank said to witness—

Mr. Dexter here objected to any confession of Frank Knapp being given. The question of its inadmissibility was argued at some length by Messrs. Webster, Gardiner and Dexter. The Court decided, Judges Wilde and Morton against Putnam, that evidence of the prisoners' confession under the circumstances was not admissible.

Several questions were put to Mr. Colman, part of which were objected to by the prisoner's counsel, and the objections in some cases were sustained by the court, and in others not. He stated that he had found a club in the place pointed out by the prisoner. The club was produced. It was neatly turned, with a handle at one end, and large and heavy at the other, with lead in it.

John C. Palmer was then called as a witness. He had been in prison since June last, on suspicion of being connected with the murder. He was now discharged and was recognized for his appearance as a witness.—He was objected to on the ground that he did not believe in a future state. But on being asked if he believed in a Divine Providence, and in a future state of rewards and punishments, he answered in the affirmative. Mr. Webster said it was proposed to prove by this witness that the murder was the result of a conspiracy between the two Knapps and the two Crowninshields. Witness testified that he was intimate with George and Richard Crowninshield. On the afternoon of April 2, he was at the house of the Crowninshields in Danvers, and saw the prisoner in company with a young man named Allen ride up to the house. He saw prisoner with George Crowninshield. After about two hours, Knapp and Allen rode away, and the Crowninshields entered witness' chamber. There was something immediately said of a murder. George, in Richard's presence, proposed to witness to be concerned in it. They offered him one third of what George was to receive from Joseph J. Knapp, Jr., which was one thousand dollars. George said that the old gentleman had gone to his farm, and Richard said it would be easy to meet him that night as he returned, and overturn his carriage. George said to witness that he was poor, and that this would be a good time to supply himself. Knapp's object was to have the will destroyed, which gave the estate to a Mr. White who was at Tremont House in Boston. The will was to be destroyed by Joseph himself, at the time of the murder. He could get the keys from the housekeeper, and have access to the trunk in which it was contained. George said that the housekeeper would be absent at the time of the murder. Frank Knapp went to the house again in a chaise, the same evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and after about half an hour Richard rode away with him, and returned between 11 and 12 o'clock.

Witness left Danvers on the following afternoon, and had not seen the prisoner since. He next saw the Crowninshields, after the murder, on the 9th, when he knocked at their window between 10 and 12 o'clock, and was admitted. George asked if he had heard the news from Salem. [Mr. Dexter objected to his relating this conversation.] Witness left Danvers the next evening, went to Lynnfield, and afterwards to Providence. On the 27th saw the Crowninshields again, and staid with them two days. Richard lent him four five franc pieces. He went to Lowell and to Boston, and thence to Belfast, whence he wrote a letter to Joseph Knapp. This letter, and two anonymous letters, written by the Knapps to Mr. S. White and Mr. Barstow, were offered in evidence, and after some objections, which were overruled, were read. The following is Palmer's Letter:—

BELFAST, May 13th, 1830.

Dear Sir,—I have taken the pen at this time to address an utter stranger, and strange as it may seem to you, it is for the purpose of requesting a loan of three hundred and fifty dollars, for which I can give you no security but my word; and in this case consider that to be sufficient.—My call for money at this time is pressing, or I would not trouble you; but with that sum, I have the prospect of turning it to so much advantage, as to be able to refund it with interest at the end of six months, at all events, I think it will be for your interest to comply with my request, and that *immediately*, that is, to put it off no longer than you receive this, and then sit down and answer, and enclose me the money with as much *despatch as possible, for your own interest*. This, Sir, is my advice, and if you do not comply with it, the short period between now and [illegible] will convince you that you have denied a request, the granting of which will never injure you,—the refusal of which will ruin you. Are you surprised, sir, at this assertion—rest assured that I make it—reserving to myself the reasons and a series of facts which are grounded on such a bottom as will bid defiance to property or quality. It is useless for me to enter into a discussion of facts which must inevitably harrow up your soul. No, I will merely tell you that I am acquainted with your brother Franklin, and also the business that he was transacting for you on the 2d of April last; and that I think you was very extravagant in giving one thousand dollars to the person that would execute the business for you. But you know best about that. You see that such things will leak out.

To conclude, sir, I will inform you that there is a gentleman of my acquaintance in Salem, that will observe that you do not leave town before the first of June; giving you sufficient time between now and then to comply with my request; and if I do not receive a line from you, together with the above sum, before the 22d of this month, I shall wait upon you with an assistant. I have said enough to convince you of my knowledge, and merely inform you that you can, when you answer this, be as brief as possible,—directing yours to Charles Grant, Jr. of Prospect, Me.

William Henry Allen testified that at the request of Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. he put the two anonymous letters in the post-office. He said also that he rode to the Crowninshields' on horseback on the 2d of April, with Frank Knapp, that he walked with Richard towards his factory, leaving Frank and George together. Frank's usual dress was a dark frock coat, glazed cap, and camlet cloak. They were commonly worn by young men.

Palmer was cross examined at great length by the prisoner's counsel. He said, in answer to questions put to him, that he had lived at Thomaston two years, that he was employed in cutting stone by the state,—that when he came to Salem he was at the Lafayette hotel, and passed by the name of Carr, part of his own name. On the night of the murder, he was at Babb's, the half way house between Danvers and Lynnfield. When asked by what name he passed at that place he declined answering; but when told by the Court he must answer the question, he said by that of George Crowninshield. He owed something there, and when requested to give his name, he gave that of C. and left a [illegible] handkerchief in pledge, which was given him by C.

Ezra Lummus, kept a public house at Wenham, knew Richard Crowninshield, who was at his house in the latter part of March, and about a fortnight after the murder, at the last time he paid his bill with a five franc piece.

Capt. Joseph Dowing, brought a quantity of 5 franc pieces from Guadaloupe in April, of which he paid 500 to Joseph J. Knapp, Jr., and deposited the rest in the bank.

Daniel Marston received two five franc pieces from George Crowninshield, the evening before his arrest.—*Mr. Smith*, also received from him one five franc piece.

Stephen C. Phillips testified, (an objection to the testimony being overruled) that the two Knapps went before the committee of vigilance, at the request of the committee, and stated that on the evening of the 27th of April, they were riding in a chaise near Wenham pond, and were attacked by three men, as has been published in the papers.

Nehemiah Brown, the jailor, testified, that on the 15th of June, Richard Crowninshield, killed himself in prison.

Stephen Mirick saw a person dressed in a dark frock coat, very full, leaning upon a post, opposite his shop, near the corner of Newbury street, at a quarter before 9, on the evening of the murder, apparently waiting for some one. When any person approached, in Brown street or Newbury street, he walked a few paces in the opposite street, and turned again so as to meet the person at the corner. Witness left his shop at half past 9, leaving the man there. [illegible] having since seen Frank Knapp before the Grand Jury he believed him to be the person. He could not say positively from his own observation.

Peter E. Webster going home from his store on the evening of the murder, about half past 9, overtook two persons, at the foot of Howard street, a little distance from the place described by the last witness, walking slowly, one of whom he thought at the time from his walk and general appearance, was Francis Knapp. Both had on dark wrappers, and glazed caps.

John A. Southwick, (cashier of the [illegible] Bank) passed Brown street at about half past 10, and observed a person sitting on the steps of the ropewalk, near the place described by the last witness, wrapped in a camlet cloak, having on a glazed hat. He thought at the time it was Frank Knapp, whom he has known from his boyhood.—As he passed, the man dropped his head to conceal his face. His curiosity was excited, and he turned about and walked a few paces, and returned passing the man three times, who at each time dropped his head. He went into his house and mentioned what he had seen.—After remaining a few minutes he went out again, and met his neighbor, Mr. Bray, and told him the circumstance. Mr. B. had seen the same person, and looking up the street they saw him again. They then went into Mr. B.'s house and watched him from a window. The suspicious person was soon joined by another man, and after they had conversed a short time, they separated, one running very fast down Howard street, and the other towards the common. When before the Grand Jury witness was asked if the man he had watched looked like Selman, and he answered that he was about Selman's size.

Daniel Bray made a similar statement to that of the foregoing witness. He observed a person near the corner wearing a glazed cap, and after entering the house with Mr. Southwick, saw another dressed in light clothes, join the first, having come from the east, the direction of Mr. White's house. They conversed together about five minutes, and then separated.

Witness on examination had ascertained on the steps of the rope walks, and at the post where the man was seen leaning, he could not see the windows of Mr. White's house; but a few paces west he could see.

Mr. Kinsman and Mr. Chase testified that from the steps of the ropewalks, the windows of Capt White's sleeping room could not be seen, but from a point a few paces west, they could be seen.

Joseph Burns is a Spaniard; has lived in this country 25 years. I keep the stable and house in St. Peters' Street. I know J. F. Knapp well; he is often at my stable to hire horses and chaises. After the murder, and after the appointment of a Committee of Vigilance, and after the Wenham robbery, he came to me and asked if any body was in the stable beside myself? I answered no. He asked me if I had not a loft up stairs? I told him yes. He wished me to go up there, for he had something particular to say to me. We went up. He asked me if I knew any thing about the murderers of Capt. White? I told him no—but I wished I did, for I would let it be known pretty quick. He told me that the committee had heard that I was out after ten o'clock on that night. If you see any one of the committee, who may come to pump out of you whether you was out, or you met any of your friends out, keep it to yourself. He said that he and his brother Joseph were friendly to me, that they had got a good deal of money, and that the committee in pumping, would catch one thing or other. I said I knew all the committee, and was ready to answer any thing which they might ask. I asked Knapp what he thought of the two Crowninshields in jail? He answered "they are as innocent as you and I." I asked who he thought was the murderer? He said Stephen White was one. I replied, don't tell me about Stephen White. I have known him since he was 18 years of age. He then laid hold of his dirk. I told him I did'nt care for him and 20 dirks. He then said he was a friend of mine, and came to put me on my guard, and to prevent trouble. The two Knapps put up their horses there. I knew them both. Francis was there the week before. Sometimes he left his cap there and took his hat—sometimes his cloak and took his surtout, and vice versa. Joseph frequently left his clothes there in the entry or in the chaise, and I took charge of them.

Mary J. Weller testified that she knew George Crowninshield. He slept at her house on the evening of the murder, and came in at half past ten. She found under his pillow in the morning a dirk. Did not think much of it at the time. The reason he gave for wearing a dirk was, that it once saved his life from a dangerous fellow. Mary —— and I let him in at half past ten. He talked with her in the entry, and soon after the clock struck 11, he slept there with Mary ——. In the morning we heard of the murder. She would not let him go, nor did he incline to go—was sick the whole day. He told us not to mention any thing about the dirk, because, he said that all the mischief which was done was laid to the two Crowninshields. Afterwards when he was called for, he went out as usual. Sometimes he did not come in until between 12 and 1. Once as late as 4. He never stayed there all day but twice before; once when it was very cold; the second time, he had a violent headache. The dirk, handle and all, was as long as a common carving knife.

Benjamin White, who lived in the family of the late Capt. Joseph White, testified that J. J. Knapp, Jr. and his wife took tea with the old gentleman the Sunday evening previous to the murder.

Among the witnesses examined on Friday was *Palmer*, who underwent a rigid cross examination. While at Salem lived at the hotel—did no business while there, and was frequently residing at the Crowninshields at Danvers. They had a room to themselves and no intercourse with the rest of the family. On being asked how he had passed his time for the last three years, he rather objected to replying to the question. In whose employment? [Hesitation] I was employed in Maine.—Where? At Thomaston. How long? Two years.—*In whose employ?* I suppose by the State, my employer was not known to me. You was in the State's Prison there, then? I was.

On April 9th, George Crowninshield asked me if I had heard of the news of the murder of White, and said they had no hand in it. Dick asked me if I had heard of the music at Salem? I told him yes; he replied that people supposed they had a hand in it, and they meant to leave home; it was a bad plan to be arrested. He said he had melted down the dagger in the machine shop; it would have been a bad [illegible] to have had it found, at that time.

Mr. Webster here moved a reconsideration of the decision of the Court, whereby the testimony of Mr. Colman relative to the confessions of John Francis Knapp was rejected. He said that the question had suddenly arisen, was suddenly argued and suddenly decided: the proceedings were stopped before it could be shown what relations those confessions had to the defendant or others. The [illegible] on both sides, and the question had not received that deliberation due to a subject where life and death were involved.

This motion was argued at length, and with great ability on both sides, by Messrs. Dexter and Webster, until 4 o'clock Friday evening, when the Court stated that it would give its opinion upon the question on Saturday morning.

On Saturday morning the court again decided that the testimony of Mr. Colman, relative to the confessions of Knapp, was inadmissible. Judge Putnam was in favor of admitting it, and Judges Morton and Wilde were opposed to its admission. The Court however reversed this decision, after Mr. Webster stated that he was ready to prove that Frank Knapp never did consent that his brother Joseph should confess. Mr. Colman then took the stand again, and in reply to a question of Mr. Webster, whether, at the conversation in the prisoner's cell, any thing was said by Frank Knapp as to the time of night on which the murder was committed, he answered that he (the prisoner) informed him it was between 10 and 11 o'clock, and that R. Crowninshield was alone in the house at the time. He related the conversation which passed between them relative to the weapon which was secreted under the steps of the Meeting-house, and to the dagger that had been worked up at the factory. Was in the prisoner's cell about half an hour with Phippen Knapp; it was on the afternoon of Friday, 28th May. Was in Joseph's cell the same afternoon, and went to Boston that night at 12 o'clock, to get the pledge of the Attorney General of a pardon for Joseph. The particulars of this confession were published in the Salem and other papers some months since—this witness closed the evidence on the part of the government.

Mr. Gardiner in opening the defence spoke of the measures which had been pursued to bring some person to conviction for the murder of Capt. White. He stated that the prisoner was obliged to go out of his own county because all the lawyers in Salem were retained on the other side. He alluded to the disadvantages under which the prisoner labored in this and some other particulars. He commented especially upon the testimony of Palmer, who had been convicted of an infamous crime in a neighboring state—he was not to be believed. He commented also upon that part of the evidence which related to the person seen in Brown street—there was no evidence to prove that the person was the prisoner—but on the contrary, there was evidence to show, that it could not have been him—that he was at his own house, and went to bed at his usual hour. It was clear that he was not present at the commission of the act, or in a situation in which he could render aid or assistance to the person who committed the murder.

The examination of witnesses for the defendant was commenced on Monday. A great number were called; among others William H. Allen, who testified that he had known the prisoner from childhood; knew that he carried a dirk after the murder, that many were sold, and that a few young men wore them. He identified the dirk which the prisoner had worn; and *Dudley* [illegible] *Nowell* testified that he made it and sold it to the prisoner the day before the [illegible] witnesses testified that the dress worn by the prisoner at the time of the murder, as described by witnesses for the government, was common among the young men of Salem at that season. Wm. Pierce testified that his usual dress about the time of the murder was a plaid cloak, black glazed cap, &c.; he was in Brown street on the night of the murder. *Thomas T. Vose* was clerk of the Maine State Prison and identified Palmer as having been there; and other witnesses, belonging to Belfast, testified as to the notoriously bad character of that individual in that town. *Alfred Welles* of Lynn, testified that there had been much demand for small arms at Salem within two months. A number of witnesses were then examined, whose testimony went to prove that George Crowninshield was at the South Fields at the time when he was supposed to be engaged in the murder. He was in company with Chase and Selman on the evening of the 6th, and called at several places, among others at Fairfield's public house in Danvers, about 7 o'clock, and afterwards went towards Salem. One of the witnesses, with whom he had been some time, left him at 11 o'clk.—he then went away to [illegible]. *Nathaniel Phippen Knapp* was next examined; he was upon the stand a long time, and underwent a rigid and painful cross examination by Mr. Webster. His testimony related to the confessions of his brother, to conversations held with Mr. Colman, &c. &c. The testimony of this witness contradicted some parts of that of Mr. Colman.

The counsel for the government having attempted to prove that the prisoner was in Brown-street at a certain hour on the night of the murder, several witnesses were called whose evidence went to contradict that fact. These witnesses were cross examined with much ingenuity and effect by Mr. Webster.

Joseph Knapp the father of the prisoner, testified that Francis came home on the night of the murder, just after 10 o'clock, and went to bed; witness was up until after 2 o'clock, and heard no noise; [he had assigned his property that night for the benefit of his creditors, and was preparing a schedule of it] he saw Frank again at the breakfast table next morning at 8 o'clock; he came from his chamber: Francis will be twenty years old in September.

Silas Wolcott testified that he saw a man walking in Derby-street between three and four o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, who on seeing witness turned about.

James Sperry testified that, on the same morning, about twenty minutes before four o'clock, he saw a man come out of Capt. White's gate; he came towards witness a short distance, then turned down Essex-street, and ran as far as Walnut street—he had on a dark dress—it was dark and misty at the time.

Mr. Wheatland testified in relation to a conversation held with Phippen Knapp touching Mr. Colman's conduct and the confessions of his brother. *Mr. Colman* was called again by Mr. Webster and related the particulars of the interviews between Phippen Knapp and himself, at the prison and at other places, with reference to the disclosures of his brother. *Michael Shepherd* was called: had held a conversation with J. J. Knapp, senior, soon after the murder of Capt. White, and asked him whether his son associated with certain persons then named? He replied, he did not, but kept remarkably good hours of late; on the night of the murder he was in bed at half past 10 o'clock—so his son Phippen told him. He did not mention the time, as within his own knowledge. *Mr. Treadwell* held a conversation with Mr. Knapp, senior, on the 28th May: told him he could not be too sober in getting a confession from one of them—he assented; witness asked Mr. K. if he knew where his son Frank was on the night of the murder? he answered that he did not,—and at what time he got home that night? his answer was the same—he believed about the usual time. Some other witnesses were examined, and the testimony was then closed on both sides.

Mr. Dexter commenced his argument for the prisoner on Tuesday afternoon, and after speaking about 3 hours the court adjourned to 9 o'clock the next morning. On Wednesday, about half past 11 o'clock, he concluded the defence. We regret we have not room for even a brief account of his able and ingenious argument.

Mr. Webster then rose to close the case for the government. He said he was not in the habit of appearing as a prosecuting officer. In the course of a professional life, not now a very short one, he had, never but twice, appeared against a man arraigned for any crime, and never before where life was at stake. He therefore regretted to hear the counsel say he had been brought there to hurry them beyond the law, and against the evidence. No man could carry them beyond the evidence, and under this court, no one could lead them against law. Were his own feelings alone consulted, he much preferred being elsewhere. If society were excited, there was cause for excitement; whoever might be the authors of the murder, there was in it so little that we ever heard of in New-England before, so incomprehensible, that who that valued the security of his own repose on his own pillow, did not see in it a case calculated to terrify the community. It was a cruel murder; it was a dispassionate murder; all deliberate; all skilful. And now that the facts were exposed, it astonished by the absolute want of all stimulant except money; it was done in a spirit which calculated so much blood against so much money. Under our New-England example murder has received a new character. Let him who portrays it, not make it a Moloch; let him not give the bristled brow, the blood shot eye, but the cool face of an infernal spirit of another stamp, about his ordinary business; there was no more rushing of the blood to the face, than if there was none in the heart of the man. They might see the perpetrator entering the house; he treads the room; his feet sustain him up a long flight of stairs; he steps within the room; the victim is asleep before him; his back is toward him; the moonlight is shed upon him; his gray hairs are visible; the temples are bare; the murderer strikes the blow; he raises the arm and strikes again; he recomposes the clothes; he feels the pulse—he descends—no eye has seen him—he is master of his own secret, as he thinks—and he escapes. But he is mistaken.—There is not a place in the universe where he who has that secret can repose it [illegible]. It is in the general administration of Providence, that the secret of murder shall not escape detection. When a thing of this sort happens, it draws attention; a thousand intelligences are directed to the spot, they turn upon it, to discover a train of circumstances leading to the discovery. But a man cannot [illegible] with such a secret; the human heart is not made capable of holding it; [illegible] like the evil spirit leads him where he will [illegible] a vulture which he cannot allay; he feels that [illegible]; he feels that his thoughts are known [illegible]; there is no remedy but confession [illegible] is confession. The slightest circumstance, often lights up the whole thing. [illegible] murder was committed, [illegible] which was to be developed only by circumstances, [illegible] that there was excitement. It was the duty of the Jury to investigate [illegible] who had done it—[illegible]. But there might be, unhappily for human nature, [illegible] crimes as an educated man [illegible] the desire for justice [illegible] the great criminal [illegible]. This had arisen in part from [illegible] affected not only the imagination, but the principles of the young, by making crime attractive.

Presuming the Jury saw nothing to complain of in the manner in which the prisoner had been brought to trial, he presumed they came to the trial [illegible] fair, impartial and manly [illegible]. The prisoner was charged as a principal, not as an accessory before or after the fact, but as the principal; and the charge was brought in different forms, because it was unknown how the evidence would turn out. [illegible] struck the blow, or one who aided by [illegible] and abetting. The indictment charged the prisoner in both characters—but always as being a principal. Upon the evidence, it was his opinion, and he should argue it, that Richard Crowninshield did the deed, and Francis Knapp stood by, aiding him, in such a manner as to make him a principal in the second degree [illegible].

There were two extraordinary circumstances [illegible] this crime. Since the arrest, Richard Crowninshield, supposed to be the principal, has destroyed himself [illegible] that the other person, charged with being [illegible] before the fact, and known to have [illegible] since the death of Richard Crowninshield [illegible] testify. He had a right to refuse, if he could not testify without implicating himself; and he will not testify against himself though he had the pardon of the government. The law knew a difference between trying principals and accessories; there was no difference in punishment, [illegible] in the crime. But if there was no principal convicted, no other person could be convicted as an accessory. The prisoner was a principal—and the only one living. If [illegible], if the prisoner was convicted, the lives of his brother and George Crowninshield were greatly endangered; but if the man was acquitted, neither this man nor the others would ever be punished for their connection with the crime. He was willing the jury should consider the circumstances—to feel the whole of the responsibility of their station, and decide accordingly. The Chief Justice had lately decided that this was the law, and the remedy, if it were wrong, was with the legislature.

With this view of their duty, he invited them to consider the evidence. The defendant was charged as a principal. It was admitted that Capt. White was murdered; there was no question but, who did the deed? It was certain at first that it was a concerted murder; every thing showed not only that it was murder, but that it was done by a conspiracy—by [illegible] body from without, had had access to the house [illegible] the way had been prepared by somebody having previous access to the house; the bars had been taken from the window, so that it could be opened; the key of his chamber door was missing, so that he could not have locked the door of his chamber; there were four persons ordinarily sleeping in the house, the housekeeper sleeping near him, the only one sleeping on the same floor was absent,—and this night was selected. These showed that the murderer knew the situation of the house; he did not go in the dark; he tried no door that had not been opened to him. As far as it was seen, the murder was committed for the mere purpose of the deed; it was committed by no common thief for the purpose of taking property from the house. It was a difficult murder; but the one possessed of such coolness of nerve as this [illegible] was safer alone; company would have obstructed his purpose. It was a windy night and if a step had made a slight noise [illegible] had opened with difficulty, if an inmate [illegible] had been awakened, two minutes of silence would have left them to sleep again, with the impression that it was but the wind. It was evident therefore that it was done with calmness, and that it was preconcerted. The next embarrassing circumstance, was to settle who had an interest in the murder of Capt. W. [illegible] if property had been taken, it could have been laid to common burglars. But it was done only for the sake of the murder. He was an old man, without other heirs than heirs at law; there were two classes of heirs,—Mrs. Beckford and her children the dependants of his only sister, and Stephen White and others the descendants of his only brother. But it was known there was a will,—and most of his property was assigned to Stephen White. Well then, if there was a will, Mrs. Beckford's heirs had no interest in his death, since his will would take effect whether he died by the hand of violence or not. It appeared then that the only person who would be benefitted was Stephen White. But it was now known that there was another plan, which was to destroy the will, and destroy the testator so that he could make no more wills, and that the estate might descend to the heirs at law. If this had been known at first, enquiry would have taken a different direction. It was now, however, known, that there was a conspiracy to destroy the will, as well as the man. Palmer states that this was the object; that it was to be done for the benefit of Joseph J. Knapp; that he had access to the house, and could get the key and the will, so that the property would have descended to the Beckfords, according to some other will, or to the heirs at law. The parties to the conspiracy were Joseph J. Knapp, John F. Knapp, R. and G. Crowninshield. There might have been more. The government did not lay the commencement of the conspiracy on the Friday before the murder. That was not the first time Francis Knapp had visited Richard Crowninshield. It was not the first time the matter had been broached to them. The government selected this time, because at this time it was proposed to Palmer to become one of the conspirators, and that was all he could testify to. Then, who were the conspirators? Leighton proved, if he was credited, there was a conspiracy, and who three of the conspirators were; he heard Joseph ask Frank, when he had seen Dick, and when Dick was going to kill the old man? If the jury believed Leighton heard these words, they could not doubt but that the old man was Mr. White, and the murderer to be Richard Crowninshield. This was proof of the conspiracy, and of three of the conspirators. The testimony went so near the life of the defendant, that they

ORIGINAL STAINED

were to consider how much it was to be credited. The Court here adjourned.

In the afternoon Mr. Webster proceeded, commenting upon the evidence of Layton and Palmer.

If the matter was to be committed for the benefit of Joseph, Joseph was to pay for it.—The government thought something was to be paid, that something was paid in five franc pieces, at Wenham, on the Saturday evening, when Frank Knapp carried a stranger there, as proved by Herbard Leighton. This was on the 24th of April. On the 21st, Jo Knapp received 500 five franc pieces. Who was at that time in the chaise? If the man was living, Frank could produce, and would produce him. This was a matter of design. Who was this person? Mr. Lummus said Richard Crowninshield, with a man he did not know, came to his house on a Saturday evening in the last of April, and that Richard paid for what he had, with a five franc piece. There was much in this. If he was at Joe's in the evening, if he did not with it known that he was there, and if Frank Knapp helped him to conceal the fact, and if immediately after Crowninshield passes a five franc piece, what did it not lead them to infer.

Mr. Crowninshield the testimony did not prove that these things took place on the same night. Judge Putnam read from his notes—showing that the statements of the husband and wife, in a manner, proved that Richard and a man unknown were at Lummus' towards late in the evening, late in the month of April.

Mr. W. contended that the first week of the evidence proved what he had stated. This accounted him, when they the counsel had contended that the conspiracy originated on the 24 of April: the testimony of Lummus proved that Richard was in Wenham, in the neighborhood of Joseph's house, in the latter part of March. It was said they spent his five franc pieces; if they had no less, where did they get them? If they could explain it they would; it was in Crowninshield's power now, if he chose. They had spent before the 24th, and until they were arrested, four days when, they spent 5 five franc pieces. This was spending too many. If the price of blood was paid on that night in the name of the defendant, it made out a dreadful case against him. They next got up the alibi from of the robbery on the road to Wenham to set public curiosity searching for the murderer, for the murderers of Capt. White, and to induce suspicion that there was, as had been imagined, a band of banditti in the neighborhood. They took no steps to find out the robber: they filled the thousand tongues of rumor; said the whole town was alarmed, and the government sent for them. Their description of the robbers Mr. Webster treated with the most ridicule, which he said, were it not like to end in a serious manner, would be unworthy of any thing in mock comedy. The testimony of Hodges was important, as connected with others, in identifying the prisoner with the attempts of his brother Jo to direct suspicion.

The testimony of Layton connected the defendant with the conspiracy; that of Palmer the matter of the five franc pieces, the alarm robbery, and the interview with Burns, the latter directly implicating the prisoner alone—all these, little rills of evidence, formed one great stream, showing his guilt: they were circumstances, all of which he might have disproved, and he had not.

If the jury believed that these circumstances did not prove that Frank was connected with the conspiracy, the enquiry was at an end; but if they believed he was one of the principal active conspirators, they must convict him on this indictment. Mr. Webster recapitulated the circumstances which constituted presence in the house. It was not necessary to measure the distance by rods or leagues. The Court would first, however, instruct them that it was necessary that the man should go to the scene of action, knowing that the particular offence was to be committed at that time. But if he co-operated, it was of no consequence. Distance was not the measure of presence, so to speak. The defendant knew the intended the design, and was privy to it. He left his own house with the perpetrators, with the intent that the murder should be done, for the purpose of emboldening him to do it. All these things made the defendant a principal according to the words of the law. It was not necessary to prove that the defendant lent any assistance. Being ready to give aid, was giving aid. If he was there to give an alarm, and there was no necessity for it, he was not the person acting: it was not necessary that he should do any thing. It was enough that the Court should think he was there for the purpose of aiding. They proceed to consider whether Brown-street was a fit place of rendezvous, but whether they could act on it. If the man went there willing to do his work, confessing that a man was ready to hear him if necessary, that was aiding. These questions were proved by presumptive evidence. That, if any person was ever convicted, should be by presumption from facts. Where other more persons conspired to perpetrate a murder, and it was to be proved by presumptive evidence, the presumption was that they were both principals, unless it appeared that one was only an accessory. The presumption proved the general fact. The distinction between this case, and one cited by the counsel, from Stokes, was that in the case there mentioned, the two had not met to consult. If they found the defendant originally a party to the murder, and they saw no evidence that he was only an accessory, they must convict him as principal, on this indictment. If the defendant went out to have a hand, knowing it was to be done, in the murder, and it does not appear that he was otherwise necessary, he was to be deemed a principal. If the jury believed he went out to bear a hand in the murder, and he was proved as the person in the scene at Brown-street, the Jury were bound to believe that he went further, and were, unquestionably that was the law. They were bound to suppose that if Brown-st. was not near enough, he went as near as was necessary.

Judge Putnam asked if the principals would not include George Crowninshield, also, as a principal, for his connivance?

Mr. Webster said he came with the concession to aid, for the purpose of aiding, he would be included. If the jury were satisfied that Defendant knew the murder was to be committed, it was to be presumed that he knew the plan. He had been in the alternative of Joseph and Mrs. Crowninshield was there, and that she was to be out of more

The following singular escape is related among the other incidents of the great northern storm:

A house in which the wife of a Mr. Darfee and three children were alone, was surrounded by water, and the family were first apprised of danger by awaking in the night and finding their bed just above its surface. The water continued to rise and the bed with it—probably buoyed by the boards of the lower floor, which were fortunately loose. In this situation of gloom and danger, far from the reach of any succor, Mrs. Darfee maintained, as she thinks, her self-possession, though it was with some difficulty that she prevented the bed from inclining so much that one side or the other should not be under water.

The water finally rose within about twenty inches of the chamber ceiling, (traces of which are plain upon the wall) when Mrs. D. moved aside one of the loose boards, which composed it, and took her children into the little loft, remaining there until her friends and neighbors rescued her the next day.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, AUGUST 25, 1830.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

Kentucky, as will be seen by the statements below, has been a very decided majority in both branches of its Legislature in favor of Mr. Clay. The returns, with the exception perhaps of two counties, are complete, and give a larger majority for Mr. Clay than last year. The result of this election above upon what slight grounds the Jackson prints will raise their cry of exultation. A week since the administration papers, from all quarters, were congratulating themselves with the certainty of a Jackson Legislature in Kentucky. Encouraging appearances for Gen. Jackson's support have been [illegible] so rare in the West, that it is not surprising that the slightest favorable indication should be greedily caught and exaggerated.

In Louisiana and Missouri, as appears below, so far as returns of their elections have been received, appearances are in favor of their having a Legislature opposed to Gen. Jackson.

It ought not, however, to be dissembled, that in the elections of members of a State Legislature, so many local and personal considerations always operate, that the result of State elections, although entitled to more weight, is by no means a sure indication of the political preference of the inhabitants at large. Kentucky is certainly important at this time, as the legislature will elect a Senator to Congress during the approaching session.

We copy the following from the Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening last, [illegible] by Steam Boat [illegible], and find the facts corroborated by several other papers of the same date:

"The political intelligence from the West this morning, is of the most cheering complexion, as will be seen by the following articles, received [illegible] from our correspondents, both in Baltimore and in Kentucky:—

Office of the Chronicle and Marylander,
Baltimore, August 20—noon.

Kentucky Elections.—The annexed gratifying intelligence is from the Commonwealth extra of the 11th, printed at the seat of government of Kentucky: and as the whole returns had to be made on the day succeeding the publication of the extra, the statement may be considered official, as it must have been received from the judges of election. The return is complete, with the exception of three delegates and three senators, and the present *majority for Mr. Clay on joint ballot is TWENTY-FOUR*, and may be increased. Thus, notwithstanding all the predictions, and boasting, and bragging, of the Jackson party, the majority for Mr. Clay, in the legislature of Kentucky is *much larger than it was last year!*

Commentator, Extra.
Frankfort, Kentucky, Aug. 11—Evening.

Our Election returns are now so nearly complete as to leave no doubt about the political complexion of either branch of the Legislature. In both branches the National Republican party have a majority—in the popular branch, it will be seen, larger than they had last year. The subjoined list is complete, except as to the Senate members, for the [illegible] [illegible]. [Here follows the returns as received [illegible]]

The Louisville Focus of August 12, gives the returns complete for the House of Representatives, excepting two counties, Allen and Daviess. According to its table, 55 members in favor of Mr. Clay, have been returned, and 43 in favor of Gen Jackson.

In Allen county, says the Focus, both claim the member elect. That Col. Dawson beat the Jackson candidate, Mr. Walker, is clear; and he was supported by Clay's friends. In Daviess county there was a tie, and another election is to take place. There are perhaps two of the Clay men said to be pledged to vote for Mr. [illegible] of the Senate of the United States—and on the other hand, there are several Jackson men pledged not to vote for Mr. Rowan, and three Jackson members are pledged to vote for Crittenden, for the Senate of the United States. No doubt may be entertained, but that Mr. Clay has a decided majority in the legislature, and that a Clay Senator will be elected to Congress. There is no doubt but Mr. Clay has 19 friends in the Senate, and perhaps 20. That body is composed of 38 members, and the House of Representatives of 100.

'All Hail Kentucky!' was the exclamation of the [illegible] the other day, when news was received [illegible] some local questions, and a multiplicity of candidates among the friends of Mr. Clay, two or three counties had unexpectedly gone in favor of Gen. Jackson. It is now our turn to raise the shout of triumph. We therefore swell high the song, 'all Hail Kentucky!'

Indiana Election.—The correspondent of the Louisville Focus gives the following intelligence:—

'Herewith you will receive the names of members returned to the Legislature of this State, so far as I have been able to procure them. In most of the counties there was a strong opposition on both sides of the question, and in others, local causes influenced the votes of many.— You will perceive that Mr. Clay has gained a friend in Ripley and in Marion counties, represented last year by Jacksonians. In Jefferson county, five candidates running, three Clay and two Jackson, the lowest Clay candidate elected received 165 votes more than the highest Jackson; this was formerly a strong Jackson county.— MR. CLAY WILL HAVE A CONSIDERABLE MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES.

Missouri.—The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis, (Missouri) to his friend in Frankfort, Ky.

"It is truly gratifying that we shall be able to elect from this county, six members to the General Assembly—one in the Senate and five in the House of Representatives—all firm and steady friends of internal improvement, and the devoted friends of Clay and Barton. Barton will be re-elected, I think, to the U. S. Senate. We can now count all but two, of the number of members necessary to make a choice, who are firmly pledged for Barton. Six months ago we had lost all hopes of him. But there has been one of the most astonishing revolutions in public opinion that has ever been heard of, or known in our government. The amendments to our state constitution proposed by a wild and disorganizing Jackson 'Republican' legislature, have fallen through. The Jacksonians, with Benton at their head, have been grievously discomfited by the 'people.'

The returns received from St. Louis go to confirm the anticipations of the above writer.

The editor of the St. Louis Beacon (a Jackson paper) observes that 'St. Louis is not the State of Missouri,' and assures the friends of the Administration at a distance that the next Legislature will contain a majority of two-thirds or three-fourths for electing an U. S. Senator in favor of Gen. Jackson.

The Louisville (Kent.) Advertiser (a Jackson paper) of the 11th inst. has the following paragraph:—

"The opposition ticket succeeded by a considerable majority in St. Louis city and county (Missouri) at the late election. This, however, is no indication of public sentiment in the state.

"We learn from Illinois that the election of Judge Reynolds to the office of Governor was considered certain, by a majority of about 6000 votes. Mr. Kinney, it is said, has been elected Lt. Governor.

Salem Tragedy.—Our readers will notice, that on the second trial, the Jury have returned a verdict of guilty, against John Francis Knapp, as a principal murderer of Mr. White. What renders this extremely important, is the fact that until this man was convicted, the other accessories could not be tried;—the technical rule having been sanctioned by the court, that the accessory could not be tried unless the principal had been previously convicted. The evidence on this trial was in most instances precisely the same, and to all extent the same in substance, as on the first trial—and as there is an extreme and very proper interest felt on this subject, we have compiled, from various quarters, a full abstract of the testimony and the argument of Mr. Webster on the first trial.

"We are enabled from having been a short time at Salem, in the course of the trial, and hearing Mr. Webster on an interesting question of evidence in an argument of an hour and a half, to state something of his appearance and style of speaking, which may possibly be interesting. The personal appearance and manner of Mr. Webster are very peculiar. In stature he is rather above the middle size, stoutly built, and large framed. His head is of an unusually large size, and covered with straight black hair. He has an extremely dark complexion. His large black eyes—sunk deep in his head, in a quiescent state, roll slowly and perhaps sluggishly in their sockets, but when lighted up with the animation of debate, burn with a scorching brilliancy, that gives an almost terrifying expression to his countenance, and allows no one calmly to meet its deep and fearful gaze. His mouth is a scarcely less expressive feature of his face, and varies very strongly and expressively, with the varying emotions of the speaker. His voice is peculiarly rich, deep toned and powerful, and in all its various tones entirely at his control. The personal appearance of Mr. Webster, his size and the peculiarity of his countenance, are such, that a stranger seeing him in the streets of a crowded city, would at once notice him as an extraordinary man.

The manner of Mr. Webster is distinguished by great deliberation—a slow and distinct articulation, and a full and clear expression, without repetition of, the point immediately before him. He is never in a hurry—never thrown off his guard—never in the slightest degree embarrassed. You never for a moment feel any anxiety on his account, any fear that he will break down. You think little of criticising the man or his manner, while he is speaking, but find yourself convinced by his good sense, conveyed in a neat and emphatic manner, and overpowered by his occasional flashes of eloquence.

In his commentary on the testimony, there was never the least appearance of sophistry. He was careful to possess himself of the exact words of the witness, and with great apparent fairness and frankness to give them their just weight—leaving, however, you know not how, an irresistible impression on your mind in favor of the views which he wished to substantiate. He seemed some times, like the judge, collating and comparing the testimony of conflicting witnesses, and weighing the force of circumstances. When commenting on some parts of the testimony, there was a most awful and appalling solemnity in his manner. He seemed to have cast aside the advocate and to be pronouncing sentence, not only on the unhappy criminal, but the scarcely less wretched brother and father.

Many one thinks that our remarks are extravagant, we cannot complain, for before hearing him we should have thought the same of similar ones. We are content however that others who have heard him speak should be our judges.

The opposing counsel were men of education and talents, but they seemed but pigmies in his presence—and the Attorney and Solicitor General, Morton and Davis, left the management of the case almost exclusively in his hands.

It is needless to say that the printed speeches of Mr. [illegible] as delivered.

Mr. Evans' Lectures.—We have had the pleasure of attending a part of Mr. Evans' course of Lectures, which closes this evening, and deem it but an act of common justice to say, that they have been in every respect highly valuable and interesting. He is evidently a gentleman thoroughly and intimately acquainted with all the subjects which he discusses, and possessed of a highly cultivated mind and great good sense. He possesses the rare merit of making his lectures interesting to the well informed, and at the same time attractive and useful to the merest child. The style of his lectures and the manner of delivering them is good, and peculiarly impressive. They are also illustrated in an elegant as well as instructive manner by the [illegible] collection of fine paintings and engravings by which they are illustrated. The plan which he adopts of examining the geography and the natural and civil history of a country, with the aid of engraved plates, is new, but we think calculated to leave a distinct impression as well as accurate knowledge of the different countries.

We understand that he intends to give another course of eight additional lectures on subjects not before discussed—five of them to be illustrated with engravings entirely new, and three of them in part so. We assure our readers that they will find themselves most amply repaid for the expense of time, and the very small pecuniary expense necessary to be incurred to attend these lectures. We are quite sure that no one who has attended his present course will fail, if it is possible, to be present at the second.

We copy the following notice of a work we lately printed, from the "Connecticut Observer." The view of the book given by the Reviewer, we believe to be fully justified; and that those who are making the enquiry which is annexed by the author will be satisfied, as to their hope, either that it is *good*, or *good for nothing*, by faithfully perusing the book for self-examination:—

"*A Scriptural Answer to the Question, How may I know that I am an adopted child of God?*"—This is the title of an Essay by Rev. Nathaniel Dwight, just published in Norwich, in a duodecimo volume of 208 pages.— A more momentous question cannot engage the attention of a sinful, immortal being. It concerns all equally— and he who undertakes to answer it, ought to use great plainness of speech. The scriptures give us the only information on this subject on which man can rely, and is, therefore, by an appeal to the scriptures that the question must be decided. This the author has undertaken, and aimed to exhibit the subject so plainly that he could not be misunderstood. He remarks on the work of awakening, conviction, and regeneration, and then exhibits the fruits of the Spirit in the soul that has passed from death unto life. His remarks are direct, plain, pungent, and serious. So far as our leisure has permitted us to examine the work, we think it will be an acceptable offering to those who feel an interest in the subject discussed, and love experimental religion. It will lead those to examine themselves—at least, it will, if their minds are not destitute of regard to such a subject, or callous to feelings of solemnity. There is great need of works that, in this active age, when men are looking so much away from themselves, shall turn their attention to the state of their own hearts. External action may be vigorous and prompt, while the spirit of devotion, from the want of watchfulness, and retirement, and meditation, may almost have deserted the mind. 'If ye love me,' said the Saviour of men, 'keep my commandments.' This is the test which the author adopts—and applies it to the christian in various walks of life, and in various duties which grow out of his relation to the church. The enquirer who seeks to settle the question, is pointed not to dreams, but to the state of his feelings, as to his habitual and daily conduct.

Common Schools.—*The only remedy for the defects of our Common Schools, and a plain and simple and effectual remedy*. We forget [illegible] [illegible] *to this which they may be entitled to receive from the school fund.*

We take, as our guide, a few simple [illegible] simple test to guide us in a few remarks on the subject of our common schools—a subject yielding to none in importance. We would, however, begin by saying that we do not belong to that number who seek occasion to decry, and would willingly abolish our School Fund. We think it justly the pride and boast of the State, and hope never to see it in the least impaired. We think that funds are always an essential aid, and often necessary in the promotion of common education. The very ignorance of a people prevents their knowing their wants, or wishing to supply them as far as they are connected with the cultivation of the mind. Public provision for supplying the wants of the body are less needed, and often injurious, because cold and hunger are such pressing arguments that every one is urged to exert himself to relieve them, and the man is rendered idle by taking away this motive for effort.

This constitutes one real and manifest difference between public provision for the support of the poor, and public provision for the support of education. The fruit of the tree of knowledge affords a very unsavory repast, to those who have never acquired a taste for it. Hence it is that the mental wants of a people require that appropriations from the public, which is sometimes worse than useless when expended to their bodily wants, and for the plain reason that in the one case their own exertions will be called upon and will [illegible] in the other, they feel not the want [illegible] which they suffer, and remain in their ignorance and degradation. We say thus much in favor of funds for the support of education, and particularly of our own noble fund, because we have occasion to allude to many evils which are undeniably traceable to the operation of this system as at present managed.

It is of course implied by our first remark, that there are *defects* in our present system of common schools, that there are evils to be remedied. These defects we shall not at this time take much space in enlarging upon; we have done so heretofore, at some length and repeatedly; and some of our valuable correspondents have supplied us with a still more thorough examination of the subject. The defects are now admitted very generally acknowledged, and we have enumerated a few of all that we think necessary or called for at this time. In most instances the duty of instruction is badly performed, either, 1st, because the instructors are not men of education; or, 2d, because if men of competent education, they have no experience—not making instruction a profession, but occupying only the intervals of time more profitably and perhaps pleasantly in other pursuits, and therefore indifferent to any thing but dragging through, [illegible] their disagreeable duty; or, 3d, because, if they have experience and knowledge, they are disheartened with the utter indifference manifested by the parents and the community in the result of their labors. Those who are qualified for instruction, have some higher desire than to collect in their quarter-bills—they desire to see those under their instruction experiencing the benefit of it; and the parents and the community acknowledging and appreciating their labors.

These are a part of the causes which operate to render the instruction of little value. If you trace them one step farther, you find the causes two-fold—the moderate compensation paid the instructors, and the want of interest in the parents and the community. A man who has the capacity of teaching will not starve on the paltry sum paid most of our common school instructors, and a man of liberal feelings and who is a competent instructor, is disheartened at finding his labors lightly esteemed and undervalued.

The secondary deficiencies of our instructors, (necessarily under our present system) is the great evil, but not the only evil. Districts do not [illegible] suitable rooms for their schools—District Committees do not do their duty in the employment of instructors, and in managing the concerns of the schools—Visiting Committees fail in their duty, in the examination of school-masters and the frequent visiting of the schools, as required by law. The school books are not selected with care or attention;—and the frequent change of instructors deprived the schools of any regularity of system of instruction. This is certainly a formidable catalogue of evils and defects existing in our common schools. We do not mean to say that they exist universally, but we do say that they are a very natural consequence of our system, and exist wherever strong efforts are not made to counteract them. Nor do we mean to say that the effect of our system is to make our citizens entirely uneducated—for we never yet saw an adult born in this State, who could not read and write—but the effect is to make them very imperfectly, and in some instances, wretchedly educated. As matters now stand, with all our ample and splendid provision for the support of schools, we are remaining stationary, or retrograding at a time when our neighbors are making the most praiseworthy efforts and the most rapid advances. The question then becomes a very serious and momentous question—What are the remedies for these defects—what is the cure for these evils? There have been several suggested, but the only one which has been presented in a very distinct form, or received attentive consideration, is one pointed out by Gov. Tomlinson, in his message to the Legislature. The suggestion which has been made by the Governor, is the appointing a commissioner, whose duty it should be to enquire into the situation of the schools, the nature of the books used and the course of instruction adopted, and have a general supervision and charge of the schools. This would doubtless be of value, as a preliminary measure to the adoption of any further measures for the improvement of the system. It might prove, if the commissioner were a man of intelligence and industry, a collection of facts which would be of great value in opening the eyes of the people, informing the public mind, and leading to wise and salutary measures for correcting present evils. In this point of view, appointing a commissioner, who should be paid for devoting a year to this business, and should be furnished with proper facilities, would doubtless be wise and useful. But such has not been the suggestion of the Governor. Instead of being the means of obtaining information for assisting in future reforms, this was to be the reform itself, or at least a material part of it, and the office a permanent office.

Now it strikes us that any reliance upon this, as productive of any great or important results, is a very uncertain and unsafe reliance. It has the tendency to raise expectations which could hardly be realized. The knowledge which a man coming in this capacity, a stranger to the schools, and necessarily looked upon with a degree of jealousy and dislike by those whom he was to inspect, could obtain of the ordinary system of instruction, of the character and capacity of the instructor, would necessarily be very barren and limited; and the influence exerted would certainly be still less. School masters have a proper degree of pride and self-respect, or ought to have, and could little brook to have their plans, which their own experience may have proved good, broken in upon by the arbitrary dictation of one whose knowledge of the situation and circumstances of each school might be extremely small. An officer of this sort, to be of any use, must possess a power of controlling our common schools to an extent which would be dangerous in the extreme. Take the single power of directing what books should be used in the schools throughout the state, and what a wonderful responsibility would be vested in one man, and how easily might that responsibility be abused—and how surely would it be, amid the variety of parties in politics and sects in religion. Besides, there is no benefit in this Procrustean process of bringing all to one standard—laying them all to one rule and measure. It is idle to attempt to tailor any man's [illegible] [illegible] doubtless, and most valuable ones, have been made in these latter days, and are still making,—but the attempt [illegible] the place of any [illegible] their [illegible] than idle. It is making the business of instruction a mere [illegible] mechanism. An intelligent man who is "apt to teach" will derive many excellent hints from all the different systems, and will embody them into his own system so far as useful and valuable, and perhaps improve upon them. Individuals are to exercise judgment and discretion, and must be more or less governed by circumstances, and one cannot take a plan adapted under different circumstances and make every thing else conform to it. Unless, therefore, this commissioner were an improvement of [illegible] [illegible] power which it would be dangerous for any man to possess, and the exercise of which could not fail to be productive [illegible] but would probably be productive of great embarrassment and lasting evils.

The present provision appointing school visitors by the school societies, to visit the different schools, and examine the school-master, is, in theory, the third, far superior. They are taken from among the community where the school exists. They know the character of the school and the circumstances of the parents and the children— [illegible] [illegible] They can be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] wrong, they can influence them to the adoption of the wrong, they can influence them to the adoption of [illegible] more useful and thorough. They are, in fact, more competent to discern the merits of the school, and best able to point to a remedy at once appropriate and judicious. [illegible] the instructor does not feel humiliated by their exercise of the duties assigned them; it is, on the contrary, grateful to his feelings to perceive the interest taken by the parents of his scholars, and by those appointed to superintend them in the concerns of his school. The [illegible] is, we think, good, in the highest degree judicious, as all or nearly all the provisions of our laws relating to the schools.

Why then is it that these schools are in the condition they are in, the provisions for their superintendence being so complete and ample? The answer is at hand. The machine is perfect, but it has not the moving power. The apparatus is complete, but the power to set it in motion does not exist. The legislature, when they have with care adapted proper regulations for the distribution and application of the money, have done all that they can. [illegible] the depreciable part of it is not properly supplied [illegible] have done all;—they have set the machine in motion, and if their children are in the routine as established by law, under charge of officers appointed by law, they will assuredly be educated according to law,—and what better can they want?

The trouble, all the legislation in the world is of no avail, without the impulse afforded by a deep interest in every school district and in every parent who has a scholar to send to school, in the prosperity and usefulness of the school. With this supplied, our system is perfect—without this, no system is of value. How far these exist every one can most easily determine. The remedy for the public and private indifference, we trust, exists in a very simple plan suggested in another paragraph. We must also [illegible] another occasion any remarks in proof or illustration of this [illegible].

FOR THE COURIER.

Mr. Dunham—Having had the pleasure to attend the examination of the pupils at the Female Academy in this city, which closed on Tuesday last, I cannot but express my gratification on the occasion. The performances of the young ladies most certainly did them great honor. It was manifest that their time had been employed, with great fidelity and success, in their respective academical studies, and could not fail to produce an [illegible] influence [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The particular attention which had so evidently been paid by their experienced and respected Instructor, is worthy of all praise. In the course of my long observation on such occasions and such topics, I have never met with an institution, in which greater encouragement is afforded, for united improvement of mind, morals and manners. Nor have I witnessed any at which, sober, ambitious, and discreet parents, will [illegible] found greater incitements to take measures to advance their children in life, than are supplied [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] flourishing institution. A PARENT [illegible]

ITEMS.

The law of the State of New York, prohibiting the circulation of all notes less than $5, except those issued by the Banks of that State, takes effect on the first of September.

A man's leg, the bones broken off below the knee, was picked up on the beach at E. Dennis, on Sunday last, by Capt. Judah Baker. It had a thin half boot, which had been soled, and a mixed woollen stocking covered at the top, & tied with a knit string. The stocking was marked with the initials F.B. It is not improbable, says the Barnstable Journal, that it was part of the body of the unfortunate Slaney, who was destroyed by a shark about 15 days since, off Sandwich.

State Elections.—The election in Maine takes place on the second Monday in September; in Vermont the first Tuesday in September; in Maryland, first Monday in October; Delaware, first Tuesday in October; South Carolina, second Monday in October; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, second Tuesday in October; Georgia and New-York, first Monday in November. In Kentucky, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, and Missouri, the elections took place on the 2d inst. (first Monday) in other States, at an earlier period.

A N. Y. correspondent of the Boston Palladium states that the robbers in that city are the most ingenious, daring and systematic in the country. On one occasion, a broker that a package of $15,000 de-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] boat for Albany. Two gentlemen [illegible] [illegible] the delivery of it, and soon after, one delivered a similar package to the captain, but just before the boat was to start, deranged the machinery, and in the confusion, declared with many others that he must go in another boat, demanded his package, and led the captain to deliver the broker's package, with which he made off.

Savannah.—One of the Savannah papers speaks of that city as being in a condition of remarkable prosperity. Rents have risen, and are from twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher than they were three years ago. Every habitable house in the place has been occupied, a great many new buildings have been erected, and some repaired and enlarged, and enquiries continue for others.

Important to Printers.—The N. Y. Daily Sentinel lately prosecuted Lee, Powel & Co., for the amount of their subscription to that paper, and recovered $9 and costs, being the amount claimed. By this decision it is seen that persons receiving a newspaper without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases, for the payment.

Married,

In this town, by Elder Griffing, Mr. Daniel J. Woodward, to Miss Mary Ann Griffing, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Jeremiah Griffing.

Died,

In this town, on Sunday morning last, very suddenly, Capt. John Fanning, aged 78 years. On Sunday evening, Doct Rufus Spalding, aged 70.

In Plainfield, on the [illegible] inst. Mrs. Esther Kenyon, aged 63, wife of Mr. Philip Kenyon.

In Lebanon, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Bethany Fitch, aged 93, relict of the late Capt. Abraham Fitch.

In Hopkinton, R. I. on the 16th inst. a child of Mr. Jacob Babcock, aged 2 years.

LECTURES.

Mr. EVANS proposes to deliver, at the Town Hall, a second course of eight lectures, on Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Zoology and Varieties of the Human Race, illustrated with Planispheres, Diagrams and numerous Drawings in Natural History.

☞ Subscribers to the above Lectures may obtain their tickets at the Bookstore of Mr. T. Robinson.

The first lecture, on Friday evening next, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, will be on Astronomy.

Norwich, Aug. 25.

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 8th September.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Aug. 18.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders, in the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike road, will be holden, for the choice of officers and other business, on the 7th day of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the public house of Lucius Abbe, in Windham. A general attendance is requested.

ZALMON STORRS, Sec'y.

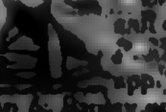
Mansfield, Aug. 19, 1830.

For New-York.

Sloop Maria, Capt. Colt, will sail on Friday next, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Gilman & Ripley or on board.

Aug. 25.

For New-York.



Sloop Jupiter, Benj. Rogers, will sail on Tuesday, 31st August, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

Aug. 18.

EDWARD COIT

Has just received and offers for sale, a new assortment of

FANCY HARDWARE & PLATED GOODS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with plain and engraved shades; Plated Candlesticks; superb silver mounted Cut Glass Castors; a great variety of fine Fowling Guns and Rifles, with percussion and flint locks; Gun Locks and Gun Trimmings; a new assortment of Fine Cutlery, consisting of Pen, Pocket and Table Knives, &c. &c.

Aug. 25.

SHELL COMBS.

A good assortment of large Shell Combs of the first and second quality, just opened and for sale cheap by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

New dark Calicoes; Mits and Gloves; Sarsnett Cambrics; Ribbons; Crape, and Laces.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

Aug. 25, 1830.

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
300 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 do. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
2 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24.

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of May, 1830, 1 two years old black Heifer, with some white spots on the belly—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

AMOS STANDISH.

Preston, Aug. 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of East-Haddam, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Asa Bigelow*, Esq., late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYDIA BIGELOW, } Executors.
GUY BIGELOW,

Aug. 23.

Special Court of Probate, at Stonington District, Aug. 19, A.D. 1830.

THE administrators on the estate of *Elias Adams*, late of Groton, deceased, are hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, to be holden at the usual place of holding probate Courts, in said probate district, on the first Tuesday of September next, then to be heard upon appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent—notice to be given by advertising in one of the newspapers printed in the county of New London, and by posting in said town of Groton.

Wm. Williams, Judge of Probate.

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH S. PALMER.

Aug. 26, 1830.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

E. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

Among them are some handsome Dark CALICOES.

Aug. 24.

MILITARY GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now opening a new stock of

MILITARY GOODS.

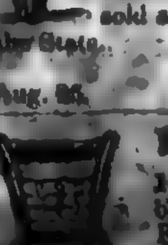
viz:

Swords, Epaulets, Laces, Bullions, Cords, Sword Belts, Braids, Buttons, Cartouch Boxes, Sashes, Muskets, Rifles and Pistols, Military Caps of all sizes, for Rifle and Artillery companies. All kinds of Military Goods will be sold as low as can be purchased in the State.

EDWARD COIT.

Aug. 25.

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever, offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark &c. &c. [illegible] light and dark &c. large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's dining, cradle, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, [illegible], Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES HAGLEY.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	30 lbs. ol [illegible]
400 lbs. [illegible]	150 lbs. [illegible]
50 lbs. [illegible]	150 lbs. [illegible]
75 lbs. [illegible]	200 lbs. [illegible]
400 lbs. gum aloes,	200 lbs. [illegible]
200 lbs. [illegible]	do.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	2 casks flor. sulph.
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	20 boxes [illegible]
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	60 lbs. cantharides
500 lbs. gum camphor refined,	100 lbs. calomel,
	40 oz. sulph. quinine
600 lbs. liq. plain,	100 lbs. [illegible]
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. [illegible]
500 lbs. sal soda,	500 lbs. bac. junip.
500 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian
2 casks carb. magnesia,	600 lbs. Castile soap,
	300 lbs. fine sponge,
300 lbs. calcined do	100 lbs. emp. diap.
500 lbs. refined borax,	G.
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. [illegible]
12 " sal glaub,	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic
800 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv,	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid [illegible]
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' [illegible]
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda [illegible]
bears' oil,	Indian [illegible]
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's [illegible]
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botanic drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromatic [illegible]
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaster,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	Gum tooth-ache [illegible]
Tyler's pills,	Jeld's liniment,
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

spoons and [illegible], breast pipes, graduated glasses, glass funnels, scales and weights, | [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], Hull's trusses, rupture plasters, &c.

RUSSELL'S STOMACHIC BITTERS.

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet operative virtues. They are recommended particularly for a phlegmatic constitution, stimulating and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera-morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water. One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum*. Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by Lathrop & Co. and Gilman & Ripley, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article, at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. Adams, *Norwich Falls*, Joseph C. Huntington and Hyde & Backus, *Norwich Town*, Nathaniel Howes, and John H. Ripley, *Windham*, E. M. Worthington and W. T. Turner, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

SYMPATHY.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

A knight and a lady once met in a grove,
While each was in quest of a fugitive love;
A river ran mournfully murmuring by,
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

"O never was knight such a sorrow that bore!"
"O never was maid so deserted before!"
"From life and its woes let us instantly fly,"
"And jump in together for company!"

They searched for an eddy that suited the deed—
But here was a bramble, and there was a weed;
"How tiresome it is!" said the fair with a sigh;
So they sat down to rest them in company.

Then gazed on each other, the maid and the knight;
How fair was her form, and how goodly his height;
"One mournful embrace," sobb'd the youth, "ere we die!"
So kissing and crying kept company.

"O had I but loved such an angel as you!"
"O had but my swain been a quarter as true!"
"To miss such perfection how blinded was I!"
Sure now they were excellent company!

At length spoke the lass, 'twixt a smile and a tear—
"The weather is cold for a watery bier;
When summer returns, we may easily die—
Till then let us sorrow in company."

From the Columbian Register.

SUNRISE ON THE HILLS.

[illegible]

MEDLEY.

[illegible]

Proverbially quick-minded is the Irish peasant. To sustain this reputation, an instance was given of self-possession and contrivance in difficulty, by a man named Dawson, in the west of the county of Clare, on Tuesday last. The police called at an early hour in the morning, at the house of a person named Gorman, against whom they had a warrant. Gorman, aware of the object of their visit, ran stark naked out the back door. A pursuit followed, the fugitive flying over field, ditch and dike, until, nearly run down, he reached a hamlet, into one of the houses of which, occupied by Daveen, he entered quite exhausted. Daveen, who was in bed, having learned in a few short and rapid sentences [illegible] the danger of his friend, said he would [illegible] and accordingly sprang out of the door as [illegible] on 'whose on this world's road he entered.'— The police, not aware they were hunting new game, were soon outstripped. [illegible] Gorman, who returned in safety to what, as we are talking of an Irish peasant's habitation, we correctly call his [illegible].—*Dublin pa.*

Facing the Enemy.—An anecdote is current that the king, still alive occasionally to what used to interest him before his illness, inquired what portrait was placed opposite to his own, at the exhibition of Sir Thomas Lawrence's paintings, now open. The courtiers were compelled to inform him that his *Satanic* was vis-a-vis to his Britannic Majesty. The king happily relieved them from their embarrassment, by remarking that 'they ought to have made the Duke of Wellington *face the enemy*.'—*London paper.*

Bowing.—Bowing is a science by itself, and must be closely attended to by those who would, by turning and twisting themselves, keep in the sunshine of fashion.—Bow very reverently low to a million of dollars, most respectfully to a hundred thousand, courteously to fifty thousand, civily to ten thousand, coldly to one thousand, and never know poverty by sight.

Some men, under the notion of weeding out prejudices, eradicate religion, virtue and common honesty.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,

Capt. Thomas Stow,

MACDONOUGH,

Capt. Daniel Havens,

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New-York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Hours of Departure from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New-York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New-York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 68 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 2 Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

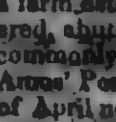
Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

I. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 8. 37

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done off hand.

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 9

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

PRE-EMPTION ACT, OF 1830.

THE following Law and Instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, have been received by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Monroe, Michigan—who adopt immediate measures to give them publicity.

It will be observed, that the Law applies to all Public Lands within the District, which have been surveyed, and the township plats of which have been or may be returned to the Register's Office, but not to those advertised for sale by Proclamation of the President of the United States, it will be necessary that the privilege accruing should be claimed before the day of sale, which is the 27th of September next.

Monroe, July, 1, 1830.

AN ACT to grant pre-emption rights to Settlers on the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the Public Lands, prior to the passage of this Act, who is now in possession, and cultivated any part thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, shall be and he is hereby, authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office, for the District in which such lands may lie, by legal sub-divisions, any number of acres, not more than one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section, to include his improvement, upon paying to the United States the then minimum price of said land: *Provided however*, That no entry or sale of any lands shall be made, under the provisions of this act, which shall have been reserved for the use of the United States, in which any of the public lands may be situated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons be settled upon the same quarter section, the same may be divided between the two first actual settlers, if by a North and South, or East and West line, the settlement or improvement of each may be included in a half-quarter section, and in such case the said settlers shall each be entitled to a pre-emption of eighty acres of land elsewhere in said land district, so as not to interfere with other settlers having a right of preference.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register & Receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie agreeably to the rules prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose, which Register and Receiver shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents for his services therein. And that all assignments and transfers of the right of pre-emption given by this act, prior to the issuance of patents, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the Public Lands of the United States, beyond the time which has been, or may be appointed for that purpose, by the President's Proclamation; nor shall any of the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons, who shall fail to make the proof and payment required, before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales of lands including the tract or tracts, on which the right of pre-emption is claimed; nor shall the right of pre-emption contemplated by this act, extend to any land which is reserved from sale by Act of Congress, or by order of the President, or which may have been appropriated for any purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and remain in force for one year from and after its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

General Land Office, June 10th, 1830.

GENTLEMEN—Annexed you have a copy of the act of Congress approved on the 29th ultimo, entitled "An Act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public Lands."

This act grants to any person who actually *Cultivated* [illegible] of the Public Lands, in the year 1829, [illegible] who, continuing thereon, was in the *actual possession* of that tract at the date of the passage of the act, a pre-emption right to the Lands at $1 25 per acre.

The *fact* of the *Cultivation* in 1829, and that of the *possession* of the Land applied for on the 29th of May, 1830, must be established by the affidavit of the occupant, supported by such corroborative testimony, as may be entirely satisfactory to you both. The evidence must be taken by a Justice of the Peace, *in the presence of the Register and Receiver*, and be in answer to such interrogatories propounded by them as may be best calculated to elicit the truth. The whole of the evidence must be carefully filed in the Office of the Register.

All Lands *not otherwise appropriated* of which the Township plats are, or may be, on file in the Register's Office, prior to the expiration of the law, are subject to entry under the Act.

Where the whole of the improvement is embraced in the limits of a *quarter Section*, the occupant must be confined to the entry of the particular "*quarter Section*," but where the improvement is situated in different quarter Sections, then the occupant is entitled to enter the two adjacent legal subdivisions or half-quarter sections in which the improvement may lie, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in the whole.

In making your usual returns to this Office, you will, in all cases of purchase under this Act, designate them by marking on the returns and the Certificate of purchase "Pre-emption, Act of 1830."

With great respect, Gentlemen, Your ob't servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM, *Com'r.*

The Register and Receiver of the Land Office, at Monroe, M. T. 20

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. 1f20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of carriage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis', in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ Terms as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c. J. GREEN & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and, also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called), in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1830. 031

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3m11

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,

20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Curaso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " Fur Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 8s. each.

June 16. 12

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE course of Instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Botany, Materia Medica and the Therapeutics, by William Tully, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.

It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.

The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50; and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.

By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either at this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.

All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.

Yale College, June 10, 1830. 6w10

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

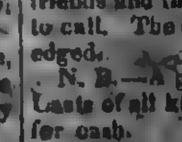
DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.— Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,

foot Shetucket street

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

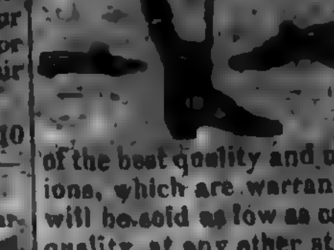
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent-Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

NOTICE.

A WOOL SPINNER is wanted immediately by

EBENEZER ALLEN.

Lisbon, July 27. 10

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Dessenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment,
Butt's American balsam,	Calver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hall's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hurnuli, & butternut,
Godfrey's cordial,	Oxymuriate Potash,
British oil,	Hydriodate,
Haarlem do.	Sulphate quinine,
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson,	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson,	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin,	Verdigris,
Souchong,	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre Dessenne,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Emerald Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of various kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Colmanar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Gurcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

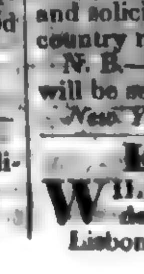
THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c. In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

CROCKERY.



Benj. L'Hommedieu has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of Hallock & Moore will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf1

ORIGINAL STAINED

SEPT

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 23. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1676

EDWARD COIT

Has just received and offers for sale, a new assortment of

FANCY HARDWARE & PLATED GOODS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with plain and engraved shades; Plated Candlesticks; superb silver mounted Cut Glass Castors; a great variety of fine Fowling Guns and Rifles, with percussion and flint locks; Gun Locks and Gun Trimmings; a new assortment of Fine Cutlery, consisting of Pen, Pocket and Table Knives, &c. &c.

Aug. 25. 3w22

VALUABLE BOOKS,

CONSTANTLY FOR SALE, AT THE PUBLISHERS' LOWEST PRICES, AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE.

Scott's Family Bible, a new and superior edition, in calf and sheep binding.

Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Bible—5 vols. royal octavo,

Memoirs of Dr. Payson, a new edition,

Gaston's Collections,

Quarto Bibles, in Morocco, calf and plain bindings,

A great variety of Octavo, Duodecimo and Pocket Bibles, in plain and elegant bindings.

Aug. 18. 21

BLANK BOOKS.

FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A large assortment of very superior Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Albums, &c. Writing and Wrapping Paper at wholesale and retail.

Aug. 18. 21

DR. HOOKER

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. Nathan Tisdale, opposite the Episcopal Church.

Norwich, Aug. 17. 3w21

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

DOCT. DYER respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he has located himself at the [illegible] Hotel, Norwich Falls, where he will be happy to attend to all calls relating to his profession.

Aug. 17. 3w21

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders, in the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike road, will be holden, for the choice of officers and other business, on the 7th day of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the public house of Lucius Abbe, in Windham. A general attendance is requested.

SALMON STORRS, Sec'y.

Mansfield, Aug. 19, 1830. 3w22

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of May, 1830, 1 two years old black Heifer, with some white spots on the belly—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

AMOS STANDISH.

[illegible], Aug. [illegible], 1830. 3w22

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of East-Haddam, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of Asa Bigelow, Esq., late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYDIA BIGELOW, } Executors.
GUY BIGELOW,

Aug. 23. 3w23

Special Court of Probate, at Stonington District, Aug. 19, A.D. 1830.

THE administrators on the estate of [illegible] Adams, late of Groton, deceased, are hereby directed to give notice to the creditors of said deceased, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, to be holden at the usual place of holding probate Courts, in said probate district, on the first Tuesday of September next, then to be heard upon appointment of Commissioners on said estate, represented insolvent—notice to be given by advertising in one of the newspapers printed in the county of New London, and by posting in said town of Groton.

3w22] *Wm. Williams, Judge of Probate.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the [illegible] day of Aug. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. *Jonathan Webb*, late of Lisbon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to Mr. Ebenezer E. Webb, the Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w21] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a buck Deer, with a leather strap round his neck, and a small sleigh bell attached thereto. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

DYER BUSHNELL.

Lisbon, Aug 27. 3w21

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 19

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has just received from New York, a very rich assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c.

Also, *Bead Bags,*—a new and splendid article.

MILITARY GOODS.

Swords, Muskets, Epaulets, Plumes, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and for sale very cheap.

N.B.—Companies can be supplied on most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

R. W. ROATH.

Aug. 17. 3w21

MILITARY GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now opening a new stock of

MILITARY GOODS,

VIZ:

Swords, Epaulets, Laces, Bullions, Cords, Sword Belts, Braids, Buttons, Cartouch Boxes, Sashes, Muskets, Rifles and Pistols, Military Caps of all sizes, for Rifle and Artillery companies. All kinds of Military Goods will be sold as low as can be purchased in the State.

EDWARD COIT.

Aug. 25. 3w22

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market; consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

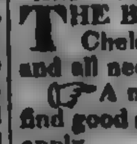
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25. 1830. 22

FOR SALE.

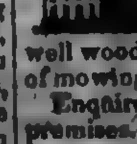


A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



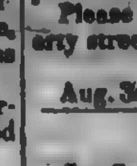
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

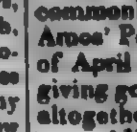
FOR SALE.



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

MISCELLANY.

THE SORTIE OF FORT ERIE.

BY A SOLDIER.

'And there was mounting in hot haste; the steed,
'The mustering squadron, and the clattering car,
'Went pouring forward with impetuous speed,
'And swiftly forming in the ranks of war.'

Among the heroic and daring achievements which have contributed to exalt the American name, and cast unfading glory on its arms, the Sortie of Fort Erie stands conspicuous. It was planned by the late General Brown, and has been considered, aside from its splendid results, a military chief d'oeuvre.

On the 14th of August, 1814, the British troops under General Drummond, attempted to carry Fort Erie by storm; but being repulsed by the Americans, with severe loss, they abandoned this mode of warfare, and commenced a siege, with the hopes of carrying the place with regular advances. Meantime the Americans labored assiduously in repairing the damages their fortifications had received from the attack, and in making preparations to resist the besiegers; frequent skirmishes occurred; and a cannonade on both sides was kept up, but nothing of importance took place until the seventeenth of September. General Brown, at that time, perceiving that the British had completed a battery, which could open a most destructive fire upon the Fort, planned this desperate sortie as the most effectual method of annoying the enemy, and affording relief to his own troops.

The British force consisted of three brigades, of one thousand five hundred men each, one of which was stationed at the works in front of the Fort, and the others occupied a camp two miles to the rear. At two o'clock the American troops were drawn up in readiness to make the sortie. The orders were 'to storm the batteries, destroy the cannon, and roughly handle the brigade on duty, before those in reserve could be brought up.' This business, each soldier felt well assured would be no pastime of the moment; no bloodless skirmish; but a deed that would require the nerve of manhood, and the fearless daring of the hero. Accordingly each man was prepared for the utmost: all useless and unnecessary incumbrances were left within the Fort, and equipped only with the trusty firelock, the glistening bayonet, and the well stored cartridge-box, we stood prepared for an enterprise that would beat the body guard of Napoleon, and one in which even they might pluck an original laurel.

The twenty-first regiment, to which the writer of this brief sketch was attached, was commanded by Colonel Upham, the present candidate of the Republicans of New-Hampshire, for the Chief Magistracy of the State. This corps was composed mostly of the hardy yeomanry of the 'Granite State'—full blooded Yankees from New-Hampshire'—men who had left their firesides and their homes, their wives, their children, and drawn the sword in defence of their bleeding country, not as the mercenary and wholesale butchers of a tyrant, but as *freemen* and as men, bound to protect the soil, the institutions, and the laws, which had been religiously bequeathed to them by their revolutionary fathers. And nobly and truly did they discharge this duty. They proved, not only their descent from heroes, but that they themselves were such; ever ready at the call of danger, and ever foremost in the hour of fight—they acquired a name of gallantry and noble daring that is remembered to this day with gratitude and pride. Nor was the man who led them deficient in any of the qualities of the skilful commander or the gallant soldier—firm as the everlasting rock of his native hills, and as true as the steel he wore, he was the fit and worthy Colonel of so brave a regiment as ever carried dismay and death into the ranks of a foe. But to return to the fight.

A division composed of riflemen and Indians, commanded by General Porter, the late Secretary of War, was ordered to open the attack, by proceeding in a circuitous rout, through the woods, by a road which had been opened, and engaging the enemy's flank; while the right division under General Miller, was stationed in a ravine between the Fort and the enemy's works, with orders not to advance until after the attack of Gen. Porter.

The command of General Porter advanced with so much celerity and caution, that when they rushed upon the enemy's flank they gave the first intimation of their approach. A severe conflict ensued, in which several gallant officers fell at the head of their columns. In thirty minutes however, possession was taken of two of their batteries in this quarter, and the garrison made prisoners. At this moment the division of General Miller was ordered to advance. In conjunction with a column of General Porter's division, he pierced between the second & third tier of batteries, and after a severe contest carried the first of these. The whole of these batteries being now in the possession of our troops, General Miller's division inclined to the more formidable batteries towards the lake shore, at this moment a part of the reserve under General Ripley, joined him. Here the resistance on the part of the British was most obstinate, their works being exceedingly intricate, from the successive lines of intrenchment, and the constant use of the bayonet was the only mode of assailing them. In this manner the contest was maintained for several moments with unequal advantage on the part of the Americans. The British, having by this time received considerable reinforcements from the brigades in the rear, poured upon them, from their batteries a destructive fire which they were unable to return on their part with effect; and thus situated, their condition was becoming every moment more doubtful and precarious.

At this juncture, the remaining division of the reserve, composed of our own (the twenty-first) and a part of the seventeenth regiment, under the command of Colonel Upham, was ordered up, to put an end at once to the contest; by charging rapidly upon the enemy's works and carrying them at the point of the bayonet. A conflict dreadful beyond description, now ensued: but the twenty-first under its brave leader firmly withstood the shock. At one period, however, our centre for a moment faltered, but it was but for a moment. The voice of our Colonel was heard above the din of battle—'*the twenty first must do its duty—there are none to support it.*' This was enough—its effect was electrical, and sent a thrill to each soldier's heart. Had a fresh division of troops at that moment arrived, they could not have done more. The deafening shout of 'ONWARD' burst at once spontaneous from every soldier's lips, and the two lines closed with each other, at the very mouth of the British batteries, which they contested with terrific violence at the point of the bayonet. Such was the obstinacy of the conflict that many portions of the troops, on both sides, were forced back, and the contending parties became mingled with each other. Nothing could exceed the desperation of the contest at those points where the cannon were stationed with which the enemy had calculated to compel the fort to capitulate, and to dislodge and destroy which had been the main object in planning the sortie. There 'man to man, and steel to steel,' across the carriages and at the mouth of the guns, every inch of ground was disputed, and both Americans and Britons fell to mingle in one common dust.

'Balls struck, blades cut, as foe met foe,
'And feet slipp'd o'er the blood below.'

The British, however at length began to give way, and no exertion of their officers could restrain them. It was in vain they represented to them, the disgrace of flying before a 'handful of ragged militia,' as they were pleased to term the Americans; it was in vain they called upon them, in the name of their king and country, and by the laurels they had gathered on the battle fields of Europe, to 'throw themselves once more into the breach.' They would not, they could not, withstand the almost solid steel that bore them down, reeking with their own gore, and pressed forward by resolute and determined freemen. They left the batteries in confusion, and our men remained the proud masters of their last entrenchment.

Thus closed the *Sortie of Lake Erie*, an enterprise more desperate and sanguinary is not to be found in the annals of our country's victories. It was planned with consummate skill, and executed with determined and heroic bravery. In a few hours the labors of forty seven incessant days, which had been expended by the British upon their works, was destroyed, and in addition to the splendid trophies of this signal exploit, upwards of a thousand of their men were killed, wounded, and made prisoners. —*Dover (N. H.) Gazette.*

From the New England Weekly Review.

HUMAN GRANDEUR.

The faithful mirror of History reflects few objects so frequently and so strikingly as the instability of human grandeur. The votary of pleasure, while he pursues the ever delusive phantom of earthly happiness, may forget, although he cannot avoid seeing that the glory of this world is transitory and fleeting. But the eye of the true philosopher, intent upon far different objects, discovers deeply engraven upon every act of man, "*mortalia facta peribunt.*"* Whether he looks back to the creation of the world, or whether he looks forward as far as unprophetic ken can reach, he sees the same immutable decree operating upon the deeds of the great and the small, the rich and the poor, "*mortalia facta peribunt.*" The picture of Antiquity is to him a sad and gloomy one. Far in the back ground, and shrouded in almost impenetrable darkness, appear the faint and shadowy outlines of the antediluvian world. A little nearer, but equally dark and obscure, the ruins of the Tower of Confusion exhibit an humiliating example of the short-sighted ambition of mankind. The massive walls, the ever during gates of Babylon and Nineveh, have long since crumbled into dust, and uncertainty has spread her mantle over the places where they stood. The wandering Arab and the bigoted Turk are now lording it over the Holy Sepulchre, and the crescent of the Moslem now glitters in the pride of conquest, where once the cross of the Christian beamed its peaceful light. The temple of Jehovah has sunk beneath the mosque of Mahommed, and the lamps of Islamism now illume the place where once the Shekinah shone.

Whither has fled the glory of Egypt, once the cradle of the arts and sciences? Where are her priests, from whose minds once emanated the light of knowledge? Where are her renowned schools, once the nurseries of Wisdom? Her glory has fled before the storm of Barbarism, her wise men have yielded to the strong arm of oppression, and the impure and contaminating streams of Ignorance and Superstition now flow in an overwhelming tide over that once fair and happy land. Her works of art are fast falling to destruction, and the time defying pyramids stand only to proclaim the folly of their builders, whose very name they could not rescue from oblivion.

Who can behold with indifference the fate of Greece, the theatre in which have appeared the most illustrious ornaments of our species, in which have been exhibited the noblest actions of which our nature is capable? Review her history. Look back upon the wonderful spectacle of past ages. See the fire of patriotism as it burned in the bosoms of Miltiades and Leonidas, and spread with sympathetic rapidity thro' the hearts of the sons of Athens and Lacedemon, immortalizing the names of Marathon and Thermopylae. Listen to the heaven-inspired eloquence of Pericles and Demosthenes, cheering the faint-hearted, giving new courage to the dispirited and nerving the arm of the brave with fresh and redoubled vigor. Survey the splendor and magnificence of her temples, at once monuments of the inimitable skill of her artists and the boundless munificence of her children. What is Greece now?

We have heard of ancient Rome. We have read of her triumphal arches, her Capitol, her Forum. The chronicles of olden times tell us of magnificent palaces, of spacious amphitheatres, but where are they? The effeminate Italian walks unconsciously over the ruined labors of antiquity. The splendid column, the enchanting statue, would have slept forever beneath the dust, but for the eager hand of curiosity, or the unexpected interposition of chance. The spade and the plough often bring to light monuments of ancient skill and ancient luxury, which tell the astonished peasant of a people once the lords of the earth, now living only on the page of history. But this is not all. Man himself is passing to the grave. There have been Alexanders, Hannibals and Caesars.—There have lived mighty warriors, and wise statesmen. But their names only have survived. Their lives and their achievements seem to us but the fictions of a dream. They whom, when alive, the world could hardly contain, are now as though they had never been.

Such is a faint sketch of the picture which History presents to the contemplative beholder. Such the reflection which the mirror of the past exhibits to his eye. With this experience he can look forward and discover similar prospects rising in swift succession in the approaching future. He can imagine the time when the great, the wise, the exalted of his own day, shall be forgotten, when the others shall appear and sport their short hour upon the stage of life, and then in their turn fall into oblivion. He can anticipate the time when

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

THEODORE.

* All human works shall perish.

SMALL FARMS MOST BENEFICIAL.

Those who have strictly investigated the subject, consider large farms comparatively less productive than small ones; while they at the same time impose upon their owners a degree of labor much greater in proportion than would seem to be required by the mere difference of size. A farmer in moderate circumstances, with fifty or sixty acres of land, for instance, will bring every inch of it into a high state of cultivation—the labor employed in preparing his grounds will be more than doubly compensated in his subsequent exemption from toil; while the owner of a wide spread territory of three to four hundred acres, which he has but sparingly supplied with nourishment, must work more sedulously upon every acre during the progress of vegetation; and, after all, reap but a meagre and inadequate harvest. As a single acre of land highly cultivated, can be made to yield a crop equal to three or four acres scantily prepared; it must be obvious, that the extra labor in *dressing* the former is abundantly more than saved by the diminished labor in attending it. A striking exemplification of this fact may be viewed by any of our farmers, who will take the trouble to visit the grounds attached to the House of Industry at South Boston—there, they may have the theory and illustration directly before their eyes. Those grounds, it is said, have produced this season, from three to four tons of hay per acre—which is three or four times the quantity of ordinary crops. So exuberant was the grass, that there actually was not room, upon the surface where it grew, sufficient for the purpose of making the hay.—And this was entirely owing, as we are told, to the previous pains taken to enrich the soil by plentiful additions of suitable compost.

Were the same policy pursued by the owners of large farms, there would be little need of emigrating from the New England to the Western States: for the very tracts which now, under a careless system of culture, barely afford sustenance for a single family, might be made to support three or four—and that too, with much less toil and trouble, in proportion to the quantity cultivated. Many of our farmers groan at the management of too spacious a territory—the consequence is, they impose upon themselves a state of slavery; they accumulate nothing, except now and then an additional patch of waste land, which serves only to increase their burthens without augmenting their income. Were they on the contrary to confine their exertions to smaller spots, while their crops would be rendered equally if not more abundant, they would themselves, enjoy life better—become more independent, and, with their usual share of frugality, more wealthy; they would acquire time to institute experiments, and to examine improvements; they would attain what they now scarcely ever possess—*leisure*—whereby we mean not the privilege of being lazy—but that sort of leisure which poor Richard describes as time for doing something useful,—time for study, for reflection, for familiar converse, for looking after education of their young—in short, for realizing the blessings after which they are constantly toiling.

From the Boston Courier.

There is a melancholy interest excited by viewing the mansion of the murdered Joseph White. It is a three story brick edifice, fronting on Essex street, a few rods east of the La Fayette Hotel. The garden and yard are of considerable extent. We should say that which was a garden; for it is now overrun with weeds. Here and there, the brilliant color of a garden flower, may be seen among the thistles and burdocks, as if endeavoring to assert its prerogative over the useless and unsightly intruders which almost choke it from existence. The fruit trees bear marks of pelting from the clubs and brick bats of the school-boy, and the whole place though in the centre of a populous and polished town, has the appearance of desolation. No one has inhabited the dwelling, since the funeral of its late owner. The furniture remains in its former condition. The kitchen utensils stand undisturbed on the dresser and about the fire place. The looking-glasses, chairs, tables, beds, all but the bed of the victim, keep their wonted position. In the keeping room are the portraits of Capt. White and wife—not painted in the present fashionable style, (but said to be good likenesses nevertheless,) in small and not very expensive frames.—In one corner of the room is a book case containing a small library. On the table in the kitchen lie a common duodecimo Bible, and an antiquated book of Common Prayer, of the quarto shape, with a few memoranda on a blank leaf, and the date 1794. The chamber over the keeping room is that in which the murder was committed. The bed on which the victim was sacrificed, was removed as a matter of accommodation at the time of the funeral, and the sofa, under the covering of which, the key of the chamber door had been hidden, has been removed from its former to the place where the bed stood. The bed itself, is now in an upper apartment. The stains of blood cover two circular portions, each of six or eight inches diameter. It is said that Mr. White had on when he was murdered, a thick cotton shirt and a flannel night-gown or waist-coat—these probably absorbed much of the blood which issued from the wounds, or the spots on the bed would have been much larger. The furniture of the chambers occupied by the domestics has the appearance of being left by them in a fright, as if they had fled from the club and dagger of the assassin, nor dared to look back upon the scene of horror.

The hand which perpetrated the deed of death has done execution upon its miserable and hardened owner, and fled from the tribunal of earthly justice. But the heart which contrived the unnatural project and promised the rewards for its performance, still beats in uncertainty with regard to its earthly destination. He may escape from the retribution of man, by some technicality or imperfection of law; but he must bear about with him the eternal consciousness that he is known, by his own confession, as the murderer of his benefactor.

WELLS.—Almost every family is more or less troubled by having the water in their wells become at times, impure, and unfit for use, in consequence of decaying and corrupting substances, such as dead cats, rats, toads, snakes, &c. finding their way into them. In many instances excellent wells are rendered good for nothing, and perhaps entirely abandoned, in consequence of the water becoming impure from unknown causes, and families, little able to bear it are thus subjected to the trouble, and expense of obtaining water elsewhere.

Good water is one of the greatest luxuries as well as necessaries of life, and the possession of it, should not be too highly esteemed. For the information therefore of such of our readers as have not known the fact before, we communicate the following simple mode of discovering every thing that lies in a well, and of ascertaining the situation and state of the water as respects its cleanliness, purity, &c. viz:

Place a common mirror over the well in such a position as to catch and throw the rays of the sun directly to the bottom of the well, which will instantly become illuminated in a manner so brilliant, that not only the smallest articles, such as pins, needles, spoons, knives, &c. can be discerned, but also that the smallest pebbles and stones at the bottom can be as effectually examined as though they were held in the hand. The sun is in the best situation to be reflected in the morning or afternoon of the day.

This simple experiment has been found to be of great utility, in ascertaining the cause of the least impurity in the water. It was communicated to us by a worthy patriot, with a wish that we should give it to the public.

ORIGINAL STAINED

SENTENCE OF JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP.

SALEM, AUG. 21.

At Six o'clock the Court Bell proclaimed that the Jury were ready to announce their verdict. The Court House was filled to overflowing in a few minutes—the prisoner was brought in and placed at the bar. The Jury were in their seats before the ringing of the bell. As soon as the Court was opened, the clerk inquired of the Jury whether they had agreed upon a verdict. The reply was in the affirmative. The Clerk—"Who shall speak for you?"—Jurors—"The Foreman." The prisoner (standing) was directed to hold up his right hand and look upon the Foreman—the Foreman to look upon the prisoner. The Clerk proceeded—"Mr. Foreman, what say you—is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?" Foreman,—"Guilty." The Clerk then read the verdict as recorded, and said, "So you say Mr. Foreman, and so you all say?" They bowed assent. The scene was affecting; several of the Jurors and many others in Court discovered evident emotion—*but the prisoner remained unmoved throughout the ceremony.*

The prisoner was then remanded, and the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock on Saturday morning.

On Saturday, the Court was opened at the time appointed. An immense crowd had assembled to witness the solemn ceremony of passing sentence of death upon the prisoner. His name was called by the Clerk—when he rose and answered with his usual composure.

The Attorney General then rose and in a very impressive manner addressed the Court to the following effect:

"*May it please your honors:*

"John Francis Knapp has been indicted by the Grand Jurors of the county of Essex as principal in the second degree in the murder of Joseph White—upon that indictment he has been arraigned and pleaded not guilty—a jury of his own selection has been empanelled and sworn to try the issue between him and the Commonwealth—able and learned Counsel have been assigned him by the Court at his request—and the jury, after an attentive hearing of all the evidence and the arguments of Counsel have returned a verdict of GUILTY. The punishment which the law requires is death.

"I therefore move your honors, that sentence of Death, conformably to the Law, be now pronounced against the prisoner, as a just retribution for his crime."

When Judge Putnam, asked him if he had ought to say, why sentence of death should not now be pronounced upon him, he replied with great energy and firmness:

"I have only to say, that I am innocent of the charge—and I now declare to the world, that I shall die innocent of the crime, for which I am to suffer."

Judge Putnam then proceeded to pronounce the dreadful sentence of the Law, in the following manner and terms:

JOHN FRANCIS KNAPP,

You have been indicted for the crime of Murder—and upon your arraignment have pleaded, that you were not guilty—to which you put yourself upon God and your Country for trial. Able and learned counsel have been at your request assigned by the Court to assist you in your defence. Your case has been committed to a very intelligent and impartial jury, selected by yourself, who have for six days patiently and attentively listened to the evidence and the arguments. All that learning and industry, fidelity and talents, could suggest, has been urged in vain for your defence. The truth has prevailed—and the jury of your country have established your guilt—the Court is satisfied with their verdict, and you now come to receive the sentence of the Law.

Before we proceed to that last and painful duty, we are desirous of doing you all the good in our power, by awakening your mind to a consideration of the awful doom which awaits you. Would to God that any thing we could say would have the effect of softening your heart, and of leading you to sincere contrition and repentance. The horrible murder of which you have been convicted, stands in bold relief and challenging to the history of crime." The victim of your ferocity, in a few years, according to the course of nature, would have sunk into his grave in peace, but for the thirst for gain which corroded the hearts of those who conspired against his life. He was living in the midst of as peaceful a community as exists on earth, surrounded by his relations and friends upon whom he had lavished his bounty. In the stillness of the night—while he rested his aged limbs upon the bed—while he was in the arms of sleep—in his own home—in the centre of this populous town—the assassin of your procurement committed the Deed of Death, while you, in the judgment of the Law, were present and aiding him in the fact. The circumstances attending the conspiracy, exhibit a cool, deliberate design to take the life of the victim, merely for the sake of gain. There was no other passion to be gratified. The conspirators were all young. They were connected with respectable families.—They were born, reared & educated among us. They had the means of living within their own control, if they had pursued the course of honesty and industry. But they forsook this course, and resolved to cut their road to fortune, through blood and murder.

Our peaceful city stood aghast at this dreadful deed. The very foundation of our society seemed to be shaken—and the shock was not confined to this vicinity or State, but extended throughout this land. Suspicions too horrible for utterance were excited in the breast of reflecting men. The sense of security which the law inspires, was in a great measure lost. No man's house was considered a safe castle, and none seemed for a time disposed to trust to their own arms, rather than to the protection of the laws for their safety. But there is a Providential which constantly over us. The murderers have been detected by means as extraordinary as their crime was atrocious. The assassin has perished by his own hands—and the tremendous punishment for your crime is about to fall upon you.

But there is in these awful events a WARNING VOICE which speaks to all, and especially to the young, as with the sound of the earthquake, in every breath which wafts the news of this horrid tragedy—"Forsake not the ways of truth and honest industry, which lead to honor and everlasting life, for the path of vice and profligacy which lead to infamy and death. Be not deceived by their enticing appearances. At their beginning, the rose buds of hope and pleasure may appear, but they end in anguish, poverty and destruction."

Our fervent prayer for you is, that you may be prepared by sincere repentance, to appear before the Judge of all the Earth. Add we would urge you to apply to those pious men whose duty it is to teach our Holy Religion, to help you with their prayers and instructions during the few remaining days which may be allowed to you; and may God grant success to their endeavors.

It only remains for us to declare the sentence of the Law, which is, and this court doth accordingly adjudge,

That you be carried from hence to the place from whence you came—and from thence to the place of Execution—and there be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead, And may God of his infinite grace, have mercy upon your soul!

In performing this oppressively painful duty, Judge Putnam was much affected, and sobbed audibly after he had pronounced the judgment of the Court. The prisoner, on the contrary, maintained his unconcern throughout. Indeed there was apparently not a spectator, who did not suffer more than he who was the most interested. On leaving the bar he put a quid of tobacco into his mouth, with the utmost nonchalance.

The trials of J. J. Knapp, Jr. and George Crowninshield are necessarily postponed till the next term of the Court, which will sit in Salem, Nov. 2. The Judges are required by law to proceed on the Circuit in the western counties early in next month, and the recent death of the Chief Justice has devolved on the Court many arduous preparatory duties. The day of J. F. Knapp's execution is to be fixed by the Governor and Council.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, August 23.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The ship Caledonia, Rogers, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on Friday, bringing London papers to the 17th and Liverpool to the 19th July, both inclusive. The papers are principally filled with accounts of the capture of Algiers, and particulars of the funeral of the late King.

THE CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.

This event took place at noon on the 5th of July, and in four days afterwards was communicated to the good people of Paris, amidst those demonstrations of national joy which help to keep up the excitement which the news of victory seldom fails to communicate. Guns were fired, *Te Deums* were sung, and the city was brilliantly illuminated. The lady of Gen. Bourmont was complimented by an address as she was entering the cathedral; and the archbishop and clergy met the king under similar circumstances, to congratulate him on victory. His Majesty replied: "M. L'Archevesque—We had implored the aid of the Almighty for the success of our expedition, which was to prove at once so glorious for France, and so beneficial for mankind. The Lord has blessed our arms, and it becomes a duty for me, and for each of my subjects, to offer up immediately our solemn thanksgivings. This signal goodness has caused me to experience a satisfaction which I have not felt for years. I come to throw myself before the Most High, and to offer to Him, the hommage of my most sincere and profound gratitude. I implore from Him grace to consecrate the remainder of my strength to the rendering my people happy, and I desire ardently that the French will be persuaded to feel with all their soul that I live only to confirm and to consolidate their happiness."

His Majesty left the church after the performance of divine service, amidst the acclamations of the people. In the evening the public buildings and private houses were illuminated.

The King has addressed a circular to the bishops, filled with sentiments similar to those contained in the address, and calling upon them to order a *Te Deum* to be sung, by the way of a thanksgiving, in all the churches.

The official documents relating to the capture, which will be found extremely interesting, are published below.

FALL OF ALGIERS.—A supplement to the Moniteur of the 12th, contains the following:

1. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated the 3d of July, giving an account of the false attack which he had ordered Admiral Rosamel to make upon the enemy's batteries on the sea side in order to distract their attention.

2. Another letter of the same date, giving an account of the further operations of Admiral Rosamel.

3. A letter from Admiral Duperre, dated on board the Provence, the 5th of July, to the following effect:

"Sir—On the 4th instant, the day after the attack made by the fleet under my command on the forts and batteries of Algiers, the chief object of which was to call back to the town the enemy's cannoniers and troops, whom I had seen going in great numbers to the fort of the Emperor, the batteries opened their fire upon the fort at three o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, after a dreadful explosion, which was heard to the distance of sixty miles all around, we perceived the fort partly destroyed, and our troops took possession of it. Half an hour afterwards I was preparing to make another attack on the new works, when, delayed by the unfavorable winds, I found myself obliged to suspend the execution of my plan by the arrival of a boat with a flag of truce, which had on board the Admiral of the Algerine fleet, who came to entreat me, in the name of the Dey, to suspend hostilities, and to ask for peace. At the same moment we perceived another flag of truce going towards the fort of the Emperor. Our batteries and those of the enemy had ceased firing; I desired the envoy to tell his master that the proceedings of the fleet under my command would be subordinate to those of the army, respecting which, I referred him to the General-in-Chief. The evening and the night passed without hostilities. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the envoy returned to repeat his solicitations. I answered by the annexed note, which I desired him to deliver the Dey, giving him at the same time a copy for the Commander-in-Chief of the land forces.

At noon the Algerine colors were no longer displayed on the Casauba and some neighboring forts. We perceived our troops in motion towards the city. At 40 minutes past two, his Majesty's flag was flying on the Palace of the Dey, and successively hoisted on all the forts and batteries. The squadron immediately saluted it with 21 guns, amidst reiterated cries of *Vive le Roi.* To day I have just caused the Provence to anchor under the walls of Algiers.

I despatch, without loss of time, the Sphynx steam boat, with Count Bourmont's despatches and my own.

My first care has been, to claim our unfortunate prisoners belonging to the Silene and Aventure; they have just been delivered up to me, and I send them to France. They have suffered since the time of our landing, but much more from the exasperation of the populace than that of the Dey. Nevertheless, none of those who escaped being massacred by the Arabs, and a list of whom has been sent to you, has sunk under his suffering. Accept, &c.

(Signed) "DUPERRE."

[Note to the Dey of Algiers, from the Admiral.]

"On board the Provence, July 5.

"The undersigned Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet of his most Christian Majesty, in answer to the communications which have been made to him in the name of the Dey of Algiers, and which have too long suspended the progress of hostilities, declare that so long as the flag of the Regency is flying on the forts and city of Algiers, he can receive no farther communications, and considers it as in a state of war." (Signed) DUPERRE."

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

"LA CASAUBA, July 5, 3 o'clock, p. m.

"Prince—The opening of the fire before the fort of the Emperor was deferred till the 4th of July, in order that all the batteries might fire at once. I thought that by striking awe into the enemy on the very first day by a great superiority in our fire, I should abridge the duration of the operations.

"The trenches were opened on the night of the 29th, after which the works were not interrupted a moment. During the night, and even in the hours when the workmen are generally relieved, the enemy's artillery fired but little.—During the day the Turkish and Arab sharpshooters, protected by the bushes, stole into the ravines which were to the left of the attack.—They wounded a considerable number of men; but the troops were soon covered by epaulements.

"We had reason to expect vigorous sallies. The occupation of the fort of the Emperor allowed the enemy to assemble without danger before the Casauba. They did not profit by this advantage. However, every thing was ready to give them a good reception.

"The batteries had been erected with astonishing rapidity. Among the 86 pieces of artillery mounted in them, there were 10 24-pounders, 6 16-pounders, 4 10 inch mortars, and 6 6 inch howitzers.

"All was ready before day-break on the 4th. At 4 o'clock in the morning, a rocket gave the signal, and the firing commenced; that of the enemy replied for three hours with much briskness. The Turkish gunners, though the wideness of the embrasures left them almost wholly exposed, remained bravely at their posts, but could not long contend against the skill and intrepidity of ours, whom General La Hitte animated by his example and counsel. At 8 o'clock, the firing of the fort was silenced; that of our batteries continued to ruin the works. The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when, at 10 o'clock, a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame, clouds of dust and smoke, rose to a prodigious height; stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accidents. General Hurel, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to pass over the space between our troops and the fort, and to place there ladders in the midst of the ruins. It seems certain that at 9 o'clock, the troops who defended it being discouraged, returned into the city, crying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and then the Dey ordered the powder magazine in the fort to be blown up. At 2 o'clock a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the fort of the Emperor. It was the secretary of the Dey. He offered to indemnify France for the expenses of the war. I replied that first of all, Casauba, the forts, and the port, must be delivered up to the French troops. After appearing to doubt whether this condition would be accepted, he allowed that the obstinacy of the Dey had been very fatal. When the Algerines, they say, are at war with the King of France, they must not repeat the evening prayer till they have obtained peace. He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards two of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey; they did not dissemble that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and that all were desirous that negotiations should commence immediately. They desired I would cause the firing to cease, promising that the fire of the place should be then likewise suspended. This suspension of hostilities in the fire took place. General Valazé took advantage of it to open communications beyond the fort of the Emperor. At three o'clock, the Dey's secretary returned, accompanied by the Consul and Vice Consul of England; he requested that the conditions of the peace might be reduced to writing. This was done, and I caused a paper to be delivered to him, a copy of which your Excellency will find below. At four o'clock the Secretary came for the third time. The Dey desired that an interpreter might be sent to him, in order that he might by his assistance understand what was required of him. M. Bieschewits, formerly first interpreter to the army in Egypt, was sent to the Casauba. The Dey, when he was made acquainted with the proposed convention, said that he accepted the conditions, and that he placed implicit confidence in the French honor. I had signed the convention; he put his seal to it, but desired that the armistice might be prolonged until the 5th, at noon, in order that he might have time to summon his Council, and induce it to subscribe to the conditions prescribed. The firing was suspended till farther orders; however, our works were continued, and on the 5th, at day break, a communication of 900 metres connected the fort of the Emperor with the spot on which the battery against the Casauba was to be erected. To-day the two Moors returned; they were commissioned by the Dey to confirm the engagement into which they had entered, by affixing his seal to the convention, but they desired that this occupation should be deferred for twenty four hours. I required that the forts, the port, and the city, should be delivered up to the French troops at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and at this moment the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of the city, the subjection of which has been forseen many ages the object of the wishes of all Europe. The Dey has removed into a house in the city, which he inhabited before he took up his abode in the Casauba.—The promise which I have made to respect his person will be faithfully kept.

(The next paragraph praises the courage of the troops, and speaks in high terms of the superiority of the new artillery, both the field pieces and the heavy cannon.)

"The public property has been put under seal. An inventory will be taken, which I shall transmit to your Excellency. I have the honor, &c. "Count de BOURMONT."

Convention between the General-in-Chief of the French army, and his Highness, the Dey of Algiers:

The fort of the Casauba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning, at 10 o'clock, French time.

The General-in-Chief of the French army, promises his Highness, the Dey of Algiers, to leave him his liberty, and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him to the place where he shall fix upon; and as long as he remains at Algiers, he and all his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family.—The General-in-Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mahometan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected; the General-in-Chief promises this upon his honor.

The exchange of this convention shall be made before 10 o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Casauba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port.

Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830.

(Signed) "COUNT DE BOURMONT.

(Here the Dey has affixed his Seal.)

(A true copy)

"Lieutenant-General Chief of the Staff,

(Signed) "DESPREZ."

The news of the capture of Algiers has been received at Rouen and Havre as the triumph of a French army, fighting on the coast of Africa, to avenge the outrage offered to the national French flag, ought to be received. At Havre the King's brig La Menagere was dressed out in her colors. An American vessel followed her example. A vessel on the stocks received the name of L'Algerienne; another will bear that of Admiral Duperre. But this great event has not diverted public attention from another struggle. Nothing can change the electoral dispositions. M. Davergier d'Hauranne triumphs at Havre, and Messrs. Martin and Peton at Rouen.

The French papers of this week contain very little intelligence respecting the expedition to Algiers, beyond that which has been already published.

The only other topic to which these papers forcibly direct our attention, is the result of the third series of electoral contests, which began on the 12th inst. Before every one of the arrondissement colleges of the capital the Ministers have sustained a more signal defeat than could have been anticipated. The eight members who have been returned are in avowed, zealous, nay violent opposition. An attempt made to divide the body of the electors at one of the colleges, by throwing in the name of Admiral Duperre, (whose services in the Algerine expedition have been so universally acknowledged) as a candidate opposed to General Dumas, only tended to render more notorious the defeat of the government, and the triumph of the Liberals. To the pretensions of the gallant admiral, who seems to be considered a constitutionalist, nobody seems to have the slightest objection; but the electors seem to have had the strongest repugnance to the authorized use of his name as an apple of discord by their enemies. Accordingly, the gallant commander of the naval expedition to Algiers could only obtain 189 votes out of a college of 1421 electors, 1228 of whom supported the pretensions of his antagonist, General Matthieu Dumas. The great majority of the elections in the other twenty departments have been equally hostile to ministers. The surprise is, not that the liberals succeed, but that they succeed by such overwhelming majorities. Out of the 6845 electors who voted in the eight colleges of Paris, only about 1500 gave their votes for ministerial candidates, while 7314 supported the members who have been so triumphantly returned.

TURKEY—*Insurrection.*—The Albanians seem less than ever inclined to submission. They proclaim a determination to throw off the Turkish Yoke. The Grand Vizier is near the scene of action, and troops are marching upon it from all sides. The women betray great violence.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

The fourth British Sovereign of the House of Brunswick was, on Thursday night, consigned to the tomb of his ancestors, at Windsor Castle. In the various arrangements for the obsequies of the late King, nothing was omitted which could serve to heighten the effect of royal pomp and pageantry. Windsor was crowded from an early hour.

The time appointed for the procession to commence was nine; but half an hour before that period, the preparations having been completed, the usual signal was given, and the guns in the Great Park fired at intervals of a minute only until the body of his late Majesty was deposited in the tomb. From the van of the procession quitting the Castle to the rear of it entering the chapel, the time occupied was an hour and five minutes. The noise and confusion which prevailed among the multitude assembled in the lower Castle yard ceased as soon as the sound of the distant trumpet and muffled drum reached them. Decorum and a becoming feeling were then manifested by the throng. Many persons took off their hats. The Duke of Wellington bore the Sword of State; on his left was a nobleman bearing the Cap of maintenance. His Majesty and Prince George of Cumberland followed. The Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Cumberland walked together. The wind sprung up in the evening, and occasionally extinguished the flambeaux. These were held by the soldiers, and not borne by Pages.

[Here follows an account of the distinguished characters who occupied a place in the procession.]

At 25 minutes after nine o'clock, the first audible sound of the trumpets announced that the solemn procession was approaching the [St. George's] Chapel; and at half past nine the leaders of the mournful pageant appeared at the door called St. George's Gate. The procession entered at this gate, where the Royal Body was received by the Dean and Prebendaries, attended by the Choirs of Windsor and of the Chapel Royal; and having moved at a measured pace along the south aisle, turned down the south nave, and so entered the choir. It was painful to remark, that in that lofty train, which comprehended many persons who had been high in the confidence of the late King, there were few who betrayed any symptoms of deep emotion on the melancholy occasion, while some took no pains even to disguise a cheerfulness, which certainly appeared ill to accord with such a solemnity. Among the vast group of ladies who bustled forward, reckless of any inconvenience, was Madame Bonaparte Wyse. The impatience for precedence caused an immense body of persons to struggle with each other in all directions, and a scene of the greatest uproar and confusion ensued. The stalls of the several knights were covered with black drapery, as were also the various other compartments, with the exception of the stall occupied by his late Majesty, as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter.

This was richly hung with purple cloth, which, according to long established usage, is regarded as Royal mourning. The altar displayed a profusion of massive communion plate, part of which had been brought some days before from the Royal Chapel at Whitehall. The principal ornament, however, and one which presented an appearance of imposing grandeur, every way suited to so solemn an occasion, was a splendid canopy of Genoa purple velvet, surmounted with the Imperial Crown, composed of rich pink velvet and gold. This canopy was erected immediately over the place where the coffin was to lie during the performance of the Burial Service, and within a few paces of the altar. Wax lights were dispersed in great abundance along the walls on each side, as likewise over the seats close to the altar. Here the small projecting compartment on the right of the communion table was fitted up for the exclusive accommodation of the Queen, but it was soon generally understood that her Majesty was not to attend.

Entrance of the Procession into the Choir.—It was twenty minutes to ten when the procession entered the choir, the Poor Knights of Windsor leading the way, and stationing themselves close to the left of the communion table. All the great military officers next advanced, and formed in groups to the right and left of the grand canopy. The choristers of St. George's Chapel, and the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, then came in, chaunting in a sublime style portions of the burial service.

Next came several of the grand dignitaries of State, and immediately after the coffin was borne in, according to the order laid down in the programme. His Majesty, as chief mourner, having the Duke of Cumberland on his right and the Duke of Sussex on his left, while close behind him were the Duke of Gloucester and Prince Leopold. The Earl of Verulam, Earl Cathcart, the Earl of Errol, and some other noblemen of distinction, carried imperial banners, and stood immediately near the spot under the canopy where the coffin was deposited. After the Lesson, the first anthem was given.

The Dean of Windsor then read the usual passages prescribed by the Ritual, and in the mean time the body was let down into the vault. Sir George Nayler, Garter King at Arms, throwing some earth upon it when the time arrived for performing that part of the ceremony.

During the whole progress of the service the King appeared deeply affected. His Majesty sat at the head of the coffin, in front of the communion table, and the scene before him was one highly calculated to make a powerful appeal to his feelings.

We regret to say that in the course of the ceremony an accident occurred, which nearly proved fatal to Sir Astley Cooper. A piece of the carved work of one of the stalls in which he was seated, fell suddenly upon his forehead, directly over the eye-brow, and cut him so severely, that the blood issued from the wound in profusion, staining his white handkerchief all over. A young page, who sat close by, sustained some partial injury from the accident, but very fortunately there was no serious result in either case.

The whole ceremony was over within five minutes to eleven, and the King, attended by the great officers of state, and the members of his suite, retired to his private closet; while Sir George Naylor proclaimed the style and titles of the late monarch with all the customary forms. Thus ended a pageant, splendid in itself, yet at the same time, not by any means realizing all that was anticipated from it; and if any thing were wanting to show the ingratitude of human nature, we might observe, that some of those courtiers who owed the deepest obligations to King George the Fourth, were seen looking with smiling countenances over his tomb, at a moment when it was to close upon him forever!

BY LATE MAILS.

THE ROAR EXPOSED.—The editor of the St. Andrew's Herald in reference to the recent report of the opening of the West India ports to our trade, uses the following language.

"On Friday last, a report from St. John was industriously circulated in town that the committee of correspondence of the Council and House of Assembly, had received a communication from the Colony Agents in London, stating that the West India Ports would be opened to the American flag on the 1st September next, and further that the duties on the Timber from these Colonies were to be equalized with those on Baltic timber, amounting, on the whole, to substance that the Colonies were to be abandoned. Had the report been more qualified, it might have had the effect of damping the spirits of the inhabitants, but it was so outrageous, that its extravagance and absurdity destroyed its effects. We have repeat what we stated in the Herald of the 27th ult. "Private letters have been received from a gentleman holding an official situation under the British Government in the United States, stating that the writer had received *positive* information that the West India Trade Question is now settled and that the ports *will* not be opened to the Americans!"

The original rumor he alluded to was doubtless not afloat to influence the approaching elections in Maine.—*Boston Courier.*

Extract of a letter dated on the 17th inst., from a gentleman in Kentucky to one in Washington:

"Our elections in Kentucky have just terminated. We have secured a majority in joint ballot to the Legislature not less than 12, and which may amount to [illegible]. But for the operation of local causes, unfortunate divisions among candidates of our party, and the difficulty of making the Presidential question every where to bear, our majority would not have been less than thirty. The result, however, shows that there is a majority now, not less than five thousand against Jackson, and it would have been from ten to fifteen thousand, if the [illegible] question had been before the people. Rowan will *certainly* be permitted to remain at home.

"As far as we have received returns from Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, those States have done still better. Barton's re-election is considered certain."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing and strict veracity, in Louisville, Ky. to his friend in Baltimore, dated

LOUISVILLE, August 16, 1830.

"We have heard from almost all the district. So far Clay has 67 and Jackson 40. In Davies County there is a tie, and we expect to succeed in that county on the next trial. In Lawrence and Morgan counties we expect our candidates are elected. Hickman and Graves will probably elect a Jackson man. If right in these opinions, the House of Representatives will stand, for Clay 69, for Jackson, 41. In the Senate, so far as heard, Clay has 20 and Jackson 17—one to hear from."

A good One.—The Jackson papers, and particularly the Telegraph, finding themselves compelled at last to admit that Clay's friends have triumphed in electing majorities in both branches of the Kentucky Legislature, now try to encourage the timid ones, by telling them that 11 of Clay's friends will vote for a Jackson Senator. 'Tell that story to the marines, my good fellows.' Such devices are all stamp for Maine, and a market. Tell what Henry Clay's friends have pledged themselves to vote for a Senator opposed to him. Why, there have been, you will find at least two Jackson men pledged to vote for a Clay Senator, for every one of Clay's friends that you calculate upon as going against him.

New Haven Register.

We learn from the Baltimore papers that Mrs. Barney intends publishing in that city a Monthly Periodical, to be devoted chiefly to Literature, and in which the fair daughters of the land are interested. The accomplishments of this Lady are such as to render it not doubtful, that the Journal published under her auspices will take rank with those which have been so successfully conducted by her sister laborers at the East. A gentler inspiration will breathe through its pages, than that which oppression awakened, when she felt called on to denounce on a recent occasion the proscriptive tyranny which bereft her family of their means of support; and has no doubt rendered this occupation of her time and talents necessary.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Marriage Extra.—The late extraordinary marriage of a Mr. Foot, a lawyer, of Decatur, Dekalb County, Geo. to a little girl of the same county, has been made a subject of legal discussion at Athens, where the party was brought before Judge Clayton, on the 23 inst. by a virtue of a writ of Habeus Corpus. The girl, at the time of the marriage, was aged 10 years, 1 mo. and 17 days; weighing only 52 pounds, and fully as childish in her manners, as is customary at her age. It appeared in the evidence, as reported to us, that the family, which is respectable, but humble, consists of the girl, her mother, and a brother, he probably of age, or nearly so. The father had left a small property, part of which, probably two or three negroes, is the portion of the girl. The mother is rather a weak minded woman, and Foot had obtained such an influence over her mind, as to induce her to believe that her son was disposed to waste and destroy the property, to turn him out of doors, and to marry her daughter to him. (Foot) as the only means of protecting the property.—The marriage was determined upon, without the knowledge of the daughter, on one night and took place the next. The clergyman and magistrate of the neighborhood, both refused to perform the ceremony, and the magistrate who officiated was brought from a distance.

The license stated the age of the girl to be over 14 years. When the girl was informed, on the arrival of the magistrate, that she was to be married, she positively refused, and for a long time resisted, by clinging to the bed post; and when the ceremony was performed, she sat in the chair, refusing to stand up. She went home with Foot reluctantly, and slept with him two nights, after which she was taken away from him by the neighbors. On being asked by the Judge, if she said yes to the usual question, she said she did, but did so from fear of her mother, and when asked by him, if she wished to live with Foot, she replied with much warmth, that she did not, and never would; and that she hated him, and did not wish to hear his name mentioned to her. Foot is said to be in needy circumstances, and owed for his board. The Judge decided that the girl should be kept from Foot, under charge of a guardian, till she closes her 12th year, when she is to become his wife, or not, as she herself may determine. Much indignation was evinced against Foot, in Athens, which, it was feared, would end in violence. A message was sent to him at his lodgings, at night, requesting him to walk out to some one who wished to see him, but, at the advice of others, he declined going.

Augusta (Geo.) Chron.

From the Boston Cour. Aug. 26.

Brig Flora, which sailed hence on the 15th for Philadelphia, was capsized (by the wheel breaking) on the night of the 17th, and all on board, with the exception of Mr. J. D. Jordan, second mate, were successively washed off and lost.—Next day she righted, with loss of mainmast, and Mr. J. was taken from the wreck by brig Mexico, from a whaling voyage for Westport, lat. 40 long. 71½, which arrived in Barnstable river, on 23d, and he reached this city on Tuesday afternoon.

The Flora had a full cargo, consisting of domestic goods, (a large amount owned by the Lowell Company) merchandise, silks, glassware, mackerel, shoes, deals, &c. shipped by about 60 different individuals, valued at from 100,000 to $125,000. Messrs. J. Doggett & Co. had $9000 insured in Philadelphia, on carpetings, shipped by them—and $8000 were insured on the vessel at the Washington Office in this city. She had, the present voyage, been taken from the Union Line of packets. John Clarke was master, and his brother, Thomas Clarke chief mate.—Green were among the latter; she upset at midnight, and likewise lost her foremast, and filled with water.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A number of families residing on Forty-first street near the Ninth Avenue, were taken suddenly sick on Saturday night, in such a manner as led to suspicion that they had been poisoned. It was soon ascertained that the water in the well had been poisoned by throwing arsenic into it, and the timely discovery, prevented any of the serious consequences which otherwise might have ensued. Who the perpetrator or perpetrators of this atrocious deed are, is not known; but it is hoped that they will be brought to light, and punished as they richly deserve. A number of animals in the same vicinity have lately been poisoned.

ROBBERY.—Mr. John Woodman, 67 years of age, was robbed last week in Tiverton, in this State, of about $1800, in gold and silver. It was deposited in a chest under his bed, which was taken away while he was asleep. The chest was found the next morning a short distance from the house, from which every thing had been taken, with the exception of a five franc piece. The money was the saving of a long life of industry, by one who is now in old age reduced from a state of comparative affluence to abject poverty.—*Prov. Journal.*

Barbarous.—A case of shocking barbarity has lately occurred in Leyden: A negro fellow, known by the name of Asahel, nearly cut off the fingers of one of his own children. The sufferer was about 8 years, and had offended his father by committing the enormous crime of picking a [illegible] from the garden. Asahel was absent at the time, but was informed of it on his return, when he seized a knife, went to the child who was asleep, and slashed the tongue considerable more than half off. It is said the child has a long time been shockingly abused by both parents; and living in dread of their anger revealed the deed to nobody. But a fortnight after, having found a bottle of rum in the field she drank to to intoxication, and was followed by a gentleman lying on the ground with her mangled, and at that time, almost mortified tongue, hanging out of her mouth. Medical aid was immediately procured, and the child whose life was threatened by her horrible condition, is now out of danger, though her tongue will ever be nearly useless. The savage fellow was drunk when he committed this outrage upon humanity. We do not vouch for the entire accuracy of the above, but give it as told to us. Asahel is in custody.

Greenfield Gazette.

The China Trade Resumed. The difference between the Chinese authorities, and the agents of the East India Company, which have for some time past almost a total stop to the tea trade, are, we understand, at an end. Mr. Morrison, the person of the East India Company, from Canton, arrived at the East India House at half past six on Saturday evening, with despatches bringing the important intelligence that the whole of the Company's ships are coming with cargoes, all difference having been adjusted.

Boston paper.

THE SEALING BUSINESS.—Few persons except those concerned, are aware of the large amount of capital now employed in this branch of our commerce. It is a cheering fact that we can enumerate ten sealing vessels which are all owned and mostly navigated by individuals belonging to this place; and that they brought in to the port, the past year, skins amounting to the round sum of *one hundred thousand dollars.* The schooner Harriet, Capt. O. Davidson, Breakwater, Capt. D. Carver, the celebrated elegant schooner William, Capt. F. Valentine, and Free-gift, Capt. J. Hall, sailed from our harbor the past week, bound to the South Seas; and their return will probably increase our income in a much larger ratio. They are commanded by fine men, taken from the bosom of our society and all of them manned by young men of intelligence and activity.—*Stonington Phenix.*

"*The counterfeiter is abroad,*" as is most evident from the various modes of his operations which have appeared in our paper within a few days.

His income would probably be inconsiderable, if the banks would make it a rule to circulate none but new notes. So difficult is it to give currency to *clean* spurious paper, that the manufacturers of it have, we are told, a particular process, technically known to them as "rumpling," to which they always subject their notes before putting them into circulation.

As each Bank note costs the Banks but little more than a cent, including the cost of engraving, paper and printing, the expense should be regarded by these institutions as not worthy of a moment's consideration. The public might unite with the Banks to drive the counterfeiter out of the market, by sending in all notes that are torn, dirty, or in any way defaced, and exchanging them for new ones.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*—

Extraordinary Descent in a Diving Bell.—An attempt is now making to raise the sloop Detroit, of Albany, which was run afoul of and sunk, on the 22d of April last, in the Channel of the Highlands opposite West Point, with a cargo estimated to be worth about $25,000.—By means of the diving-bell, chains have been placed under her, forward and aft, which, when properly connected, are to be used in raising her. The weight to be raised, is estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and twenty tons. Mr. Jno. Blair who has frequently descended in the diving-bell, in various parts of the United States, has on this occasion far exceeded any undertaking of the kind on record. He descended several times to the bed of the river, being a depth of *one hundred and eighty feet,* where he remained, on one occasion, something more than three quarters of an hour. The pressure he experienced, was so great that when drawn up, it was found necessary to place him in a warm bed for several hours, before he was sufficiently restored to converse. The bell is made of black walnut, about two and a half feet in diameter at the upper part, by seven feet at the base, and about 6 feet in height; strongly secured with iron hoops, and loaded at the lower flange with pig iron, secured to the rim by canvas bandage. It is perfectly simple in its construction, and unprovided with the means

ORIGINAL STAINED

of deriving any supply of air, other than that contained within it, when first let down upon the water. When drawn up it would be di[illegible] ed several feet below the surface of the water, from the hissing (or singing noise, as the attendants expressed it) which the confined air produced through the wood. It is altogether one of the most unexampled descents ever attempted in this or any other country.—*The Age.*

A violent effort is about to be made in Ohio, to prevent the re-election of Mr. Stanberry.—Although he was the Jackson Representative, he has given such grievous offence to the Jackson party, by refusing to go the whole in support of the present administration, that they have determined to cast him out from among them. He is therefore to be opposed, and, if practicable, to be put down. These are the ethics of the Jackson party. The moment a member of the party pauses in his course to take counsel of his conscience, he is no longer deemed a worthy member of the Combination, and calumny, falsehood and virulence, are brought into operation to destroy him. Mr. Stanberry has taken honest ground, and has ably supported his own conduct by his pen. He has given better evidence now of his right to the public confidence, than he ever gave before, and certainly stands on higher ground than the individuals who are set up as his competitors.—*Nat. Journal.*

From the N. Y. Spectator.

A NEW COALITION.—The Utica Intelligencer announces as a rumor from Washington, that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren have combined to overthrow Mr. Clay, and that, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the people, they have agreed to give all their support to the claims of Gen. Jackson to a second election, *until* such time as they may think it politic to withdraw him from the field. Then, and not till then, it is understood that the following nomination is to be made:—

JOHN C. CALHOUN, for President.
MARTIN VAN BUREN, for Vice President.

The rumor, so far, had reached us from several directions, before we met with it in the Utica paper. But the following additional rumors are given in the Intelligencer:—"It is said, that previous to the dissolution of the Cabinet, we should say the separation, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren were closeted at the office of the latter, until three o'clock in the morning, making this "bargain," and that they kept expresses and messengers in waiting all night to convey the orders to their *tools* in different cities.

"It is said, that the contractors made a "midnight" promise not to let the whole of the arrangements be known until it is publicly announced that Gen. Jackson, from ill health and principle, declines another election; which will be just before the electors of President and Vice President are expected to meet in their respective Colleges."

"When Gilpin rides another race, may I be there to see." In other words, we have no confidence in any of these reports. General Jackson will never withdraw, until he is *compelled* to do so. What though he gave a thousand pledges before the election, that he would not serve a second term, did he not make other pledges, in order to obtain the votes of the people, all of which he has systematically violated? The desertions from his party are so numerous in all directions, that he may be compelled to decline; but he will not do this while he thinks there is a possibility of his re election. As to this new coalition it may be so far true that Messrs. Calhoun and Van Buren, both perceive that it is only by some new "combination," that the people can be defeated in their support of Mr. Clay. Both these gentlemen are too well skilled in the signs of the times, not to perceive this. But all will do no good. The march of the good cause is ONWARD. Aristides will be recalled from his banishment. Let the contest come in what shape it may, we fear not the result.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

PROFESSION vs. PRACTICE.

If, as we believe them to be, the people of the United States are really intelligent, we think they must feel indignant at the game which has been played upon them by their present Chief Magistrate and his adherents. In ordinary life, if a man pledges his word to another for the performance of certain duties, and wilfully neglects to redeem that pledge, what is the sentence passed upon him? Is he not denounced as unworthy of belief?—as an impostor?—as one who would break the bond by which society is held together? Certainly he is. But suppose a person in a more elevated situation in life, should be guilty of the same moral treachery, would not a greater degree of condemnation lie at *his door?* We think so. Suppose, further, that a man who was seeking the first office in the gift of a free people, who should make certain solemn professions of political faith—should lay down certain rules, by which, in the event of his success, he declared his conduct should be governed—and, in virtue of such professions and declarations, should be elected to the office he desired—and, when so elected, should violate his pledges and dishonor his former professions, what would be thought of such a man? Would not the verdict of every honest, upright, impartial citizen, declare him to be an *Impostor* and a *Traitor?* It is clear to us that he should be thus denounced. Would not the moral guilt of such a man be equal to that of the unfortunate Watkins, who is now pining in prison for having obtained money by "false pretences?" We do not assert that he would be indictible at "common law" for "fraud;" we only ask the *moral* part of our community to point out the *real* difference between the two cases.

It is well known that General Jackson, in his letters to Mr. Monroe, and in his celebrated electioneering communication to the Legislature of Tennessee, made certain professions of political faith; and it is equally well known that since he has been President he has openly violated them. We shall notice, briefly, one or two instances of this violation.

In his letters to Mr. Monroe, General Jackson said that a Chief Magistrate should be the President of a Nation, and not the President of a Party. What has been his *practice* in this particular? All his nominations—all his appointments, from the Premier down to the veriest tidewaiter in the land—have been made on party grounds? We believe that not a single instance can be found of a man opposed in sentiment to the President having been appointed to office under the present Administration.

In his letter to the Tennessee Legislature, General Jackson pretended he saw great evils in the appointment of members of Congress to office, stating that it intended to give the Executive an undue influence over the National Legislature, and would, if continued, "make corruption the order of the day." What became of these apprehensions after he was chosen President? Where were his fears of "corruption" becoming "the order of the day," when, in nominating his cabinet, he chose Ingham and Branch, and Eaton and Berrien? Did he not smell rank "corruption" when he appointed McLane, and Rives, and *Moore!!!* to be "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary" abroad? If there was no corruption in all this, it must be solely because they were appointed by *General Jackson*, and not Mr. Adams.

General Jackson also gave it as his opinion, in his aforesaid letter to the Tennessee Legislature, that the President should serve only one term, and even recommended an amendment of the constitution to that effect. This topic was particularly dwelt upon by his partizans during the canvass. They contended, with some plausibility, that if a President was made ineligible to a second term of service, he would more faithfully employ his time and talents for the good of his country, than if he had an anxiety to secure his re-election. But what has been the course of General Jackson and his friends? Have they consented, now that they have got possession of the "loaves and fishes," that he should withdraw at the end of the first term? They have not. On the contrary, the present incumbent has been regularly proclaimed a candidate for re-election; and his office-holding friends, with one voice, unite in the significant, but no doubt *sincere* supplication, that "*Providence may spare him to serve his country another term.*"

A word or two with you, Messrs. office-holders, on your miraculous change of opinion. It is singular, gentlemen, that, in so short a time, you should have come to the right-about—that you should *now* advocate two terms for a President, when, during the late contest, you were so clamorous for only one. What can be the reason? Perhaps your consciences may whisper to you, that office, bestowed as a reward for partizan services, may not be continued to you under a more *National* successor; and, if so, your conscience is doubtless right. You remember, too, that "Rotation in office" was a favorite maxim with you before you went into power; but now you are as silent as the grave on that essential doctrine of the *Jeffersonian* creed.

We call upon our fellow citizens to reflect on the facts we have stated above, and then ask themselves whether a man who can disregard the most solemn professions and neglect the most sacred pledges, is worthy to preside over the destinies of a virtuous and an honest people? Let them examine General Jackson's professions in connexion with his practice, and then answer whether he does not deserve to be branded as AN IMPOSTOR AND A TRAITOR! It needs no metaphysical argument to prove that what is "morally wrong" can never be "politically right;" or that acts which, in private life, would be regarded as dishonest and fraudulent, lose none of their turpitude when committed by the Chief Magistrate of a nation.

From the New-York Morning Herald.

KENTUCKY.—We have compared the return of votes for members of the next Legislature at the election this month, (taking the highest vote on each ticket) with the votes given for Adams and Jackson in 1828—in the following twenty-five counties, being all in which the particulars are given, viz. Franklin, Scott, Jefferson, Henry, Jessamine, Madison, Montgomery, Bath, Lincoln, Washington, Spencer, Pendleton, Fayette, Boone, Pulaski, Laurel, Simpson, Fleming, Bourbon, Harrison, Shelby, Clarke, Bullitt, Garrard and Logan. The following is the result.

August election, 1830—Clay candidates,	18,691
Jackson do.	16,758
Net majority	1,933
Presidential election, 1828—Jackson,	16,316
Adams,	14,860
Jack. majority,	1,456
Net gain for Mr. Clay,	3,389

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 1, 1830.

CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.—The official and particular account of the capture of Algiers by the French, will be found in this day's paper. This result is certainly one to have been anticipated, from the great military and naval force of the French, and their superior discipline over these barbarians. The event, for the honor and advantage of France and of all Europe, can scarcely be overrated. The wonder is that the powerful states of Europe should have suffered so long the pirates of this banditti, and meanly paid tribute for a disgraceful safety against their attacks. France is well deserving the gratitude of [illegible] notice by some extracts from the London papers, that the English seem very kindly to consent that France should retain possession of this country. It certainly is to be hoped, that with or without the consent of their *good friends* and neighbors, they will entirely exterminate this horde of pirates, and introduce European intelligence and civilization. It little becomes any European nation, when they have for years tamely and meanly submitted to the exactions of a pirate, and have been too much taken up in fighting their christian neighbors to spare time or money to punish this horde of robbers, to attempt any interference. After looking tamely on until the victory, which is that of Christendom, not of France merely, is achieved by others, it ill becomes them as soon as the victory is over, to impose terms upon the nation achieving it, or to talk large and loud about the balance of power and other idle pretexts for officious interference. The benefit of this victory to the commercial world, is two-fold—by removing the most formidable enemy and opening to the approach of commerce a valuable and extensive country.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.—The following notice makes its first appearance in the *Boston (Massachusetts) Traveller*—calling a *Connecticut* meeting of Teachers at New Haven, on Tuesday *the 7th of Sept.* The object is the improvement of our common schools, and a more laudable object there cannot well be. We need not say that we heartily approve of any proper measures, from any source, to aid in accomplishing an object which we have much at heart—"We ask not whence the wind cometh, but whither it goeth," and if any thing for our benefit is devised by our friends in Massachusetts, which has for its object the good of our schools, "our bark is ready." At the same time, it looks very much like officious interference in the inhabitants of a neighboring state to originate abroad, and notify at a distance the inhabitants of Connecticut, that they will hold their Teachers Meeting at a specific place. The design of our Boston friends may, for ought we know, be very kind, but their proceeding in this business is less than courteous to their Connecticut brethren. But although this matter comes in this questionable shape, we doubt not there will be much valuable information communicated at this meeting, and hope those who can will attend.

"*Connecticut Convention of Teachers.*—A meeting of teachers and other friends of education in Connecticut, will be held at New Haven, on Tuesday the 7th of Sept. next, at 10 A. M. The particular object of the meeting is *Common Schools.* The exercises will consist, in part, of the exhibition and explanation of such portions of the Infant School exercises and apparatus as are fitted for district schools in the country. Mr. Holbrook of Boston, will be present, and make known some of the improvements which are already extensively introduced into the schools in Massachusetts and other parts of New England, and more or less throughout the country.

Ten county conventions of Teachers have already been held, which were attended by more than four thousand of the friends of Education, a majority being ladies, many of whom travelled from 20 to 30 miles. Each of these conventions unanimously and earnestly recommended the introduction of the proposed improvements, for their general utility, but especially for their economy, or their great saving of expense in books."

The Pittsburg Statesman mentions a singular case of fatality, which occurred lately in a family in Butler, Pa. The family consisted of seven persons, and they all died in succession, in the course of a very short time. It was supposed they were cut off by a fever; yet the neighbors and surrounding families entirely escaped, and continued in health.

We have before us the circular of the Faculty, and also of the Students, of Yale College, in relation to the recent disturbance in that institution. Judging only from the manifesto of the students, a more idle proceeding or more groundless grievance, cannot be conceived. It appears that some of the Sophomore class saw fit to object to reciting Conic Sections from the figure on the black board, and claimed a right to use the printed page.—We should have supposed that any class would have selected some more creditable cause for a rebellion, and not have confessed, by such a preposterous claim, either that they were unable through incapacity, or unwilling through laziness, to do what other classes have done before them. But so it is, and because the Faculty did not comply with this modest request, they concluded to take the law into their own hands. We are always disposed not to judge harshly of the imprudent proceedings of young men in college, but the course here taken has been so utterly inexcusable, so entirely boyish, that every individual should be ashamed of his conduct. Instead of being urged by arguments addressed to the judgment of reasonable men, a proper application of the ferule or the birch would be a course of reasoning more fit and better understood.

The dignified moderation manifested by the Faculty, in this business, is worthy of all praise. Towards the close of the circular of the Faculty, they remark—"On the same day, July 31st, the Faculty resolved, that letters should be written to the parents and guardians of the forty who had not already been dismissed, calling on them to remove their respective sons and wards from the College. As soon as the parents and guardians have opportunity to resume the charge which we have thus resigned into their hands, the connexion of these students with the college immediately ceases. Although it is sufficiently evident, that these misguided youths had exposed themselves to the highest penalties of the laws; yet this was considered one of those cases of infatuation, the appropriate remedy of which, is parental interposition."

Notwithstanding the recent confirmation of former statements relative to Mr. Clay's increased popularity in the West, the opposers of that gentleman seem resolved to repeat the oft told falsehood, that the majorities are against him. We have the very best verbal authority of a gentleman now here from the West, in addition to the statements from the most respectable papers, that Mr. Clay will have the undivided support of the great West. In the East things look well. We are assured by a friend who has just returned from the State of Maine, that the people are all alive on the subject of their election, and that there is no doubt that the friends of Mr. Clay will carry very decided majorities.

FOREIGN.

An arrival at Boston on Sunday afternoon, furnishes Liverpool papers to the 22d of July, three days later than those received at New-York. The Commercial Gazette, of Monday, gives the following summary of their contents:—"The latest intelligence received at Paris from Algiers is dated the 7th. The French government had received positive information that the treasure found at Algiers would pay the expense of the war. It was understood that the regency would be given up to the Porte, on condition that the Sultan engaged for the suppression of piracy, and changed the governor every four years at least. It was not believed in the highest political circles that there was any question of a colony. The London stock market on the 20th was easy. The Liverpool Cotton market was steady on the 21st, but there had been less demand for the article since the 18th.—Sales on the 19th, 2000 bales, 20th, 800 bales; 21st 2800 bales. There was also less demand for Flour. It is recorded on Merchants' Hall books, that 'Cotton was advancing, and Flour was declining,' and letters of the latest date, we understand, confirm their statement.

It had been officially announced that 1500 pieces of artillery in bronze, more than 20 ships—such as frigates, corsairs, &c.—the arsenals of war and the marine, crowded with arms and munitions, and 55,000,000 of francs fell into the hands of the French forces at Algiers. The greatest tranquillity reigned in the city of Algiers at the last advices, and the most cordial friendship existed between the French and the inhabitants, the latter treated [illegible] The Algerines had sustained their loss of upwards of 10,000 men, killed and wounded: and that of the French, in killed, wounded, or disabled from various causes, was computed at between 4000 and 5000—of this number the killed and severely wounded amounted to about 1200.

CENSUS.—The following notice of the Census in some of the towns in this County, shows a considerable increase within the last ten years. The increase in this town, it will be seen, is 1535, and the present whole number of inhabitants 5169—a number which, however, rather falls short than exceeds the number which was supposed would be found in this town. We are indebted to the New-Haven Register for these returns.

"We have been favored with the Census just taken in the following towns in New-London County. It will be seen that the increase of population in that county is equal to the ratio of increase in other parts of the State.

	In 1830.	In 1820.	Gain.
New-London,	4356	[illegible]	1026
Norwich,	5169	3634	1535
North Stonington,	2840	2624	216
Stonington,	3401	3056	345
Preston,	1935	1900	35
Groton,	4805	4664	141
Griswold,	2212	1869	343
Franklin,	1200	1161	39
Lisbon,	1166	1159	7
Waterford,	2475	2239	236
			3934

Bozrah, Colchester, Lebanon, Lyme, Montville and Salem, will probably increase the gain of the county to near five thousand. By the last Census, the population of the State was 275,000, and some hundreds over. It was expected by many that the present Census would present a population considerably exceeding 300,000.—The returns thus far are rather against rising to that number.

Population of Stamford, Fairfield, Co. 3086—gain in ten years, 412.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

EPISTLE No. 4.

MR. EDITOR—I should not have troubled you with this communication, had not the "Norwich Republican and Stonington Telegraph" of the 18th inst. happened to fall into my hands, wherein I observed an article copied from the "Stamford Sentinel" containing sentiments with which I am at total variance, and all under the assumed signature of "Temperance." Now, Sir, I don't very much like to have so free use made of my name, and take the first opportunity to state that I had no hand at all in framing the article alluded to, that I do not subscribe to any of the doctrines therein advanced, and pronounce it a base imposture. It is evidently the work of *Intemperance*, and my first thought was, that the author had by mistake left out the initiating syllable of his name, but on further reflection I concluded that such an oversight was morally impossible, and that therefore he designedly assumed a name which of all others least belongs to him. So far is he from being what he professes to be, that his remarks were elicited in consequence of an address delivered in his hearing, wherein the speaker inculcated my cardinal doctrine of *total* abstinence from spirituous liquors, and in answer to that address he penned them. It would not be worth one's while to go through with all the sophistry, illiberal cant and fastidiousness of this wolf in sheep's clothing, and as for reason and common sense, neither are to be found in the remarks he has made. Suffice it to say, he would seem to have a great anxiety that Temperance might abound, and claims that every body else as well as himself "would rejoice to see the damning vice of intemperance driven from the country," and at the same time deprecates the formation of a "Society to check it," or in other words, opposes the only rational and hitherto successful mode of resisting the evil. He then speaks of those who are actively engaged in my cause, in the language of vituperation, compliments the people of Stamford on their virtue, and, by the way, I apprehend he is in expectation of an office. He then closes in the following manner: "When priests and members of churches show, by their conversation and dealings with mankind, that they are sincere in what they profess, and in fine, set a good example for the rising generation, and leave these new-fangled and self-created societies to themselves, then and not till then, will any good foundation be laid to the prevention of intemperance." The writer is very evidently alarmed at the progress of the total abstinence principle, and recommends that matters remain much as they were before the reformation commenced. Now, Sir, does this appear like my language? As I told you before, I have most to fear from pretended friends, who, under cover of my name, deceive the ignorant and encourage the lovers of strong drink in their downward course of ruin. Had I no better friends than the writer mentioned above, I should abandon the cause in despair. Such are continually ascribing to me principles which I condemn *in toto*, and do more to injure the cause which they profess to love, than all the avowed and open opposition which ever arose from the whole herd of drunkards. In fact, few can be found who will go farther than to advocate temperate drinking, and in this respect the writer above named differs not from the great majority of drunkards.

Hoping, Sir, that you will do all in your power to bring them who scandalously make so unwarrantable use of my name, to that justice which they so richly merit, I subscribe myself your constant and unwavering friend,

TEMPERANCE.

Aug. 25th, 1830.

TO THE FRIENDS OF SEAMEN.

"*The American Seamen's Friend Society*" has undertaken, as its Directors believe at the call of *Providence*, to bear a part in evangelizing the *Maritime World.*—To extend to Seamen in every situation, the gospel of grace, is the only method by which they have any hope of accomplishing their object. For this purpose they are endeavoring, as God shall give them wisdom, to devise, mature and carry into effect, the best plans of operation. But they find themselves exceedingly straitened for the want of pecuniary aid. The claims of Seamen are unquestionably stronger upon them who reside in seaport towns, than upon any other portion of the community, and it is hoped they will be felt and promptly met by all who occupy those *high places* of moral responsibility.—But that they are confined to this or any other part of the inhabitants of our land, certainly no considerate or liberal mind will assert. Many of the necessaries, and more especially of the comforts and luxuries of almost every individual in the nation, are brought to him through the toils and privations of our Seamen. When they are called to risk their lives, or to shed their blood, in defence of our liberties, every man in the land participates in the benefit. And when it is further recollected, that by their very employment, an employment too, indispensable to our national prosperity, or the spread of the Gospel of Christ, they are cut off from many of the dearest privileges with which our country so richly abounds, it is believed every generous heart will feel an obligation to them, which it will not be backward to acknowledge or to repay; and that what can be done, under such circumstances, for their best interests, every benevolent individual will cheerfully do something to accomplish.

In view of these considerations, and the intimate connexion between the cause of Seamen and the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, will not the Ladies of Norwich esteem it a privilege as well as a duty, to lend their assistance by making their Ministers Life Directors, or at least Life Members of the American Seamen's Friend Society? Fifty dollars will constitute a Director for life, and then he will receive the Sailor's Magazine for that period; and if the sum cannot be raised at once, it may be completed by a second payment. Twenty dollars constitute Life Membership, and the Magazine will be sent for one year.

Hoping that this communication will fall into the hands of those who have a "ready mind," I have the honor to be, with Christian affection, your Servant in the Gospel,

(Signed) JOSHUA LEAVITT,
Agent of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

N. B. Moneys may be forwarded by mail, or otherwise, to SILAS HOLMES, Esq. Treasurer of the above Society, No. 88 South-street, New-York; or, if more convenient, can be paid to Capt. EDWARD WHITING of this city.

NOTE.—We are informed that the Managers have recently heard of the safe arrival at Canton of their Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Abeel. They are desirous of sending a Missionary to preach to Seamen in New Orleans. They have recently appointed one to labor on our Lakes; and have commissioned one to labor in the seaports of the Eastward. Many other places would they gladly occupy, if they had the funds. Let it be remembered that our Saviour frequently preached to Seamen when He was on earth—that they are a class of men long neglected—that means used for their spiritual good are wonderfully blessed. Let those whose wealth has been brought to them through the jeopardy of the lives of seamen, ask themselves, whether nothing is due from them—and let them give as they will wish they had done, when they see the world on fire; and the wealth therein burned up.

ITEMS.

Mr. Berty, in a letter to Col. John G. Watmough, one of the Jury who tried Wilson, explains the manner in which he, with Mr. Berrien and Mr. Reside, had been led to believe and state that Col. *Watmough* had signed the recommendation for Wilson's pardon. It seems that 'the signature was not Col. Watmough's, nor intended by the writer to be so considered.' This mistake, perhaps, saved Wilson's life.

The Sultan, it is said, has manifested bad faith in his transactions with Russia. The Czar's troops had scarcely quitted Adrianople, when he refused to fulfil some of the conditions of the treaty; at least his agents have driven the Russian authorities from the ceded territories. Accounts from the Danube to the beginning of May, speak of provocation to a new war. The Turk, we should think, will hardly be prepared for this, as the revolt of the Albanians seem to give him sufficient occupation.

Samuel Southard of New Jersey, and William Drayton of South Carolina, are named in the newspapers as candidates for the Vice Presidency.

AFFRAY.—On Sunday evening, the 22d ult. the bar-keeper of a refreshment room in Congress street, Boston, received four stabs from the knife of a half intoxicated fellow, who had become noisy and quarrelsome.—The first cut was on the left side of the neck, near the jugular vein; the second in the left shoulder; the third between the shoulder and the chest; and the fourth about the middle of the left arm. Neither of the wounds are dangerous, and the patient will probably soon recover.

BEAUTIES OF AN ATTACHMENT LAW.—The Woodstock Observer mentions, among the calamities by the late unprecedented freshet in Vermont, the entire destruction of the extensive factories of West-Randolph, belonging to Mr. Ford—loss in buildings, stock, machinery, &c. $30,000. Says the Observer, "In addition to this calamity, Mr. Ford was greeted in the morning after his immense loss, by an officer of justice, who proceeded to attach the remaining little which the dispensation of a righteous God had left him, to satisfy the inhuman decrees of a creditor!"

Mr. Owen, of Lanark, is now in London, and according to the Courier, giving lectures explanatory of an entire new state of society, in which there will be no necessity *for religion*—*for* individual responsibility—*for* artificial rewards and punishments—*for private property!*—*for* commercial competition—*for* inequality of rank or condition—*or for marriages*, on the principles on which marriages have been hitherto solemnized.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—The New Orleans Bee of the 7th inst. mentions, that the yellow fever has broke out there. Two or three persons only had been reported as having been attacked by it.

Cod Fishery.—The Marblehead Register states the quantity of codfish brought into that port from Grand Bank within the last ten days to be 15,000 quintals, 264,000 fish.

Great Dividends.—The Louisiana State Insurance Co., at New Orleans, declared a dividend on the 7th July last of $125 per share, or 125 per cent. for the six months' profits. In January last, the same company paid out 80 per cent. for six months, and in July, 1829, they paid 80 per cent. for the six months; making in 18 months 285 per cent., 185 of which has been paid out to the stockholders, and the remaining 100 added to the capital.

William Lloyd Garrison, late editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, has issued proposals for a new paper in Washington City, to be called *The Liberator and Journal of the Times.* It is to support Henry Clay as a candidate for the Presidency.

Blackberry Syrup.—The present being not only a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly among children, afflicted with bowel complaints—a feeling mother offers the following recipe for public benefit. Take the fruit before ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar—strain and boil it down half an hour: when cool enough to bottle add one teacup full of brandy. From one to four table spoonfuls may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances require.

The Secretary of the Colonization Society, at Baltimore, lately received $100 from a plain looking man, who said he lived in New Orleans, and for many years had witnessed the evils of slavery.

A London paper of July 4, says—"We are sorry to find that accounts have been received by Government of another Spanish expedition, supposed to be destined against Mexico, having touched at the Cape de Verd Islands; and also, that the Mexican Minister here has received advices, showing that the Spanish Government, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the British Cabinet, are continually sending out to the Havana small detachments of troops, who are to be formed in a body there for the purpose of profiting by the first opportunity to make a descent on the Mexican coast, where, however, the Mexicans are fully prepared to receive them."

Extraordinaries.—The present King of Great Britain is the only European Monarch who has trod American ground. The Lord Chancellor of England (Lord Lyndhurst) from whom the present King of England received his oath of office; and the beautiful and accomplished Marchioness of Wellesley, who has been appointed First Lady of the Bed Chamber of the British Queen Adelaide, are both Americans; one a native of Boston, the other of Baltimore.

SALEM, Aug. 24.

We learn by the brig Plato, from Maranham, that Capt. Baily, of the brig Fair American, of this port, lying at that place, was severely wounded by his cook, Mark Hower, a black man. Capt. B. having occasion to call the cook to an account, for improper conduct, he became extremely insolent, and it was found necessary to chastise him. A few minutes after, he went into the cabin, and returned with a large carving knife, and stabbed the captain in the right side, made a pass at the mate, but missed him, and immediately jumped overboard and was drowned. In the act of jumping over, he struck his head against the boat, which probably stunned him, as he arose only once. Capt. B. was leaning over the rail in conversation with a person when the cook came from the cabin, and was entirely unconscious of his approach. We are happy to learn, that although the wound was a severe one, Capt. B. was entirely out of danger when the Plato sailed.

Died,

In this city, on the 29th ult. Mr. OLIVER WILLIAMS aged 34 years. On the 27th, Mrs. CHARLOTTE ROBBINS, wife of Mr. Zebulon Robbins, aged 22.

In New-Haven on the 25th ult. Mrs. SALLY MARIA LEFFINGWELL, aged 65; wife of Wm. Leffingwell, Esq. and daughter of the late Isaac Beers, Esq.

In Hartford, on the 23d ult. EDWARD, son of Asa Child, Esq. aged 10 months.

In Woodstock, on the 7th July, Mr. ANDREW BROWN aged 78 years.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Mechanics' Society of Norwich, for the choice officers, &c. will be held at their hall THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

EDWARD COIT, Sec'y.

N. B.—All persons having books belonging to the Mechanics' Library, are requested to return them to the Librarian immediately.

Sept. 1. 1w

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 8th September.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Aug. 18. 3wis21

For New-York.

Sloop Exchange, Geer, will sail on Tuesday, 7th, at 1 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, to Backus & Norton, or to J. Huntington.

Sept. 1. 1w

For New-York.

Sloop Splendid, Williams, will sail on Friday next, at 11 a. m. For freight or passage, apply to J. Huntington, Backus & Norton, or on board.

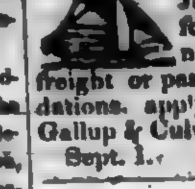
Sept. 1. 1w

FOR N. YORK & ALBANY.

The fast sailing Sloop Teazer, Jed. Williams, master, will sail for the above ports, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to Lathrap & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board.

Sept. 1. 1w23

For Hartford.



Sloop Juliet, Oliver Geer, master, will sail to-morrow, at 9 a.m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to J. Huntington.

Sept. 1. 1w

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Returned from New York the last week and has just opened a large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which he offers at his usual low prices for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART:

Black Gro de Nap; Gro de Berlin,
Sarcenet and Sinshaw and Satins,
Green and Mazarine blue Sarcenet,
Merino Circassians of fashionable colors,
Colored Cambrics; Cotton Wadding,
Scotch Plaid; Blue and plaid Camblet,
Flannels, Horseskin and Beaver Gloves,
Hosiery; Ribbons; Buttons;
Shirtings; Superfine Linens;
Damask Diaper and Napkins,
Damask Table Cloths,
Linen and Linen Cambric Hdkfs,
Fancy Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Italian Crapes; Large Shell Combs,
Side Combs; Best Spool Thread,
Black Braid and Cord,
Cashmere, Russian & Thibet wool Shawls,
Bobbinett Footings, of almost every width and quality,
New dark Calicoes,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 black Lace Veils,
A heavy stock of blue, black, olive, brown, Oxford and steel mixed, and drab

BROAD CLOTHS AND HABIT CLOTHS,

bought at the reduced prices in May last, and will be sold very cheap.

Sept. 1. 23

TO PHYSICIANS.

THOSE who may be desirous to obtain Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review and Journal of Practical Medicine, *free of postage*, are informed that they may do so by applying at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*—This work is re-published in this country quarterly, and it is considered, by Physicians who have good means to form a correct judgment on its merits, that no other foreign medical journal would be so useful to the American Practitioner as this.

Price *five dollars*, per annum, payable in advance.

N. B.—All the most recent and valuable Medical Books constantly for sale as above, on as favorable terms as they may be had at any Bookstore in any of the cities.

Sept. 1. 23

MESS PORK & MACKEREL.

20 barrels city New York Mess Pork, 30 bbls and half bbls. No. 1 Boston Mackerel.
30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, do. do.
46 quintals Codfish,
Just landed and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 1, 1830. 23

FISH, FLOUR, &c.

25 quintals Shoal Fish; Flour in half & whole bbls.; half bls. Mackerel No. 1.; do. do. No. 2; whole bbls. do. No. 1.; do. do. No. 2.; 1 doz. boxes Herring, fresh, just received and for sale cheap by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

FRESH GROUND FLOUR.

100 barrels Flour, Ely, Beach and Genessee brands, a part of it made from New Wheat—just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Aug. 31, 1830. 23

LOAF & LUMP SUGARS.

OF the first quality; Brown Havana Sugar of the first quality; Teas of all kinds, of the first quality.

For sale cheap by
DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

COAL.

THE subscriber as agent for the sale of Anthracite coal, will furnish such as is warranted of superior quality in every respect, for burning in grates, stoves or furnaces.

Families who wish the article, will do well to send their orders as soon as convenient—for late in the season, it will not be in so good condition.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 23

FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will pay cash for one or two thousand bushels of Flax Seed.

DANIEL B. MINER,
one door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

Sept. 1. 23

BACKUS & NORTON

WILL pay cash for White Beans, Flax-seed, and Oats.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1830. 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Fitch & Smith, are requested to make immediate payment.

ALBERT SMITH.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Griswold, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a State tax of one cent on a dollar on levy 1829, and will meet said persons at the house of George Crocker, Innkeeper in the town of Griswold, on the fourth day of October next, to receive the same.

JOSEPH UTLEY, Collector.

Griswold, Aug. 23, 1830. 8w23

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of Nathaniel Kimball, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Thereupon ordered, that said administrator give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, on the 2d Monday of September, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the fore-noon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

[2w23] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of *1500 pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE HARVEST HOME.

"Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase;
"So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov.

Shout, reapers, shout your "harvest home,"
Shout praises to the glorious Lord,
Who pour'd the rain, who warm'd the sun,
Whose bounty has our garners stor'd.

He bade the Spring, with Zephyr breath,
Blow mildly o'er each frozen glade,
Till bursting from the bonds of death
Uprose the grass and spiky blade.

In vernal showers His goodness flow'd
On every hill, on every plain,
His providential care bestow'd
The early and the latter rain.

He beckon'd to the farthest south,
And call'd young Summer into birth,
Then crown'd with blessings sent her forth
To shine upon the gladdened earth;

And bade, beneath her genial beat,
The soil her varied riches yield,
That man might from his labors reap
The income of each fruitful field.

And next, as onward roll'd the year,
Brown Autumn, with her plenteous horn,
Shook from her lap the ripen'd ear,
The bearded grain, and yellow corn.

And when, by fruitful increase spent,
The land from labor sought repose,
Old Winter from the north He sent,
To wrap her in his hoary snows.

And bade him in his icy chain
Bind earth, and air, and field, and flood,
Till balmy Spring should breathe again
Her fragrance o'er each flower and bud.

Thus all the seasons in their turn
At His command their treasures pour,
That man with grateful heart might learn
The Bounteous Giver to adore.

Then turn each eye, and bend each knee,
In praise to heaven's eternal throne,
While every heart swells gratefully
Thanksgiving for your harvest home.

And as ye raise your gladsome voice,
And higher grows the solemn tone,
Oh! let your thankful hearts rejoice
To the glad shouts of harvest home. P. Q.

MORAL BEAUTY.

'Tis not alone in the flush of morn,
In the cowslip bell or the blossom thorn,
In noon's high hour, or twilight's hush,
In the shadowy stream, or the rose's blush,
Or in aught that nature's pencil gives,
That the spirit of beauty serenely lives.

Oh no! it lives, and breathes, and has
In a home more pure than the morning skies,
In the innocent heart it loves to dwell,
When it comes, with a sigh or tear, to tell
Sweet dreams that flow from a fount of love,
To mingle with all that is pure above.

It lives in the heart where Mercy's eye
Looks out on the world with charity;
Where generous hand delights to heal
The wounds that sorrowing mourners feel,
Without a wish, or a hope, or thought,
That light should shine on the deeds it wrought.

It lives in the breast that sought inspired
But manly feelings and high desires,
Where nought can come like a selfish dream,
When visions of glory around it gleam—
Proud visions, that show a gifted mind,
The boundless sphere of the human kind.

Sweet spirit of beauty! thy visions are thine,
But I lose thee not when the day beams shine;
Thy image is still my constant gaze,
In the midnight hour or noontide blaze,
And none can tell, but a heart unsold,
The fervor of joy which thy lovers hold.

MEDLEY.

Decision of Character.—Resolution is omnipotent. Determine that you will be something in the world, and you shall be something. Aim at excellence, and excellence will be attained. This is the great secret of eminence. *I cannot do it, never accomplished any thing. I will try, has wrought wonders.* You have all, perhaps, heard of the young man who having wasted, in a short time, a large patrimony in profligate revels, formed a purpose, while hanging over the brow of a precipice from which he had thrown himself, that he would regain what he had lost. This purpose thus formed he kept; and although he began by shovelling a load of coal into a cellar, he proceeded from one step to another, till he had more than recovered his lost possessions, and died an inveterate miser, worth sixty thousand pounds. I mention this, not as an example to be imitated, but as a signal instance of what can be accomplished by fixed purpose and persevering effort. A young man who sets out in life with a determination to excel, can hardly fail of his purpose. There is in his cast a steadiness of aim—a concentration of feeling and effort which gives irresistible energy, and renders success, in whatever he undertakes, certain.

Original Anecdote.—A young man in Person Co. in this state, through the influence of bad company, became much addicted to extravagant drinking. He would frequently absent himself from his father's house on a spree, and not return for several weeks. At length he was absent longer than usual; his father inquired after him with tears in his eyes; and at last heard of him in Lincoln. He saddled up his corn-fed poney, and away he went under whip and spur. He at last found him rich, happy, and half drunk, in a still-house. "Why, son," said the old man, half mad, half pleased, and altogether quite entirely vexed, "what are you doing here?" "Oh dad," says he, "I'm making money like fun!" "Ah, how?" said the old man. "Why," said he "in Person county, they make me give forty cents a gallon for whiskey, and here they let a body have it for twenty!"—Greensboro' Pat.

Youthful Virtue.—When vice approaches the youthful mind, in the seductive form of a beloved companion, the ordeal becomes threatening and dangerous in the extreme. Few possess the prudence and unyielding firmness, requisite to pass it in safety. Those who have been accurately observant to the dependence of one part of life upon another, will readily concur with us, that a man's future character derived much of its lustre, and his fortunes much of their elevation, from the untainted purity and irreproachableness of his youth. Masculine virtue is as necessary to real eminence, as a powerful intellect. He that is deficient in either, will never, unless from the influence of fortuitous circumstances, be able to place and maintain himself at the head of society. He may rise and flourish for a time, but his fall is as certain as his descent to the grave. He who holds parley with vice and dishonor, is sure to become their slave and victim. That heart is more than half corrupted, that does not burn with indignation at the slightest attempt to seduce it.—*Fisher Ames' Biography.*

Importance of Truth and Justice.—In all your intercourse with mankind, rigidly practise justice and scrupulously adhere to truth; other duties vary with varying circumstances. What would be liberality in one man would be parsimony in another. What would be valor on one occasion, would be temerity on another.—But truth and justice are immutable and eternal principles; always sacred, and always applicable. In no circumstances, however urgent, no crisis, however awful, can there be any abberration from the one, or a dereliction from the other, without sin. With respect to every thing else, be accommodating, but here be unyielding and invincible. Rather carry your integrity to the dungeon or the scaffold, than receive in exchange for it liberty and life. Should you ever be called upon to make your selection between these extremes, do not hesitate. It is better prematurely to be sent to heaven in honor, than, having lingered on earth, at last to sink to hell in infamy. In every situation a dishonest man is contemptible, and a liar is still more so.

A Parishioner.—A Clergyman travelling through Vermont a few days since, happened to meet at a public house one of his parishioners, who, learning that his minister was bound home, stated that he had a couple of trunks, which it was important should go forward without delay; and as he himself should remain a few days, it would be a favor if they might be permitted to pass on with the clergyman's baggage. The request was of course at once agreed to, the freight paid, and the trunks sent forward upon the stage. But so much baggage for a man in black, attracted the notice of some one, who reported his suspicions to the collector. No time was lost. The stage had been gone for several hours, but a hard pursuit commenced immediately. The stage was overtaken, and the clergyman astonished by an arrest for being engaged in violating the revenue laws of the United States. The trunks confirmed the charge, for they were filled with valuable goods, evidently from Canada. The honest account of the matter procured him a discharge.—*N. Y. J. Commerce.*

Use of Falsehood.—A jury who were directed to bring in a man guilty upon his own confession and plea, returned a verdict of not guilty, and offered as a reason, that they knew the fellow to be so great a liar that they could not believe him.

SHELL COMBS.

A good assortment of large Shell Combs, of the first and second quality, just opened and for sale cheap by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

New dark Calicoes; Mitts and Gloves; Sarsnett Cambrics; Ribbons; Crapes, and Laces.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

Aug. 25, 1830. 3w22

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

Among them are some handsome Dark CALICOES.

Aug. 24. 3w22

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 22

MESS PORK, &c.

4 bbls. Mess Pork, first quality,
Dried Beef,
4 hhds. N. O. Molasses,
Bush Scythes,

For sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

Aug. 18. 21

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

A LIKELY young Horse. Also, an elegant Gig and Harness, nearly new. Enquire of *WM. D. RIPLEY.*

Aug 17. 3w21

FLAX-SEED.

WANTED, one or two thousand bushels Flaxseed, by *FITCH & SMITH.*

Aug. 17. 21

LEATHER.

JUST received a new supply of Leather, Shoe Findings, and Neats Foot Oil.

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for hides and sheep skins.

Aug. 17. 21

NEW FLOUR.

14 bbls. Flour, from new wheat, a first rate article—just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Aug. 17. 3w21

FLAX SEED.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Flax Seed. *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

Aug. 18. 21

SOLE LEATHER.

500 sides Sole Leather, for sale cheap for cash by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Aug. 18. 21

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

Aug. 11. 20

SUPERIOR DOUBLE REFINED

LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON, *Agents for the Manufacturers.*

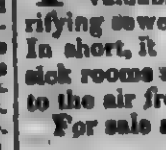
June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

June 22. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by *SMITH & GODDARD.*

June 28. 14

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfections agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 19

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,
White Lead, dry,
Paris White,
Spanish do.
do. Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Red Lead,
Venetian Red,
Chrome Yellow,
Stone do.
Patent do.
Litharge, Vermillion,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Mineral Green,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,
Green and blue Verditer,
Chrome Green,
Terra Dessenna,
Ground Verdigris,
Lump do.
Blue Smalts,
Black Lead,
Spirits Turpentine,
Linseed Oil,
Olive do.
Sperm do.
Copal Varnish,
Common do.
Black do.
Glue,
Rosin,
&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

A VARIETY.

Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape "
Codfish,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong, } Teas.
Loaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Tenter Hooks,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " Eng.
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terre Dessenne,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gn. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Essences,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by *FITCH & SMITH.*

June 28. 14

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,
50 lbs. cort winter,
75 lbs. " angustura,
400 lbs. gum aloes,
300 lbs. gum opium,
100 lbs. gum myrrh,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,
500 lbs. liq. paste,
1000 " liq. root,
200 lbs. sal soda,
600 lbs. cream tartar,
2 cases carb. magnesia,
500 lbs. calcined do
500 lbs. refined borax,
4 casks sal epsom,
12 " sal glaub.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,
500 gr. phial corks,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.
300 lbs. gentian,
100 lbs. colombo,
50 lbs. oil peppt.
150 lbs. arrow root,
150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
100 lbs. Tart, acid,
150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
2 casks flos. sulph.
20 boxes rolrims,
60 lbs. cantharides,
100 lbs. calomel,
40 oz. sulph. quinine,
100 lbs. sac. saturni,
300 lbs. flos. cham.
300 lbs. bac. juniper,
200 lbs. rad valerian,
500 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
100 lbs. do. simp.
50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
50 lbs. " epispastic,
50lbs. " adhesive,
100 galls. castor oil,
50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
500 lbs. white mustard seed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,
Anderson's pills,
Bateman's drops,
balsam honey,
British oil,
bears' oil,
cephalic snuff,
cream of amber,
Dean's pills,
Frink's pills,
Godfrey's cordial,
Goulard's ext. lead,
Hooper's pills,
Haarlem oil,
James' pills,
Jesuit's drops,
Lee's pills,
Mead's pills,
Tyler's pills,
Steers' opodeldoc,
Whitwell's liquid detergents,
Rogers' palmonic detergents,
Rogers' " syrup,
Rochelle powders,
soda do.
Indian lotion,
Indian specific,
Newton's bitters,
Russell's do.
Clay's itch ointment,
Ralfe's botan drops,
" asthmatic pills
" aromat. fen. "
" anti-bilious "
" vegetable specific,
Albion corn plaister,
Dumfrey's eye water,
Cam. tooth ache pills,
Jebb's liniment.

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,
graduated glasses,
glass funnels,
scales and weights,
spatulas,
surgeons' instruments,
Hull's trusses,
rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to *BENJ. T. ROATH.*

Norwich, April 27.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,
Anderson's and Lee's do.
Rogers' cough do.
Cooley's "
Lockyer's "
James' anti dyspeptic do.
Thompson's eye water,
Charlton's do.
Turlington's balsam,
Butt's American balsam,
Pectoral balsam honey,
Bateman's drop,
Genuine Hull's physic,
Sanford's bark,
Godfrey's cordial,
British oil,
Haarlem do.
Tyler's remedy for the piles,
Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Cephalic snuff,
Jesuit's drops,
Columbian syrup,
Anderson's cghdrops,
Liquid opodeldoc,
Steers' do.
Wine bitters,
Itch ointment,
Colver's corn plaister,
Rowland's Macassar oil,
Charlton's tooth powders,
Rochelle & soda powders,
Extract Humuli,
" butternut,
Oxymuriate Potash,
Hydriodate "
Sulphate quenine,
Elaterium & Croton oil,
Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are counterfeited, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the affrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will give testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicines, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dispepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhoea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lesters & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per box, $2 per doz.

May 15. 12w8

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis', in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GIBBS & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. } 6eow10

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

WOOL CARDING.

BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 4, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also, old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.

THE course of instruction in the Medical Institution of Yale College will commence on Monday, October 25, 1830, and terminate on Saturday, February 27, 1831. There will be at least five lectures daily throughout the term, and a part of the time six. The several branches will be taught as follows, viz.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Benjamin Silliman, M. D. LL. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, by Jonathan Knight, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Thomas Hubbard, M. D.

Botany, Materia Medica and the Repeutics, by William Tully, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Eli Ives, M. D.

It is expected that a more ample course on Obstetrics, will be given this year than heretofore. The public may however be assured, that the several courses, in all the departments, will be full and complete, and that the means of illustration will be ample.

The matriculation fee is $5, the fee to each of the Professors $12 50, and there is likewise a contingent bill of $2 50; each to be paid in advance.

By the statutes of the College and of the State, the requirements for graduation are three years' study for those who are not Bachelors of Arts, & two for those who are; attendance upon two full courses of lectures, either in this Institution or some other of similar character; an examination and dissertation to the acceptance of the Professors and Censors; the attainment of twenty one years of age; and a good moral character. The examination of the candidates for graduation, will be held the week immediately succeeding the termination of the lectures, and the degrees will be conferred at that time. The graduation fee is $20.

All necessary expenses of living in New Haven, during the winter, are from $2 to $4 a week, according to the accommodations required.

By order of the Faculty. J. KNIGHT.

Yale College, June 16, 1830. 6w16

RUSSELL'S

STOM[illegible]

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will procure one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathesome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded—and the fact that it has been extensively used, by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring-worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City,* who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls,* JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town,* NATHANIEL HOWE, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham,* E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester,* and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

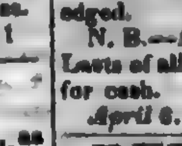
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth. by

P. D. SAUNDERS, *foot Shetucket street.*

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf3

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. [illegible]——No. 24. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1677.

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Returned from New York the last week and has just opened a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

which he offers at his usual low prices for
CASH.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART;
Black Gro de Nap; Gro de Berlin,
Sarsenet and Sinshew and Satins,
Green and Mazarine blue Sarcenet,
Marine Circassians of fashionable colors,
Colored Cambrics; Cotton Wadding,
Scotch Plaid; Blue and plaid Camblet,
Flannels, Horseskin and Beaver Gloves,
Hosiery; Ribbons; Buttons;
Shirtings; Superfine Linens;
Damask Diaper and Napkins,
Damask [illegible] Cloths,
Linen and [illegible] Cambric Hdkfs,
Fancy Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Italian Crapes; Large Shell Combs,
Side Combs; Best Spool Thread,
Black Braid and Cord,
Cashmere, Russian & Thibet wool Shawls,
[illegible] Vestings, of almost every width and quality,
New dark Calicoes,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 black lace Veils,
A heavy stock of blue, black, olive, brown, Oxford and steel mixed, and drab

BROAD CLOTHS
AND
HABIT CLOTHS,

bought at the reduced prices in May last, and will be sold very cheap.

Sept. 1. 23

EDWARD COIT

Has just received and offers for sale, a new assortment of

FANCY HARDWARE & PLATED GOODS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with plain and engraved shades; Plated Candlesticks; superb silver mounted Cut Glass Castors; a great variety of fine Fowling Guns and Rifles, with percussion and flint locks; Gun Locks and Gun Trimmings; a new assortment of Fine Cutlery, consisting of Pen, Pocket and Table Knives, &c. &c.

Aug. 25. 3w23

SHELL COMBS.

A good assortment of large Shell Combs, of the first and second quality, just received and for sale cheap by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

[illegible] dark Calicoes; Mitts and Gloves; [illegible] Cambrics; Ribbons; Crapes, and [illegible]

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

Aug. 25, 1830. 3w23

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY
H. B. BUCKINGHAM.

Among them are some handsome Dark CALICOES.

Aug. 24. 3w23

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the [illegible] Bank.

June 16. 19

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE [are] settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

[illegible]0 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
[illegible]0 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
[illegible] lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
[illegible] lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
[illegible] lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
[illegible] lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
[illegible] lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrime,
[illegible] lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
[illegible] lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
[illegible] lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
[illegible] lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
[illegible]00 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
[illegible]0 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
[illegible] lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
[illegible]0 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
[illegible]0 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
1[illegible] " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
[illegible] gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
[illegible] gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
[illegible]0 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
[illegible]00 lbs. jalup pulv.	60 lbs. ung. hydrang.
[illegible] lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
[illegible] lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

[illegible]son's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
[illegible]son's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
[illegible]man's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
[illegible] honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
[illegible]' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
[illegible] of amber,	Newton's bitters,
[illegible]'s pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
[illegible]ooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-billious "
[illegible] pills,	" vegetable specific,
[illegible]'s drops,	Albion corn plaister,
[illegible]'s pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
[illegible] pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills,
[illegible] pills,	Jebb's liniment.
[illegible] opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

[illegible]pecie and tinct. botts.	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

MESS PORK & MACKEREL.

20 barrels city New York Mess Pork, 30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 Boston Mackerel.
30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, do. do.
40 quintals Codfish,
Just landed and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 1, 1830. 23

FISH, FLOUR, &c.

25 quintals Shoal Fish; Flour in half & whole bbls.; half bls. Mackerel No. 1; do. do. No. 2; whole bbls. do. No. 1; do. do. No. 2; 1 doz. boxes Herring, fresh, just received and for sale cheap, by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

FRESH GROUND FLOUR.

100 barrels Flour, Ely, Beach and G[illegible] brands, a part of it made from New Wheat—just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Aug. 31, 1830. 23

LOAF & LUMP SUGARS,

OF the first quality; Brown Havana Sugar of the first quality; Teas of all kinds, of the first quality.
For sale cheap, by *DANIEL B. MINER.*

Sept. 1. 23

FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will pay cash for one or two thousand bushels of Flax Seed.

DANIEL B. MINER,
one door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

Sept. 1. 23

BACKUS & NORTON

WILL pay cash for White Beans, Flax-seed, and Oats.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1830. 23

LEATHER.

JUST received a new supply of Leather, Shoe Findings, and Neats Foot Oil.

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for hides and sheep skins.

Aug. 17. 21

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

Aug. 11. 20

SUPERIOR
DOUBLE REFINED
LEMON SYRUP,

SOLD wholesale and retail at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

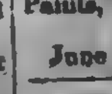
June 15. 12

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

June 22. 13

COTTON.



150 bales prime Geo. Cotton, just received and for sale by *SMITH & GODDARD.*

June 28. 14

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 22

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.
For sale at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.
Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 10. 19

TO PHYSICIANS.

THOSE who may be desirous to obtain Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review, and Journal of Practical Medicine, *free of postage*, are informed that they may do so by applying at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*—This work is re-published in this country quarterly, and it is considered, by Physicians, who have good means to form a correct judgment on its merits, that no other foreign medical journal would be so useful to the American Practitioner as this.

Price *five dollars*, per annum, payable in advance.

N. B.—All the most recent and valuable Medical Books constantly for sale as above, on as favorable terms as they may be had at any Bookstore in any of the cities.

Sept. 1. 23

COAL.

THE subscriber as agent for the sale of Anthracite coal, will furnish such as is warranted of superior quality in every respect, for burning in grates, stoves or furnaces.

Families who wish the article, will do well to send their orders as soon as convenient—as late in the season, it will not be in so good condition.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Fitch & Smith, are requested to make immediate payment.

ALBERT SMITH.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Griswold, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a State tax of one cent on a dollar on levy 1829, and will meet said persons at the house of George Crocker, Innkeeper in the town of Griswold, on the fourth day of October next, to receive the same.

JOSEPH UTLEY, Collector.

Griswold, Aug. 23, 1830. 3w23

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders, in the Windham and Mansfield Turnpike road, will be holden, for the choice of officers and other business, on the 7th day of Sept. next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the public house of Lucius Abbe, in Windham. A general attendance is requested.

SALMON STORRS, Sec'y.

Mansfield, Aug. 10, 1830. 3w22

NOTICE.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of May, 1830, 1 two years old black Heifer, with some white spots on the belly—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

AMOS STANDISH.

Preston, Aug. 23, 1830. 3w23

NOTICE.

THE Court of Probate for the District of East-Haddam, has limited and appointed the term of six months from the publication hereof, for the creditors to the estate of *Asa Bigelow*, Esq., late of Colchester, deceased, to exhibit their several claims against said estate, to the executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYDIA BIGELOW,
GUY BIGELOW, } *Executors.*

Aug. 23. 3w22

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

THE Administrator upon the estate of Nathaniel Kimball, deceased, having represented to this court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Thereupon ordered, that said administrator give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, on the 2d Monday of September, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the fore-noon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

[2w23] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf4

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 8th September.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

Aug. 18. 3wis21

MISCELLANY.

RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENCE.

In the introduction to the Philosophy of a Future State, by Thomas Dick, we have the following impressive remarks on religious indifference.

There is too much reason to believe that the indifference to religion which so generally prevails, especially among those who are raised a little above the vulgar throng, and the unhallowed propensities and vicious practices to which it gives rise—are owing, in a considerable degree, to the want of a *full conviction* of the reality of a future existence, or to some doubts which hover about the mind, in relation to this important point. There is no man, however insensible to the obligations of religion, that can fully satisfy his own mind, or the minds of others, that the idea of a future world is a mere chimera. On the contrary, the possibility, and even the probability, of the truth of man's eternal destiny, will at certain seasons, force themselves upon the minds even of the most careless and profane. Yet, it is amazing to consider, with what ease and indifference multitudes of this description can glide down the stream of time, under the awful uncertainty whether it will land them in the shades of annihilation, the realms of bliss, or the regions of eternal woe.

Between us and these three periods or states, says a celebrated French writer, no barrier is interposed but life, the most brittle thing in all nature; and the happiness of heaven being certainly not designed for those who doubt whether they have an immortal part to enjoy it, such persons have nothing left, but the miserable chance of annihilation or of hell. There is not any reflection which can have more reality than this, as there is none which has greater terror.

Let us set the bravest face on our condition, and play the heroe as artfully as we can, yet see here the issue which attends the goodliest life upon earth! It is in vain for men to turn aside their thoughts from this eternity which awaits them, as if they were able to destroy it, by denying it a place in their imagination. It subsists *in spite of them*; it advances unobserved; and death, which is to draw the curtain from it, will, in a short time, infallibly reduce them, to the dreadful necessity of being forever nothing, or forever miserable.

To treat a subject, so interesting and so momentous, with levity and indifference—to exert all the energies of the soul in the pursuit of objects, which a few years at most will snatch forever from their embrace—and never to spend one serious hour in reflecting on what may possibly succeed the present scene of existence, or in endeavoring to find some light, to clear up the doubts that hang over this important inquiry, and to treat with derision and scorn those who would direct them in this serious investigation—is not only foolish and preposterous, but the height of infatuation and madness. It is contrary to every principle on which reasonable men act, in relation to the affairs of the present world. To retain the profits of a lucrative business, or to prevent the loss of fortune, or of honor, a man will sometimes strain every nerve, stretch every faculty, deprive himself of sleep, submit to numerous privations, encounter the raging elements, and brave the dangers of the ocean. Nay, he will often be overwhelmed with despondency at the slightest inconveniences, and will pass whole weeks and months in sullenness and chagrin, for an imaginary affront, or for the loss of a few pounds, while at the same time he remains perfectly indifferent, and without the least emotion, in regard to the unknown scenes of the eternal world, and the danger of endless misery to which he is exposed. Such a conduct, and such dispositions, which are too frequently realized in the case of thousands who occasionally mingle in our religious assemblies, are obviously inconsistent with the dictates of prudence and common sense, and with every thing that ought to characterize a rational and accountable creature.

When we look back into the inexplorable abyss of that eternity which is already past, when we look forward to the immeasurable extent and unfathomable depths of eternity to come—when we behold *Time*, and all its circling years, appearing only like a point on the surface of that vast and boundless ocean; when we consider the immense spaces of the universe, with which we are surrounded, and the innumerable worlds which lie dispersed in every direction throughout the immeasurable tracts of creation; when we consider that our existence, as thinking beings, may run parallel with interminable ages; and that in the revolutions of eternity, we may exist in regions of space immeasurably distant from our present habitation, associate with other orders of intelligent beings, and pass through new scenes and changes in distant worlds—and when we consider that our relation to time may be dissolved, and our connexion with eternity commence, within the space of a few months or years, or even before the sun shall have described another circuit around the earth—no inquiry can appear so momentous and interesting, as that which leads to the determination of our future and eternal destiny, and of those realities which await us beyond the tomb. To remain insensible to the importance of such an inquiry, and unaffected at the prospect of the result to which it may lead, while we are feelingly alive to all the paltry concerns and little ills of life—would argue the most unaccountable stupidity, inconsistency, and infatuation.

The man whose heart pants after substantial knowledge and felicity, whose affections centre in the Author of his existence, and who delights to contemplate his character and perfections, will enter with pleasure on every investigation which has a tendency to throw light on the scene of his future destination. He will weigh with impartiality, every consideration, and will seize with delight upon every argument, by which a full conviction of his immortal destiny may be indelibly riveted upon his mind; and he will endeavor to cheer his soul amidst the sorrows of mortality with the consideration, that "when the earthly house of his tabernacle is dissolved, he has a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Next to the occasional success of hypocrisy in religion, nothing can give the truly good man and sincere republican more pain, than the triumph of meanness, and baseness, and trickery in politics. To hear men boasting of their republicanism, whose very sentiment and feeling are tainted with aristocracy, and succeeding by their impudence in procuring the confidence and support of honest and industrious citizens, when their habits, lives and characters are constantly setting all virtuous liberty and practical equality at defiance—is to the true patriot one of the most alarming signs of our times. But the success which has attended caucus managing and newspaper drivelling, has become so notorious, that our sturdy sons of industry seem to have become dead to its deformity. So often have they been deceived by names, and professions, and specious pretensions; so much has been said about Democratic Republicanism, Federal Republicanism, Jeffersonian Republicanism and Jackson Republicanism, that they seem to have resigned their prerogatives to the wranglers for office and their servile retainers. Of the presses which issue the news of the day, a very large proportion are owned or controlled by office holders or candidates for office. Of that class of professional men who have the most frequent opportunities to address the people, and appear before them as public speakers, nearly all are office-holders or candidates for office. While between these, and those generally, who live *not by their personal labor*, a sort of sympathy seems to exist, sufficient in almost every election, to ensure the professional man the aid of the aristocracy, the presses, and the caucuses or conventions of his district. And yet nothing is more notorious than that half of those who have enjoyed the benefits of a classical education and a learned profession, are less intelligent with regard to the practical business of society, than many a hard working farmer or mechanic, who never thinks of leaving his calling to go to Congress or the General Court. It is not for their superior talents or genius that most young men are sent to College; but because their parents happen to be affluent, and wish their children to become something more than common people.

Let me not be understood to decry intelligence or science, talents, genius or learning.—Far from it. I would, on the contrary, have these qualifications sought out, and, *when accompanied by moral purity and integrity*, brought into the public service; whatever may be the employment of their possessor. It was thus that our forefathers were enabled to triumph in the Revolution, and thus only will be perpetuated the institutions which their wisdom established. *How we can do this*; *by what means* the unprincipled may be abased, and the virtuous and faithful brought into public notice and influence, is a desideratum the most important that can, in this momentous crisis of our public affairs, occupy the thoughts and interest the solicitude of the American workingmen. J.

JOHN HOLMES—*Maine.*

MR. HOLMES, is a little bald-headed, ruddy faced, Senator, with a voice not very dissimilar to the trumpet tones of an organ. He has a microscope eye, when surveying the operations of the government & the actions of men in power, and has been, on account of the severity with which he scrutinises them, charged by his enemies with yearning after the downy cushions and rosy paths of authority. His style of speaking is full of sarcasm, and frequently sparkles with brilliance. Having been long in Congress, being appointed a Senator of the United States in 1820, he is "an older, not a better soldier," than his colleague. While the contest for the Presidency raged in 1823-24, Mr. Holmes was a conspicuous, zealous and indefatigable advocate of the claims of Mr Crawford. In debate, Mr. Holmes is warm and untiring, so long as he has an attack to repel, or an opponent to subdue. A long acquaintance with political men and measures has furnished him with an inexhaustible supply of facts, which a tenacious memory enables him to bring to his aid, whenever they can be made useful to his purposes.—He is less classic, perhaps less accurate in his diction, than Mr. Sprague, and labors rather to find the gist than the grace of argument. The music of his tones and the harmony of his periods, are not qualified to wrap the soul in Elysium; but the plain and blunt bearing of his course, enables him sometimes to strike home, where more polished weapons and a more fastidious chivalry have assailed in vain. Possessing great self-control, he never suffers himself to be irritated into any virulence of language, or to be driven from any advantageous position by discourtesy or personal invective from his antagonists. On the contrary, he usually exhibits his superiority of tact, by turning on his assailants their own weapons, with an effect which has usually been unerring and overwhelming.

As a partisan, Mr. Holmes is not to be neglected; as an enemy, he is not to be despised.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.—We believe that legal decisions are attended with almost as much uncertainty in criminal as they are in civil cases—or, if there be any thing like *certainty* in them, it is the uniform acquittal of the wealthy and influential, whether guilty or innocent. Shakspeare spoke from an intimate knowledge of human nature, when he said,

"Plate sin with *gold*, the spear of Justice
"Harmless breaks: clothe it in *rags*, a pigmy straw
"Doth pierce it."

We have been led to make these remarks by the acquittal of Rufus K. Anderson, in Tennessee, who was arraigned for the murder of his brother-in-law, Thomas P. Taul, several months ago. The parties had never seen each other, although thus nearly allied, until the day of their rencontre—a rencontre which was sought by Anderson, who, in consequence of some family dispute, declared his intention to take the life of Taul, and actually travelled a considerable distance to find him! They were both men of standing—Anderson being, at the time of the murder, a Senator in the *Legislature* of Alabama, and Taul, a lawyer of some eminence in Tennessee. We recollect well, that the circumstances, as stated at the time of the affray, portrayed a case of as "wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing," as was ever brought within the cognizance of a court of justice. Yet by some means or other, Anderson has been acquitted—adding one more to the innumerable instances on record, that laws were made only for gnats and flies—your wasps and hornets are too strong to be entangled in the meshes.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

"We have received the Estafette of Algiers, which gives the following interesting account of the interview which took place between Gen. Bourmont and the Dey of Algiers. M. Bourmont was the first person that entered the palace of the Dey and was received by his Highness with great composure:—

"'I am come to ask you for an apartment,' said the Commander-in-Chief; to which the Dey replied, 'General, my palace, as well as the city are yours, since you have been the victor; you may dispose of them as you please; but I request of you a couple of hours to remove the furniture which is my porperty.' 'Take all the time you please, and all the effects you may require.' 'Two hours will suffice,' answered the Dey. Accordingly, in that short time the whole of the Dey's furniture was conveyed to a private house, and M. Bourmont, with the whole of his staff, was settled in the palace. 'Shall I be safe in the town?' asked the Dey. 'Yes; but you would do better to retire to France or England.' The Dey paced the apartment and made no reply. After a moments silence, Hossien uttered a few words—'I governed without fear, and I abdicate in the same manner.' He then, after taking off his royal garments, retired into a private dwelling, and he is now to be seen walking about the town and mingling with the crowd.

HOW TO GAIN RICHES AND RESPECTABILITY.—Gentle reader, would you be rich and respectable, cease to look abroad for sudden wealth "to pour in upon you like the mountain torrent;" attend to your farm, your shop, your merchandize, and your profession, understandingly and diligently; know your own plan and pursue it steadily, remembering "a rolling stone gathers no moss;" do your work well and in season; see that all your concerns are kept in order, and every thing fitted for what it was designed; contribute cheerfully and with a liberal hand to objects of usefulness and public improvement, regarding with anxious solicitude the interests of education, of the christian church, and of your beloved country; discountenancing by every possible means, idle and vicious habits, and promote by your example and with all your energies, good conduct and virtue in the circle in which you move; let no circumstance or exigency of life make you guilty of a dishonorable act; in short, bend all the powers of your immortal mind to the faithful discharge of your duty to yourself, your neighbors, your country, and your God, and you cannot fail of complete success; but with the approbation and smiles of approving heaven you will secure to yourselves riches and affluence, and the character of an honest, intelligent and independent American citizen, and cause your name to live after you in long and venerated remembrance.

From the Education Reporter.

THE STEAM ENGINE. The name of Steam Engine, to most persons, brings the idea of a machine, of the most complex nature, and hence intelligible only to those, who will devote much time to the study of it.

But he that can understand a common pump may understand a Steam-Engine. It is in fact only a pump, which the fluid is made to impel the piston instead of being impelled by it; that is to say in which the fluid acts as the power instead of being the *resistance*. It may be described simply as a strong barrel or cylinder with a closely fitted piston in it, which is driven up and down by steam admitted alternately above and below from a suitable boiler; while the end of the piston rod at which the whole force may be considered to be concentrated, is connected in any convenient way with the work that is to be performed.

The power of the engine is of course proportioned to the size of the piston, and the density of the steam, that is if the area of the piston be equal to one hundred square inches, and the density of the steam equal to twenty pounds on the square inch, then the whole force against the piston will be two thousand pounds. In some of the mines in Europe there are cylinders and pistons of more than ninety inches in diameter, on which the pressure of steam equals the effect of six hundred horses.—The mechanical properties of steam are precisely like those of common air, hence any person, who is familiar with experiments in pneumatics, will readily see how the elastic force of the steam is capable of moving the piston, in the cylinder of a steam engine, and how by attaching levers or other contrivance to the piston rod, motion may be communicated to pumps, mills, &c.—Those who are not familiar with such experiments, may try for themselves the following. Take a goose quill, and a slice of potato, press one end of the quill on the potato, and cut out a piece which will be left in the quill; this may be blown by the breath to a considerable distance, or it may be pushed backward and forward in the quill, in imitation of the piston of a steam-engine. The steam after leaving the cylinder, is sometimes allowed to escape into the open air; this is called the high pressure engine, on account of the force of steam required to act against the pressure of the atmosphere.

In other engines the steam escapes from the cylinder into a vessel, kept cool by being surrounded with cold water. Here the force of the steam is instantly destroyed, so that the vacuum is kept up on one side of the piston while the whole force of the steam presses on the other side.

This is called the low pressure or condensing engine.

It is not an easy task to describe the manner in which the steam is made to act alternately at top and bottom of the piston, without a diagram, nor even with *one*, unless some parts are moveable. And a real model of a steam engine, besides being very expensive, and many of the parts hid from sight, is not easily managed by those whose business it is to teach. In consideration of these difficulties, a model has been contrived, which is not very expensive, and easily managed. By this, a correct idea of the most essential parts of the steam engine may easily be obtained.

A FRIEND TO USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE LATE COL. MARINUS WILLETT.

Another revolutionary hero has crossed the "bourne whence no traveller returns." On Sunday evening, at the advanced age of ninety-one, Col. Marinus Willett quietly breathed his last, at his residence in Cedar Grove, in this city. Col. Willett was emphatically a man of the revolution. With the advantage of a good school education, as it was considered in that day, he possessed more than ordinary decision of character, great personal bravery, and singular fertility of expedients, both in war and peace.

Col. Willett entered, while a young man, into the service of his country. During the French war, preceding the revolution, which was waged upon the first settlers in the western section of this State, he served in the capacity of Lieutenant. At Oswego the Provincials made head against the French from Canada, and several skirmishes and actions took place, which habituated the young Willet to the duties for which he was so much distinguished during the revolution. He was engaged in this service about the year 1758.

When peace was concluded between England and France, the young Lieutenant, full of life, energy and experience, returned to this city, and devoted himself to the duties of private life. At the breaking out of the revolution, an opening was made for the exercise of the talents and military acquirements of the young hero.

A very striking incident is related of him during this period, which marks in a peculiar manner his singular daring and intrepidity of character, as well as true patriotism and love of country.

The destruction of the tea in Boston harbor, was the first act that spread a patriotic contagion throughout the old thirteen colonies. It was the infant spark of revolution—the solitary glimmering light amid a continent of darkness, from which thousands and tens of thousands caught the flame of patriotism, till the whole country burst forth into one brilliant, glorious blaze of liberty. At that time the British held possession of New York. The City Hall then occupied the locality which the Custom House does now. The tide flowed [illegible] of Broad street, the Park was [illegible] Canal street, and all around [illegible] considered out of town. On receiving the [illegible] account of the throwing over the tea in Boston, succours were ordered from the garrison to this city to the east. In the City Hall there was a considerable quantity of arms and munitions of war. The arms were about to be sent away—

ORIGINAL STAINED

they were already in the wagons, and in a short time would have been on shipboard. Col. Willett, who was then over thirty years of age, in the prime of life and buoyancy of spirit, observed the preparations for transporting the arms with much attention and concern. He felt that the time had arrived when the colonies and the mother country must separate and become distinct and independent. These arms were necessary to such a purpose. He infused these feelings into a number of his associates—his acquaintance.

Under the influence of these sentiments, he, and a considerable crowd of his fellow-citizens, followed the wagons down Broad street. At the proper moment he stepped boldly up—laid his hands upon the bridle of the horses—made a speech to the people who had assembled to see the departure—and intimidated the soldiery by his resolute and daring conduct. "We want these muskets to guard our own cause," said he, "and must have them." The muskets were rescued, amid the shouts of the people, and borne back in triumph.

Col. W. was a member of the Committee of Safety which was about that time established by the citizens of New York, to give an impulse and unity to the glorious cause of independence. When the war broke out in all its fierceness, he raised a regiment by his own means and address, and armed them with the very muskets he had rescued from the hands of the British troops in Broad street. He was highly valued by Gen. Washington, and Gov. George Clinton, and continued to occupy the northern and western frontier of New York during the greater part of the revolutionary war. It was during this service that he immortalized his name by the heroic, determined and singular defence of Fort Stanwix, against the united attacks of the British and Indian marauders by whom it was invested. Where the village of Rome now stands, near the bank of the Erie Canal stood Fort Stanwix of the revolution. It was a rude picketed fort, such as generally have been erected in the wilderness to keep at bay the Indians and provincials. During the investment of his fort, Col. Willett and his little band of patriots were much harassed for want of provisions. To obviate this he had recourse to stratagem. In night time, in the depth of winter he frequently sallied out with a select party who cut their way through the snow, covered up their path carefully behind so as to elude pursuit and returned with such provisions as they could get by another and equally difficult path. He frequently made sorties upon the enemy,—carried destruction amongst them, and returned within his fort ere they had recovered from their surprise and alarm.

When the independence of the country, was established Col. W. again returned to private life. He was not long, however in that situation.—When Gen. Washington was President and Gen. Knox Secretary of War, some disturbance took place among the Indians in Georgia or some other of the southern states. Col. W.'s great practical knowledge of Indian character and Indian warfare was known to Washington. He was appointed on a dangerous mission to treat with, as well as to fight the Indians if necessary. Col. W. refused, unless he should be left entirely to his own mode of action. This was assented to, and he received a *carte blanche* letter or order of instructions. He succeeded in his expedition, and when he returned to New-York several Indians returned with him to see their father, as Gen. Washington was called, who then lived at Philadelphia.

In the personal character of Col. W., there were traits of chivalry and daring, so fearless and ardent, that in another age he would have commanded the deepest and greatest admiration. The present generation is perhaps even too near the revolution to give due honor and respect to the heroic characters which that great event produced. Alas! what now are our patriots—our sages—our lovers of country—when compared with the men of the Revolution? Selfishness covers and influences every action—private interest usurps the place of public good. How different were these sainted men! What fearlessness! what openness! what candor! in every act that their country required of them. They had [illegible] during that momentous struggle. Look at Carroll, nursed in wealth and ease risking every thing, every pleasure, and all the means of quiet happiness, for the glory and independence of his country! See Willett! meeting death in every shape—braving all dangers to establish that liberty which we are now enjoying. The revolution was the age that gave souls to men's bosoms.—*N. Y. Cour.*

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Weekly Messenger, Sept. 2.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Clematis, Capt. Holmes, which arrived at this port on Tuesday, from Havre, we have received our files of Paris papers to July 26. They contain the important news of the dissolution of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies—the suspension of the law of the liberty of the press by an ordinance of the King, and a prohibition of all periodical publications and works of less than twenty sheets, without previous authorization—further particulars relative to the African expedition—the King of England's speech on prorogueing the British Parliament, and other articles of news of considerable interest. The following is the Ordinance for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

From the Paris Moniteur of July 26.

Charles, &c. To all to whom these presents come—greeting.

Considering Article 50 of the Constitutional Charter,

Being informed of the manœuvres which have been practised in many parts of our kingdom to deceive and lead astray the electors during the late operations of the electoral colleges,

Having heard our Council, we have ordered and do order,

Art. 1. The Chamber of Deputies of Departments is dissolved.

Art. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Interior is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Cloud, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1830, and of our reign the sixth.

CHARLES.

By the King.

The Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Interior,

The Count Peyronnet.

The election of the Chamber dissolved by this ordinance was just completed. It consisted of 270 members of the opposition, of whom 202 were among those who voted for the address in the late Chamber against the Ministers, 145 were for the Ministry, and 15 were undecided, for either extreme. The 3d of August had been appointed for the meeting of the Chamber, special summonses had been sent to the members elect, and other preparations had been made for the meeting.

From the Paris Moniteur, July 26.

ORDINANCE OF THE KING.

Charles, &c. To all to whom these presents come—greeting.

Upon the report of our Council of Ministers, we have ordered and do order the following:

Art. 1. The liberty of the periodical press is suspended.

Art. 2. The dispositions of Arts. 1, 2 and 9, of Title 1, of the law of Oct. 21, 1814, are again put in force.

In consequence no journal or periodical or semi-periodical writing, established or to be established, without distinction of matters treated by them, can appear, either at Paris, or in the departments, but by virtue of the authorization which the author and printer shall obtain from us separately. This authorization must be renewed every three months. It may be revoked.

Art. 3. The authorization may be provisionally granted and provisionally withdrawn by the prefects, to the journals and periodical or semi-periodical works published or to be published in the departments.

4. The journals and writings published in contravention of Art. 2, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which may have been used in printing them, shall be placed in a public depot under seal, or shall be put out of use.

5. No writing under twenty sheets shall appear without the authorization of our Minister Secretary of State of the Interior at Paris, and of the prefects in the departments. Every writing of more than twenty sheets which shall not constitute a complete work of itself, shall be also required to be authorized. Writings published without authorization, shall be immediately seized. The presses and types which shall have been used in printing them shall be placed in a public depot and under seal, or put out of use.

6. Memoirs of learned or literary societies shall be submitted to the previous authorization, if they treat in the whole or in part of political matters, in which case the measures prescribed in Art. 3. shall be applicable to them.

7. Every disposition contrary to the present ordinance, shall be void.

8. The execution of the present ordinance shall take place in conformity with the 4th article of the ordinance of the 27th Nov. 1816, and of what is prescribed by that of Jan. 18, 1817.

9. Our Ministers Secretaries of State shall be charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at our Castle of St. Cloud, the 25th of July, 1830, and the sixth of our reign.

CHARLES.

By the King.

The President of the Council of Ministers,
Prince de Polignac.

The Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State and of Justice,
Chantelauze.

The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Finances,
Montbel.

The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and of Public Instruction,
The Count Guernon Ranville.

The Minister Secretary of State of Public Works,
Baron Capelle.

Another ordinance of the same date the electoral colleges are required to meet for the choice of Deputies; the Colleges of Arrondissements on the 6th of September, and the Colleges of Departments on the 18th. The Chamber of Peers and Deputies are ordered to meet on the 28th September.

Another ordinance of the same date makes some important alterations in the law of elections, to prevent, as is stated in the preamble, the manœuvres which have exercised a pernicious influence over the late operations of the electoral colleges. The ordinance is too long to be given at present, and the alterations too numerous to be here recited.

By two other ordinances of the same date several persons are appointed to the Council of State.

Capt. Holmes reports, that these measures produced, as might be expected, very great excitement, and France appeared to be on the eve of a revolution. It appears from one of our papers that there was on the 25th a vague rumor of the impending measures, but nothing was known certainly respecting them until the ordinances appeared in the Moniteur of the 26th.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

Despatch Extraordinary.

Toulon, July 23, 1830, 8 o'clock evening.

The Maritime Prefect to his Excellency the Minister of the Navy and of the Colonies:

The ship Marengo, which left Algiers the 15th, has just arrived with 15 millions francs, of which two millions come from the French chest, and thirteen from the treasury of the Regency of Algiers. These thirteen millions are composed of ingots of gold and silver and money in gold.

African Army.

The Casuaba, July 10, 1830.

The Day has changed his mind respecting the place of his retreat, and it is to Naples that he has expressed a desire to be transported. I have thought it my duty to accede to his desire. If there is no Lazaretto at Naples, he will at first make a quarantine at Mahon. One hundred and two people are to go with him,; several belonging to his family—all have to-day embarked. The Day appears happy to have seen in this way the termination of a crisis the development of which might have been fatal to him.

The embarkation of the unmarried soldiers of the militia began to-day. Thirteen hundred are on board; they have received thirteen Spanish piatres each. This sum is equivalent to two months of their pay. They expressed at receiving it a lively gratitude. They had only anticipated bad treatment. Several of the soldiers who were married were not willing to profit by the permission which was given them to remain in Algiers. They felt that the hatred of the Jews and the Moors would make their position there painful.

A municipal commission has been organized. Among the men who form it there are some who are enlightened. They accept with joy the part in the administration of their country which is entrusted to them. Confidence is daily increasing. To-day the markets were abundantly provided, and the prices are already much lowered.

Some vessels with provisions have just entered the port; the army will in future be supplied in this way. For some days, however, the convoys will proceed from Sidi Feruch towards Algiers. They might now go without an escort; not an armed Arab appears on the road.

From the Journal des Debats, of July 26th.

For some days past certain reports have been current, which give rise to the belief that our occupation of Algiers will meet obstacles which we had certainly no reason to have expected. We are assured that the Duke of Wellington complained directly to an august personage, of the conduct of the French cabinet in the affair of Algiers, and that the observations of the English Minister were received with a just indignation.

It is added that our Ministers have then thought best to change suddenly the theatre of the negotiations, and that they have sent a Secretary of the Embassy to Constantinople, to offer to the Porte to apply a part of the Dey's treasure towards liberating him from Russia, upon the condition that the Porte shall consent to the sovereignty of France over Algiers and Tunis. If this negotiation did not succeed, they would keep Algiers by right of conquest alone.

We relate all these reports without any guarantee. What has naturally given birth to them, and what makes it probable to any reflecting man, that negotiations have been entered into on this subject, is the absolute silence of the Moniteur respecting the future destinies of Algiers, while every where this serious question is agitating the minds of men.

Nothing, it is true, in the speech of William IV. seems to announce the least distrust of the intentions of our Cabinet, nor gives cause for the least fears of the coast of Africa; on the contrary, every thing breathes there the most entire satisfaction respecting the conduct of all the allies of Great Britain with regard to her.

We are assured that M. Bourmont is expected in eight days at Paris. He is, it is said, at this moment at Toulon, with General Laverdo.

There was a report at Toulon, July 20th, that an English vessel, going out of Algiers, loaded with the treasures of the Dey, had been stopped by our squadron at the distance of a mile from the coast.

Private news from Algiers dated July 9th say that good order and tranquility are daily reviving in that city. That the shops are opened again, and that provisions are coming in from all quarters. The treasures of the Day, of which they have taken possession, and an account of which has been taken for the French, amount at present to 90 millions of francs in money, and to 10 millions in articles of gold and silver. It is hoped that there remains 20 to 30 millions to be counted.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

Toulon, July 20th, 1830, 3 o'clock, eve.

The Maritime Prefect to his Excellency the Minister of the Marine.

The Day of Algiers, with all his suite, was, the 16th, on board the Joan of Arc, anchored in the road of Mahon. This news has been bro't by the Dutch brig of war Echo, which has just arrived here.

Paris, July 21.

It is said that government has caused it to be signified to the maritime powers that the blockade of Algiers had been raised; as the French now possess the city, they will watch over the exportations and importations. It is added that in lieu of the other, the blockade had been extended to the east and west of Algiers, on the coast of Africa, without doubt to prevent the introduction of ammunition on the points which have not yet submitted to the French army.

From the shores of the Danube, July 9.

For some time a report has been spread which does not appear unlikely, and agreeable to which a Congress has been adjusted among some of the principal powers of Europe. Count de Nesselrode, vice chancellor to the Emperor of Russia, will assist there in the name of that sovereign, and the Prince of Metternich in the name of the Emperor of Austria. They have not yet designated the place where it will meet, but they think it will be at some town of Bohemia. It is easily conjectured what is the design of this assembly: it concerns, undoubtedly, the fate of Algiers after its conquest by the French, as well as the affairs of Greece, which will have at last the issue so much desired by the Greeks.

They write from Algiers, July 9th,—Our army is abundantly furnished with provisions.—The Arabs have just supplied our markets. I forgot an important point; it is, that at the departure of the *Cigogne* we had already found more than 97 millions, and we hope to find still more. On this subject they attribute to Gen. Bourmont what follows:

When this treasure was found, M. Bourmont said, "Gentlemen, of this sum 60 millions are more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the war, and I think that the excess will be devoted to the payment of the arrears of the brave soldiers of the legion of honor. They have well earned it, and it is a sacred debt that France owes sooner or later to the legion of honor."

We have found at Algiers magazines furnished for more than three years and more than 3000 pieces of brass artillery, of which 1500 were in the batteries.

Among the French slaves restored to liberty was one named Beraud, who has been absent from Toulon, his native place, for 29 years.—He was only twelve when he was taken by the pirates and thrown into the gallies at Algiers.—There has nothing been since heard of him, and he was supposed to be dead. The joy and surprise of his old mother can be imagined, who after so long a space of time, finds again a son whom she thought forever lost to her.

The affairs of Spain were in an unsettled state. On the evening of the 8th of July a violent mutiny took place in one of the barracks at Madrid; the provincial militiamen, who occupied them, uttered the cries of "death to the [illegible] down with the government! long live liberty!" The exasperation was so great, that officers had much difficulty in restoring order. The gates were shut, and the military posts doubled. The garrison of the town was under arms all night, and whole companies patrolled the streets. Several persons had been arrested.

The insurrection in Albania had assumed an alarming aspect: 10,000 Turks had been sent against the rebels, but it is asserted that discord reigned among them as well as among their adversaries. The Sultan was perplexed by the insubordination of the Janissaries. The whole of Albania, Epirus and Macedonia were in revolt against the authority of the Porte.

Late and Important from Europe.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE!!!!

From the New York Daily Advertiser, Sept. 3.

Yesterday the packet ship Hibernia, Captain Maxwell, arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing us Liverpool papers to the 4th of August and London to the 3d, all inclusive.

A great deal of excitement was caused by the receipt of the intelligence from Havre, by the way of Boston, of the proceedings of the French government, in dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, ordering new elections, and changing the mode of electing and suppressing all freedom of the press. But very few persons, we believe, anticipated the intelligence which was on board the Hibernia, until a telegraphic communication from the news boat Thomas H. Smith announced the general fact, that a revolution in that government had already occurred. A detailed history of this most extraordinary event will be found below.

Detail of the Conflict in Paris.

The following interesting account in detail is from the Paris Correspondent of the London Morning Herald of Aug. 3d:

Paris, July 30.—A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was couched in these terms:—"We are in for a revolution." I wrote two notes on Wednesday, but I have every reason to believe they were destroyed.—On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a very serious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and a desperation of which all the riots, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example. Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, I fancied I saw thus early symptoms of fear and indecision among them. Still they fought with certainty and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, workmen, clerks, students, coachmen, and, in short all classes. The firing became every moment more sharp. I returned home, and after dinner was making my way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a band of men in the Rue Vivienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades. As they passed the Rue Colbert, where there was (*was* indeed!) a Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful. They took the body to the place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and amid unceasing cries of "*Vengeance!*" and "Aux armes! aux armes!" The report of an odd shot fell upon the ear at intervals; but, although the streets were crowded, no other sound was heard, save those above mentioned. A little later and the lanterns were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful use made of them 41 years before. At ten o'clock the wooden guard-house of the Place de la Bourse was attacked, the gendarmes expelled and the guard-house itself set on fire. A party of Sapeurs Pompiers (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, & suffered themselves to be disarmed. Later all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At 11 o'clock comparative, quiet reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be misunderstood. At 4 o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble at many points, principally in the Rue St. Honore. The well-dressed mob of the preceding day reappeared, and reinforced, but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuileries were approached but no act of hostility occured up to 10 o'clock. In the mean while the brave of the *ci-devant* Garde-Nationale began to assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve, and in other places, with the certainty of death if defeated. At the same moment a new and most important incident occurred. The students of the Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords, (lads from 16 to 23 years of age,) joined the people nearly to a man, then separated, proceeding singly to different parts to take the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confidence so placed in them. In an hour an immense force was brought to bear on several points. The Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried, and became the *point n'appui*. The depot of artillery in the Rue du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) were equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect for 12 hours by those heroic youths. The Tuileries were attacked, and defended by the 3d regiment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were Vendeans;) they were the first soldiers who fired on the people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sapeurs Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of the gendarmes soon afterwards followed their example. I should have said earlier that the whole garrison of Paris had been ordered out on the preceding night. The 5th regiment were ordered "Make Ready!" "Present!"—and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword upon his knee, tore off his epaulettes, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of the soldiers, who received their embrace, but maintained their position. Vive la ligne!" (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

At ten o'clock I went to the Place du Carousel. In the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighborhood of the Rue St. Honore, the parties were *en face*. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determination to fight. The people were accumulating frightfully. Not a word was spoken. The garden of the Tuileries was closed. In the Place du Carousel I found three squadrons of Lancers of the Garde Royale, a battalion of the 3d Regt. of the Garde, and a battery of six pieces, also of the Garde. The Tuileries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment of Swiss Guards. They have perished! A few soldiers of the Garde were eating breakfast—all the rest, to whom I have referred, were on the *qui vive*, ready to mount or fall in. I passed on to the Quai du Louvre. The Pont des Arts (a wooden bridge for foot passengers opposite the Louvre,) and the Palace of the Institute, were so crowded, that I turned, fortunately, to the Pont Royal. At that moment a dreadful tirailade was heard in the direction of the Place de Greve. It was answered by a rolling fire in every direction, and in five minutes 15,000 of the finest troops in the world found themselves engaged with citizens, variously armed. Here was a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who, with a *sang froid* only equalled by that of the beardless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Garde Royale—horse and foot, and artillery, French and Swiss—taking especial care to avoid injuring regiments of the line, who remained grave spectators of the slaughter that ensued. In another direction might be seen the ferocious Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible looking weapons—thousands of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party. For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musquetry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions. I had sat for 2 hours at a window overlooking the city, with a Colonel of the Imperial Old Guard. The first words burst from his lips with a tone of triumph, 'Nous avons un point d'appui la.' The Hotel de Ville had surrendered. The "line" fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoniers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained. The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges. The tri-colored flag soon floated on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathedral (Notre Dame.) I am obliged to suspend details from hurry.

On Tuesday night Prince Polignac narrowly escaped being made prisoner. His house was roughly handled. On Wednesday night the celebrated Abbe de Frayssenus (Bishop of Hermopolis) was arrested I am assured. All the Priests disappeared during that day. The Ministers all ran off, save Debelleme, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed. At ten o'clock the Tuileries and Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw march along the Boulevard part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regiment of infantry of the Guard. A regiment (or the remains of a regiment) of Cuirassiers, mixed up with Gendarmes de Chasse next followed—the horses out up, and the men fainting. Lastly, a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the three regiments first mentioned were dead; the survivors, with some soldiers of a regiment of the line were on their way to join the king at St. Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state yesterday. The attack on the Louvre and Tuilleries was renewed yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The Palais was pillaged.—The different barracks of the unhappy Swiss Guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss (having refused to surrender) cut to pieces. A regiment of Hussars of the Guard marched in from Orleans yesterday morning, but, hearing of the retreat of those above mentioned, they halted in the Place Louis XVI., and in the course of the day retreated upon St. Cloud, receiving a heavy fire on their way.—The tri-colored flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal. The appointment of Gen. La Fayette to the command of the National Guard was a happy circumstance; 80,000 will be organized to-night. At this instant the disarming of the rabble is in progress. There is a large boat at this moment receiving the melancholy freight of dead from the Palace of the Louvre. The Duc d'Orleans will be king. His son is marching to Paris in aid of the Bourgeois, at the head of his regiment of Hussars. Gen. Gerard is at the head of the armed force under La Fayette.—The Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have disappeared everywhere. The King of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people. Napoleon II. is in the mouth of all the lower orders. The newspapers will give you other particulars. The troops are assembling in the Place du Carousel, to march upon St. Cloud—but there will be little fighting. At the moment I write, there are placards posted, with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

July 31.—This is surely the most extraordinary action on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers. A decent gravity reigned every where during the day. At every instant were to be met men carrying on biers such of the wounded as could be transported to the hospitals with safety; 1500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone. The dead were also honorably disposed of. The number in the Louvre was immense. Eighty were borne to a spot opposite the eastern gate of that building yesterday, and buried with military honors.—Nearly as many were put on board of a lighter, and brought down the Seine to the Camp de Mars, and there appropriately interred. A considerable number, among whom were four Englishmen, who fell on the preceding day, were buried in the Marche des Innocents. The evening was, if possible, more interesting and imposing. Already had the principal portion of the Garde Nationale been reorganized, and with "the people," the persons dignified by the superior orders as *canaille*, been put in possession of all the military posts of the metropolis, and occupied them with the air of veterans.—Along the quays and streets the female inhabitants were to be seen seated in groups, preparing bandages and lint for the wounded. The [illegible] (arcades) afforded striking instances of this benevolent disposition. All the milliners, and their shopwomen and workwomen, were to be seen sitting outside their shops because those being closed admitted no light, busily engaged in making lint. Paris is so fortified interiorly that a million of men would hardly suffice to carry it. I forget how many thousand streets it contains, but every street of them is capable of long and protracted defence, the means for which, however, I do not feel at liberty to describe. The Ecole Militaire surrendered yesterday. The artillery from Vincennes marched upon St. Cloud. The fortress itself remains in possession of the King's troops. The Duc de Bordeaux is said to be there. Poor child! I am sure he would not be molested. If menaced, he would certainly be preserved by the Garde Nationale, at the expense of their lives. yes, even the commonest laborer would answer for his safety, if he were thrown upon him for protection. The Priests had all disappeared, or, if visible, were disguised. The Provisional Government caused them to be informed that they were under the protection of the nation, and might resume their functions with security. They have, in consequence, all returned to their churches and houses. A large force has assembled at St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said, of remaining there. They do not intend attacking Paris, it is believed, but, if attached, they will fight. They occupy Meudon and Mount Valerein, the heights to the right and left of St. Cloud. Several hundred soldiers of the Regiment of the Guard are said to have left their regiments within these two days, and are to be met with in Paris with their mustaches shaven off. The number of men under arms this day is comparatively small. The chatteau of the Tuileries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday presented a most grotesque appearance. Among them are four Irish mechanics, who arrived "fortunately" in Paris "that very day," on their way to Charenton. The thing was to be withstood, so in they went with "the boys." The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover, against their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared.—The people fought like lions. At one point, a woman, in the costume of her sex, headed the Burgeois, and was the boldest of the combatants. A woman, dressed in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks, in the Rue Plumet. The third Regiment of the Guard, Vendeans, fought with extraordinary bravery and devotion. Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their swords. The Lancers of the Guard, the finest body of men in the country, fought with heroism and constancy, but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought, and the nature of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance: A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honore. They were reduced to sixty when I saw them, and fought in three lines of single files. The people occupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldier would fire, or attempt to fire, and would fall pierced with balls before he could wheel to gain the rear. The same occurred to the next, and so on till they had every one fallen. The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuileries, and at the Place de Greve, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy.—The Rue St. Honore, for two days, was a perpetual scene of slaughter. There may be counted in the front of a house, which forms the corner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, five thousand shot holes. The Louvre, (except the picture gallery—what a nation!) was on all sides attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In the Court of the Louvre a field piece was planted, which commanded the Pont des Arts, being exactly opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the palace of the Institute is sprinkled with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball appears only to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, and, from its elevation, must have caused a dreadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuileries was not of as long duration; it was over in two or three hours.—A young fellow marched on with a tri-colored flag at the head of the attacking Bourgeois. A thousand balls, fired from the front of the chatteau, whistled by him without touching him.—He continued to march with *sang froid*, but with, at the same time, an air of importance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle. The neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville was the theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The people occupied the Quai Pelletier and the Place de Greve. After a most sanguinary struggle, they were slowly beaten from Quay into the Place, which, with the Hotel de Ville, they maintained against some of the finest troops in the universe throughout the day, and until those troops retreated. The Lieutenantcy of the Kingdom is offered to the duc d'Orleans. The King is said to have gone to Lille. All the emblems of Royalty are removed, and the names of streets referring to it are expunged. The Deputies are again assembled this moment at La Fitte's.

Several of the officers of the Garde Royale who fought on Wednesday have resigned their commissions; among others Count (I think) Latour du Pin, giving as his reason his objection to fight against his countrymen. The shops are still very generally closed, notwithstanding the proclamation of the municipality. As you may suppose, much distress would be felt by the people (being all unemployed) had not arrangements been made for their subsistence. The order that prevails reflects upon the people and their Chiefs the highest honor. The National Guard will have immortalized itself by its exemplary conduct in protecting persons and property from possible injury. To the credit of the Parisians be it known, that, amid all their excitement, no foreigner had been insulted. Money is not to be had. The money changers have all disappeared, so that foreign coin, or securities, cannot be turned into French specie.

On the evening of Wednesday, an eagle (one of Napoleon's old regiments) was mounted over the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel, together with the tri-colored flag. The flag remains, but the eagle has been taken down. The tri-colored cockade, or breast-knot is general not only among the French, but Russians, English, Germans, Danes, and other foreigners.

Paris, July 31.

All is tranquil. The gates of the city are open, and the streets, which were torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military, are repairing. The King of France has fled to Nantes, accompanied by the Duke of Bordeaux, and other members of the royal family. They have carried off with them the crown and all the jewels. They will there wait for the ex-ministers, when it will be decided whether they will proceed to Germany or to England. Such of the Swiss Guard who had survived the carnage have forsaken the King.

London, Aug. 2.

The excitation in the city, appears rather to increase than otherwise. It is, however, the excitation of delight—not of alarm. Every one lauds the patriotism of the Parisians, and it is no uncommon thing to hear even Tories declare that the dignity, heroism, and moderation displayed by the French, in resisting the despotic ordinances of their late king, taking all circumstances into consideration, are [illegible] in the history of the world. The [illegible] any insane proceedings of Charles are generally looked upon as exceedingly favorable to the preservation of peace, inasmuch as they put out of the question all ideas of foreign interference.—As it is, he is universally condemned. The friends of freedom condemn him for his designs against liberty, and the adherents of despotism for the bungling manner in which he attempted to carry them into effect. He has, therefore, no friends. All will shun him as a man too weak to be trusted. Upon these grounds alone it may be fairly inferred that the Continental Powers will not interfere. But there are other reasons, quite as substantial, for coming to the same conclusion. All Europe assented to the Charter—it was recognized even by the Holy Alliance; and as long as the King of France professed to govern by it, there would have been some grounds for their interference in support of his authority. But he discarded the Charter, and in doing so, he forfeited all claims to the assistance of his allies. Besides, these allies find quite enough to do to keep down their own people and keep up their finances. They will not rush into a war with France, by which their thrones might be endangered, & by which their exchequers would certainly be impoverished. There are people who profess to think that Charles will be able to find adherents in his army. It is true they did fight, and fight bravely, for the Bourbons; but it is also true that they gained nothing except defeat on the one hand, and ingratitude on the other. We have seen a letter, which arrived by express this afternoon, and which is dated Paris, Saturday evening. The writer says—"I think business will begin again generally on Monday; to-day a good deal has been done in bills. The Exchange and Bank are not yet opened. The Rentes will probably open this day but there is no saying. Baron Louis is a very clever financier, and as all the Ministers have been in office before, and are considered able and [illegible] men, people of wealth have great confidence in them. Besides it will be their interest to keep up the price of the funds, as they are implicated in the late change. The streets are crowded with persons laughing and as gay as if they had come from a dance. The King had yesterday 15,000 men with him at St. Cloud, chosen for their loyalty. The greatest part have left him, and the tri-colored flag is floating over the Palace of St. Cloud. Never was there a more glorious week for France. During all the excitements not a single crime was committed. The bankers and the first people in the place have joined the National Guards. All Paris is now armed. The whole French army would not be able to put down the spirit now existing!" Another English gentleman, now at Paris, writes thus:—"[illegible] from a dreadful dream. [illegible] is subdued, and liberty has triumphed. Glory and honor to the Parisians! they have achieved a mighty action. For three days Paris has been a scene of warfare. Blood has flowed in torrents; at least 3,000 men have fallen on both sides; some say 5,000; but the military are the principal sufferers."

STAFF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

OFFICIAL.

Sent to the Municipality of Paris.

Gen. La Fayette announces to the Mayors and Members of the different arrondissements that he has accepted the command in chief of the National Guard, which has been offered him by the voice of the public, and which has been unanimously conferred upon him by the Deputies now assembled at the house of M. Lafitte. He invites the Mayor and [illegible] Committees each arrondissement to send an officer to receive the orders of the General at the town hotel, to which he is now proceeding and to wait for him there.

By order of Gen. LA FAYETTE,
Member of the Constitutional Municipal Committee of the City of Paris.

LAFITTE — LOBAN.
CASSIMER PERRIER — ODIER.
Gen. GERARD.

PROCLAMATION.

"Fellow-Citizens—You have by unanimous acclamation elected me your General. I will prove myself worthy of the choice of the Parisian National Guard. We fight for our laws and our liberties.

"Fellow-Citizens—Our triumph is certain. I beseech you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will be given you, and that cordially. The troops of the line have already given way. The Guards are already to do the same. The traitors who have excited the civil war, and who thought to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws and their sanguinary plots.

"Signed at General Quarters,
"Le General de Bourg,
"LAFAYETTE."

"Paris, July 29."

From the London Sun.

A third express has been received from Paris. As far as the intelligence has been suffered to transpire, we are informed that the tyrant King had abdicated in favor of the Duke de Bordeaux; that the Duke of Orleans had been declared Regent, or, as others have it, King; that Charles X and the Royal Family had set out for Rheims; and that Prince Polignac had been compelled to surrender to Gen. Lafayette. The troops of the line at Lyons, at Lisle, at Rouen, at Havre, and generally throughout the departments, had joined the citizens. The express left Paris on Saturday night, at which time the Provincial government was most successfully exerting itself to restore order, and the city was generally resuming its tranquil appearance, though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A deputation from Lisle had arrived at Paris, offering 5,000 men, if needed. A deputation from Lyons was also stated to be on the way to Paris. At Marseilles the inhabitants and military had universally risen against the Government of Charles X. The Marseilles hymn was sung in the streets, and a force was organizing to resist the tyrant. The provisional government of Paris was about to send 2000 men towards Calais, and on the arrival of the expected [illegible] from the provinces, other bodies would be despatched in different directions. One general feeling is said to animate the French people, [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

they are not more distinguished by the heroism with which they have asserted their liberties than by the avoidance of all anarchy and plunder, during the strongest excitement. The accounts from Marseilles state, that information had arrived there, of there having arisen discontents among the French troops at Algiers. It was said that 10,000 had been ordered home.—The convicts at Toulon had attempted to escape but were prevented. In Marseilles great excitement prevailed, and the Marseilles hymn had been sung in the open streets with cheers of down with the Bourbons—long live liberty.—At Lisle, Nismes, Avignon, and other places, the national guard has taken up arms in favor of the people.

From the Journal des Debates, Aug. 30.

"For three days Paris has been fired upon with cannon and grape shot! It was a taking by storm; blood flowed in the streets. The fire of the musketry was more terrible and more murderous than the 30th of March, 1814. At that time it was the Cossacks, the Russians, and the Austrians, who fired: to-day it is French soldiers—it is those whom we pay, who desolate Paris with fire and the sword. And who has ordered this massacre? It is they who have plunged the capital during three days into the horrors of war. And why, great G—d! all these terrible things? Because, they have violated the Charter, and conspired to re-establish absolute power. They have proceeded from crime to massacre. They have been the ancient violators of their oaths, before they were the sanguinary executioners of their fellow citizens.

"Such then is the reward of fifteen years obedience! Such is the reward of fifteen milliards paid with the sweat and the suffering of the people!

"What an impudent derision of every thing that men review!

"The imagination is confounded at the sight of so many crimes meditated, ordered and executed. Our liberties fallen under the stroke of illegal ordinances, our fellow citizens under the fire of the cannon and the musquetry, and exposed the prey of all the violence of military government.

"No more justice, no more laws, nor magistrates! Force against the laws, force against the citizens! And this brutal force, how has it been broken by the anger of the capital? Our enemies have thrown themselves out of the pale of the laws. Let them remain there. We can now do what we will, and what we have always desired; what we still desire is the reign of the laws—what we desire is public tranquility.

"After the glory of so noble a resistance, and when our victory shall be complete, we will hasten to return to order and to public peace—to that order which our enemies have attempted to overthrow,—to that peace which they have so cruelly stained with blood. We will show what a people is that did not desire a revolution—that takes arms against whoever dares to attempt one—that breaks the power of the attack, and glorious and triumphant, returns to legal order through a thousand dangers heroically endured.

"The National Guard is re-organized. Let every good citizen who has a musket join the standard. A municipal commission of Paris is formed. Let every good citizen who wishes for peace place himself under its authority. This commission has promised to save the people: it will keep its promise.

"The violators of our liberties and the executioners of Paris must be punished. The following are the measures which must be taken first of all:—The exemplary punishment of the ministers who signed the Ordinances. They have sported with the lives of their fellow citizens.—Let them be delivered up to the justice of the Chamber of Peers. The punishment of the principal chiefs who have acted after their orders. The illegality inherent in the Ordinances vitiate all the orders given in consequence. A declaration of rights which shall explain the 14th Article of the Charter, and take from Royalty the unlimited power which it thought it had there. A law which shall declare every officer guilty of a crime who shall fire upon the people, except in the cases provided for by the [illegible] these days we have been witness [illegible] the greatest civil war courage, ever seen in Europe. Courage, energy, prudence, profound consciousness of its rights and its duties—all were united. Never did Paris—never did any capital offer such a spectacle."

[SEE SUPPLEMENT.]

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LIGHT DAWNING AT THE SOUTH.—The boasted "march of mind" is frequently sneezed at. But it marches on, nevertheless. As an evidence of the fact, we refer to the constitutional toleration in Venezuela of religious opinion.—The sceptre which the Pope has so long wielded over South America, is thus broken, and we have now a more cheering prospect of the ultimate political fate of South America. Clouds and darkness have long rested upon that distracted country. We are glad to see the first symptoms of a clearing up.

VENEZUELA.—We learn by the Splendid, eighteen days from Porto Cavello, that a new constitution has been adopted in Venezuela, which, for the first time in South America, grants equal privileges to all religious sects.—Another important regulation has been adopted, which prohibits the citizens of foreign nations who have not acknowledged the independence of Colombia, from transacting business as merchants or agents in the country. This will have the effect of throwing the principal foreign business into the hands of English and American merchants.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

We find in the National Intelligencer, an article purporting to be a charge, delivered to a Grand Jury of Clark county in the state of Georgia, by Judge Clayton, copied into that paper from the Georgia Athenian. If we can at any time hereafter spare room for the insertion of this document, we shall do it, for the purpose of giving our readers a specimen of judicial moderation and dignity from that state.

This charge is devoted to the subject of the law of Georgia, relating to the Cherokee Indians; and the Judge gives two reasons for bringing it before the Jury—1. That it is "his fixed and determined purpose to enforce the act;" and 2. "to apprise the Indians that they are not to be oppressed, as has been sagely foretold."

He then proceeds to say, that he has received official information from the Executive of Georgia, that counsel have been employed by the Cherokee nation to raise the question "*whether the state has a right to pass laws for the government of the Indians residing within its limits*"—for the purpose of carrying that question before the Supreme Court of the United States. "Now," says Judge Clayton, "*this question can never go from a court in which I preside, until the People of the State yield it, either from a conviction of error, ascertained by their own tribunals, or from the more awful sense of their weakness to retain it; and it is useless to disguise the matter, to this issue the question must come, if the state is true to itself. I shall try all cases which shall come under the law, and wholly disregard all interference from abroad.* The punishment, if any shall be necessary, will be promptly inflicted, save only such as the usual operations of humanity may otherwise require."

Here is a gauntlet of defiance to the courts, laws, and authority of the United States, "promptly" thrown to the teeth of the government, for the purpose doubtless of forewarning them against all interference on behalf of the Indians, even with the view of a judicial examination of their cause. Judge Clayton may be a man of strong nerves, for aught we know; but we very much doubt whether he has nerve or strength enough to resist the execution of the laws of the Union. Those laws authorise the removal of constitutional questions from the tribunals of the state, to those of the nation. It would be amusing to see this *Georgia Jefferies* undertaking to prevent such a removal. This charge is a foul disgrace to the annals of jurisprudence.

An article headed "Buying on Trust," is going the round of the papers. It is from the Journal of Commerce, and although written for the city of New York, may do good in other places.

The practice of purchasing small articles on trust, is as bad for the purchaser as for the dealer. It leads him often beyond his depth, and ere he is aware, he finds himself up to his ears in debt, and finally overwhelmed and lost. The fact is, that most men are born from two to twelve months too soon. They live thus much in advance of their means, and when they die, their estates are encumbered with a host of small debts, which, if they do not absorb every item of property they have, subject it to serious embarrassments and losses. Articles purchased in this way, are almost always procured disadvantageously, often unnecessarily, and when pay-day comes, for it will come at last, the poor man finds it much harder to raise the necessary amount, than he would have done to meet the payments in small sums, as the articles were called for. There are few men in this country, who cannot, by persevering economy, bring up in a few months their habitual arrears, and then they will have the satisfaction of feeling themselves independent, will procure their articles to better advantage, and as they walk the streets, will not have to keep a sharp look out ahead, lest they should meet with some of their creditors. A man who is free from debt, is the only freeman; and yet how many sell themselves to a most perplexing bondage, from sheer mismanagement and extravagance, as if it were better to wear a fine coat and an anxious face, than to dress a little plainer and be their own masters. If the poorer class of citizens, and indeed all classes would follow the maxims of Franklin on this subject, they would avoid a thousand perplexities which we need not describe, for they know them already too well by experience.

We are here speaking of honest men, who wish and intend to pay their debts. There is another class of debtors, and some of them very dashy ones too, whom *we* look upon as mere swindlers, and therefore have no advice to give them, except—to take care lest they exchange their superfine broadcloths, gold chains and ruffles, for a suit of striped home-spun, at Sing-Sing, or Blackwell's Island.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 8, 1830.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Our readers have most of them before this, probably, heard of the general fact of a sanguinary battle in Paris, and a sudden and important revolution in the French Government. The intelligence was too momentous, too startling in its import, not to spread rapidly, and at once, throughout all sections of the country. As, however, the most particular account of this wonderful revolution cannot fail to be interesting, and we knew would be eagerly sought for by our readers, we have issued a supplement, which, with the extracts on the preceding page, give a very ample account of the origin and progress of this Revolution.

The news which, by the arrival at Boston, reached us but the day before this important intelligence, prepared all to expect opposition to the arbitrary dictation of the king. It was not to be supposed that a party so intelligent, and so true lovers of liberty as the liberal part of the French nation, would submit to have their Charter abolished at a blow—their rights of suffrage and representation openly and ostentatiously violated—the liberty of the Press destroyed, by the most summary and arbitrary course of proceeding. From these acts, consequen[illegible] its overthrow as was expected. The [illegible] of liberty was however stronger than the tyrant supposed, and the retribution has been as sudden as it has been terrible. It is certainly an awful, as it is a noble, sight, to see a nation at once aroused by open and gross tyranny, and crushing to atoms the instruments of oppression. There has been, in this revolution, nothing of the licentious riots of a mob—no plundering of public and private property, and disregard of private rights—but a grave and determined spirit of men who understood their rights, and were determined to maintain them. The French are truly a wonderful people. In the short space of five days, they have overthrown a long established government—driven the king from his capital—established a provisional government—appointed ministers in the different departments—called to the head of the government one but a few steps from the throne—called La Fayette from his retirement, and placed him at the head of the national forces. The events of a year of hard fighting and bloodshed, are here crowded into less than a week.

What the result of this revolution will be, cannot be anticipated with any certainty. That it will be highly favorable to liberty, there cannot be a question. The probability seems to be that the Duke of Orleans will be raised to the Throne, and a liberal monarchy established. Every thing is to be anticipated from our excellent La Fayette. His attachment to liberty no one questions; and his moderation and prudence are equally beyond a question. The wonderfully eventful life which he has lived from his very youth, and the important scenes through which he has passed, are calculated to inspire the highest confidence in his experience, integrity and ability.

MR. WIRT'S OPINION.—The last number of the Cherokee Phoenix has three of its pages filled with the very able opinion of Mr. Wirt, on the right of Georgia to extend her laws over the Cherokees. The opinion of this highly accomplished lawyer and eminent man, on any question, would be highly interesting and valuable. On this question it is peculiarly so, and as much as this subject has been discussed by very sound lawyers and able statesmen, we think this opinion contains the most full and satisfactory view of the subject which has any where appeared. The opinion which he gives, is strictly a professional opinion, an opinion of an able constitutional lawyer upon a question of constitutional law, and is given with a thorough understanding and after a full examination of the subject.

After a very full statement of the case, he proceeds in his opinion to examine the situation and rights of the three parties—the United States, Georgia, and the Cherokees. He considers the title of the Indians to their lands, as the *aboriginal* inhabitants of this country, a sovereign people, owing allegiance to no earthly potentate. The right of discovery, he contends, gives no right against the original inhabitants of the soil, but merely the right of first purchase when the occupants are disposed to sell. He shows, by the history of the Colonies from the earliest times, that the rights of the Indians were recognized in all their intercourse with them—and as to the "Chartered limits" of Georgia, of which so much is said, he justly remarks that no charter which the crown did give them, or could give them, neither did nor could destroy those rights, which were superior to any such control.

In relation to the claim which is set up, of the absurdity of a government within a government, he remarks:

"It is said, that to permit them to govern themselves on those lands, would be to permit a *Government within a Government*, which is represented as a monster in politics never heard of before. But, the objection is not true in point of fact—it is not a *Government within a Government*, in the sense of the political axiom to which the objection alludes. The absurdity which the axiom reproves is that of two distinct and equal sovereignties affecting to operate, at the same time, upon the same portion of territory. But that is not the case, here; for the Cherokees do not pretend to any right of government beyond the limits of the territory whose exclusive possession they hold, under the guaranty of the United States; and as long as the neighboring States respect that guaranty, they have no Government within the Indian limits; for they cannot exercise the powers of government there, without a direct and continued violation of the Indian right of possession. It is only by begging the question and assuming the right of the neighboring states to govern the Indians by state laws, within the Indian possessions, that the political solecism of a government within a government is produced. Instead of proving the right of the states to overleap the guaranty of the treaty, this right is assumed; and having thus gained foothold within the Indian limits, the *exclusive right* of government *on the part of the States* is, then, maintained on account of a political solecism created solely by this unwarranted assumption. For it is manifest that so long as the Indians confine their government within their own limits, and the states operate only on the territory exterior to those limits, there is no conflict of laws, no political paradox, no imperium in imperio—each moves in its own separate sphere, without the slightest collision with the other.

But if by *a government within a government*, it be meant that the territory all around the Indians is under the government of the several States, this is no political paradox, and is not at all the meaning of the axiom in question. It is a thing of every day's occurrence, for a small state to be surrounded by the territories of another sovereignty. It was the condition of all the small republics in Europe: of Venice, of Florence, of the Hanse Towns, in Switzerland; and is now the condition of every district, arsenal, dockyard, fort, and hospital under the exclusive government of the United States, within the bosom of the States. I see not why the government of Congress, within the District of Columbia, should not as well be considered a government within a government, because surrounded by the State authorities of Maryland and Virginia, as that the *self government* of the Cherokees within their limits, should be considered a government within a government, because surrounded by the State authorities of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. In both cases, it is matter of compact; and so long as the compact is respected, there is no collision of authorities, but the political relations of the parties are as separate and distinct, and their actions as harmonious, as if they were parted by oceans. The continual annoyance resulting from the neighborhood of the parties is a consideration of mere expediency, and does not touch the question of right; it is to the last, alone, that any opinion is confined. But on this objection of expediency, it may be observed that, in our own society, the inconveniencies of bad neighborhood are often severely felt; yet they are not considered as authorizing the stronger of the two to expel his neighbor, or to strip him of his legal rights, in order to get rid of his vicinity."

He denies that they were ever conquered; and if conquered, denies that any such rights of conquest exist as those claimed.

"If, therefore, the United States be the conquerors of these people, they have set limits to their own rights of conquest by the treaty of peace: by that treaty, they have left these people a sovereign people, in the exclusive possession of their lands and their laws, and have guaranteed that possession to them. And since the conqueror himself, the sole arbiter on the occasion, has set these limits to his own rights of conquest, what other power can break through those limits in right of that conquest? Can Georgia do it? But she was one of the United States, by whom the supposed conquest was made, and, of necessity, a party of the very treaty which limited these rights of conquest. Her claim, therefore, is inconsistent with her own acts—and the very moment that she exhibits those treaties as evidence of conquest, she furnishes the proof which destroys her right to legislate over these people, by right of conquest.

"But if this right of conquest be still the ground of this proceeding, [illegible] the Union the party to assert it? All pretensions of conquest have been long since closed by treaties of peace and amity: On the faith of these treaties the Cherokee Nation is now in profound peace with the United States, the only war making power under our Constitution; and, by these treaties, they are left and guarantied in the possession of their remaining lands and their self-government. What new right of conquest has arisen? Has there been a fresh war? None is pretended.—What ground is there, then, for the pretension of any new right of conquest? What offence has been given by the Cherokee people, to call up such a question?—They have, it seems, framed a Constitution, modelled a form of Government, and made laws for themselves.—But what offence is there in this? Their right of self-government was never before disputed: their mode of doing it is, consequently, a question for themselves alone. Why is it more offensive in them to have a written, rational constitution and laws, than to have them unwritten, barbarous and resting in tradition, which they have had, heretofore, and which they have constantly enforced without any objection from the state of Georgia? But there is something even yet more unjust and inhuman in this objection. We have been laboring, ever since the adoption of our Constitution, to civilize these people. All the states, represented in the federal government, have pushed this subject of civilization, with all their power and at great expense. We have sought to civilize and to christianize them, on the avowed motives of *humanity to them* and *safety* to the neighboring whites. With the Cherokees, we have so far succeeded that they have adopted our manners, our dress, our agricultural and mechanical pursuits; they have imitated our form of government and our laws, and Christianity, it is said, has made considerable progress among them. And the result now is, that we have quarrelled with our own success, and fallen out with this people for yielding to our solicitations. For how was the civilization which we have been so long and so strenuously urging forward, to show itself, otherwise than by the very fruits it has borne, and at which we now take offence? Is it a crime or offence in them to have yielded to our own exertions to civilize them? If it be a crime or offence in them, and furnish even a pretext to strip them of their rights, who is to blame for it? Would it not be more perfidious and an offence on our part, that would "smell to Heaven," to have sought and labored at the civilization of these people for the last forty years, and then, too, under the fair guise of *humanity* and *religion*, and the moment that we have accomplished this purpose, to make that very civilization, which is our own work, a ground of offence in these people, and an excuse for driving them from their possessions, or enslaving them on their own territory? What treaty have they violated by their constitution and laws? No treaty had prescribed to them any form of self government. This matter was left wholly to themselves. No treaty had prohibited them from making a government for themselves. *On the direct contrary*, the treaty of 1817, founded on the previous conferences between the President and their nation in 1808-9, leaves them in possession of their lands, for the *express purpose* of "*engaging in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life,*" and "*beginning the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government.*" And again the treaty of 1819, in allusion to those same measures, waves the delay of the census, for the express purpose that the Cherokees may, the sooner "*commence those measures which they deem necessary to the civilization and preservation of their tribe.*" In having established a government and fixed laws, then, they have done no more than the United States have, by their late treaties, acknowledged their authority to do: and shall one of those states, itself a party to those treaties, affect to take offence at proceedings which they sanctioned by their own treaties?"

He sums up the whole matter in the following words:

"On every ground of argument on which I have been enabled, by my own reflections or the suggestions of others, to consider this question, I am of the opinion,

"1. That the Cherokees are a sovereign nation; and that their having placed themselves under the protection of the United States does not at all impair their sovereignty and independence as a nation. "One community may be bound to another by a very unequal alliance, and still be a *sovereign State*. Though a weak state, in order to provide for its safety, *should place itself under the protection of a more powerful one*, yet according to Vattel (B. 1 Ch. 1 § 5 and 6) *if it reserves to itself the right of governing its own body*, it ought to be considered as an *independent State*." 20 Johnson's Report 711 712 Goodell vs. Jackson.

"2. That the territory of the Cherokees is not within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, but within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation.

"3. That consequently, the State of Georgia has no right to extend her laws over that territory.

"4. That the law of Georgia which has been placed before me, is unconstitutional and void, 1. because it is repugnant to the treaties between the United States and the Cherokee nation, 2. because it is repugnant to a law of the United States passed in 1802, entitled "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," 3. because it is repugnant to the constitution, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of all the contracts arising under the treaties with the Cherokees; and affects moreover to *regulate intercourse with an Indian tribe*, a power which belongs exclusively to Congress."

The Cabinet of Charles X. is nick-named, by the liberal party, "the Apostolic Cabinet." The Prefect, Sub-prefect, Mayor, and other local officers, in each department, derived their authority from the Crown, and being removable at its pleasure, act as one body on the interests of the single unprotected voter. It is stated as a fact, that at the recent elections in France circulars were issued, addressed to all the clerks in the post-offices, custom-houses, collectors of direct taxes—all the officers of the tribunal of justice, &c. &c.—in which they were told in direct terms, that their commissions would be withdrawn, if they did not vote to sustain the then existing Ministry, against the Liberals. This was certainly a most high-handed tyranny, but it is nothing worse than we have at present in our own *free* country. Hundreds of our postmasters, collectors, &c. have been hurled from their offices because they would not pledge themselves to support the reigning dynasty, "right or wrong."—The People have triumphed in France, and we trust they will again triumph here, in 1832. "The fate of those who play the despot, in both countries, will be alike."

FOR THE COURIER.

"War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," seems to be fearfully the order of the day at Paris. The King of France will not find his people so much intoxicated with the glory of their arms at Algiers, as to lose sight of what is doing by the ultra-royalists at home; and from the King's recent attack on the liberty of the Press, and the bold declarations as to the rights of Kings, so emphatically evinced by his acts, we are led to the conclusion that he had not made any salutary use of his time, while an exile from France some thirty years ago. We should have supposed that the grand monarch would have called to mind the era, when the Bourbons sought an asylum in Britain, and were tenants at will in Holyrood house, living on British charity, and glad to receive even the candle-ends and cheese-parings which were furnished them at the cold, ill-furnished, and comparatively gloomy apartments of the old Scottish Kings. But Kings are slow to learn wisdom,—even experience will not teach them. Had the King of France cast his eyes but with a single glance on the chart of the Revolution, and have noticed the readiness with which the People overthrew tyrant after tyrant—always prodigal of their blood and treasure—we should have supposed, that of all things that he would have been most desirous of avoiding, [illegible] drama which had its origin in 1789, and continued to 1815. Many men are now on the stage who took an active part in the affairs of the Revolution in France, and although they may view the prospect before them with a "trembling hope," they will not look at the price which liberty is to cost—more especially if they have discovered the web and woof of a policy, which is to bind them to the ancient and long exploded doctrine of *Divine* right in Kings to reign without reference to the rights of the People. The victorious army of Bourmont may be called home; the Holy Alliance may surround France with an iron cordon of bayonets; the people may be menaced with the return of blood-thirsty monsters, worse, if possible, than Robespierre or Murat, and with a guillotine under steam power, directed by a Santerre or any other of the Septembrizers, (men of blood,)—a war of Kings against the People, will not, ought not, to be successful.

BUONARROTI.

ITEMS.

"*The Campbells are coming!*"—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Monday says, "It is now clearly ascertained that Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky have proclaimed in favor of Henry Clay.—And the people of Ohio, Maryland and New Jersey are moving onwards in the same line of duty and patriotism, and will proclaim their decided opposition to Jacksonism at the election in October next. In New-York, too, the Bourbons are trembling, notwithstanding the presence of Polignac to drill the Herkimer Convention."

The Kentucky Reporter of the 25th of Aug. gives the following as the state of parties in the Legislature of that State:—Senate, 20 Anti-Jackson, 18 Jackson—House of Representatives, 55 Anti-Jackson, 40 Jackson. Doubtful 4—tie in Daviess county 1. Total, 38 Senators, 100 Representatives. Three Jackson members have been elected by 14 votes, viz.—in Jessamine, 2 votes, in Lewis 4 votes, in Greenup 8 votes.

Indiana.—Complete returns of the election in Indiana are received. The following is the highly satisfactory result: Clay—Representatives, 33; Senators, 18—Total 51. Jackson—Representatives, 28; Senators, 5—Total 33. Majority for Clay, 18.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The Providence American of the 3d inst. contains the returns of State Representatives from twenty-five out of 31 towns in the State, giving an aggregate of 44 friends of Clay and the American System, and 18 Jacksonians. Of the remaining 5 towns, 2 will certainly return 4 Clay men, and 4 probably 8 Jackson men. The whole number in the House, being 72, we shall have at least 45 true men in the House to 27 Jackson men. This will give the Clay party eleven majority in Grand Committee. Last year the majority was 3, making a gain of 8 on the Clay side.

New York.—We have already noticed the nomination of Messrs. Granger and Stevens, by the anti-masonic convention at Utica, for the offices of governor and lieut. governor of New York—which nomination they have accepted. The working men's convention has since been held at Salina, at which Erastus Root and Nathaniel Pitcher, were nominated for the same offices, "by acclamation," and was opposed to "the regency." We shall soon have the nomination of "the republican party" at Herkimer, and then the triangular war will commence—with what result, no one may certainly predict.

Simultaneous Movement.—The Delegates to Mr. Secretary Van Buren's Herkimer Convention, have taken their departure for the beautiful vale of the Mohawk, with their instructions in their pockets; and Mr. Secretary Van Buren has himself departed for Washington. Duff will now be relieved of a part of the cares of government.

In consequence of the decree against the freedom of the press in France, the following journals were suppressed on the 27th:—The Constitutionnel, with 27,000 subscribers, the Courrier Francais, the Journal du Commerce, the National, the French Times, the Messenger des Chambres, and all the rest of the liberal or moderate papers of the liberal side were put down. The English were without their Galignani's Messenger, and London Express; and the following are the only papers which had liberty to appear that morning, viz. Moniteur, Universal, Quotidienne, Gazette de France, and Drapeau Blanc. The proprietors of Journals purely ministerial experienced, of course, no difficulty; but all others, which treated, in the most remote degree, of political matters, were unlicensed.

NEWS.—The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian states that General Jackson, on his passage through that town, gave circulation, to the three following items of intelligence, the two latter of which, are as important to his character as they are interesting to the public. We publish them partly from love to the General, and his cause, and partly to show his proficiency in our species of domestic manufactures. He astonished the good people in the first place, by telling them that Mrs. Barney's letter to himself, was written by Tobias Watkins; secondly, that he had signed the bill appropriating $70,000 for the Cumberland Road, between Wheeling and Cumberland, and thirdly that he had turned more bad defaulters out of office.

We [illegible] the London Court Journal of the 24 Aug. that the British Cabinet, at the Council held on Thursday, resolved to express to the French Government, through our Ambassador at Paris, its regret and disapprobation at the course taken by Prince Polignac, with respect to the abolition of the liberty of the press, and the constitutional right of election.

INDIAN LANDS.—The Creek Indians, like the Cherokees, have positively refused to treat with Gen. Jackson for a sale or exchange of their lands, and the Choctaws are wise enough to demand terms which the President has refused. The latter demanded twenty-four millions of dollars for their lands in Mississippi, besides a quarter section for each individual beyond the Missouri, with the privilege of admission into the Union as a State.

It having been stated in some of the Tennessee papers, that two of the Cherokee Chiefs were on their way to hold a conference with the President, John Ross, the Principal Chief, has contradicted the rumor, under his own signature.

The London Herald, in speaking of the elections in England, states that there is not a county in England that could be contested for a seat in Parliament at a less expense than 20 or 30,000 pounds sterling. A contest in the county of York would cost 150,000 pounds.

JUSTICE.—The last Steubenville Telegraph mentions the case of a fellow who was prosecuted for detaining a person on the road unnecessarily, by driving slow and turning occasionally, so as to prevent the other from passing. The Justice very properly rendered judgment against the defendant, on the ground that a man who drives faster than one before him, has an undoubted right to pass him in [illegible], and whoever prevents, by turning either on one side or the other, is liable to pay damages for detention.

The King of Great Britain had issued a proclamation, dissolving Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 10th August, and requiring writs of election for a new Parliament to be issued, returnable on the 14th September.

Col. Thomas L. McKenney has been removed from the post of head of the Indian Bureau in the Department of War.

DISCOVERY SHIPS.—It appears by the arrival at Stonington, of the Brig Bogota, from the South Seas, that the discovery vessels, the brig Annawan, Capt. Palmer, and the brig Seraph, attached to the Annawan on the same expedition, had abandoned their exploring pursuits and were bound to Peru in pursuit of seal. Mr. Eckford, and Dr. Eights, who went out in the Annawan, [illegible] had taken six hundred fur skins, and a number of shells petrifications, &c.

A gentleman in France, says the *National Journal* writes to his friend in this country, from Paris, that the speech delivered by Mr. Webster at the last Session has been translated into French, and that greater honors have been awarded to him by the statesmen of that country, than were paid to Pitt and Fox—that he is, in fact, universally regarded as one of the first debaters of the age.

"*Great events from trifling causes flow.*"—The Dey of Algiers in a pet threw a fly flap into the face of the French Consul; and the consequence has been, he has lost his diadem and his country; and if he returns to Turkey, will probably lose his head.

From the Richmond Whig of Friday, we learn that on the Sunday night previous, Mr. John Francis, of New Kent, while asleep in his own house, was murdered, his house robbed of a considerable sum of specie, and then set on fire and consumed with the owner in it. Six of his negroes have been apprehended, confessed the horrid deed, and were committed to prison.

New York Market Sept. 4.—The Flour market is down to day; sales of New York and fair Western, from new wheat, have been made at $5 3-8, and further parcels are offered at the same price. The best offers for Southern Wheat are 102 a 104 cts. The decline of Flour is attributable in part to the news from England, but more we think to the pressure of wheat upon the millers. A steady but limited business is doing in Cotton. There is a slight improvement in Coffee. Molasses is getting up a little.

A correspondent (a French gentleman) has sent us a notice of the celebration at the Commercial Hotel in Broad-street on Friday, on the occasion of the gratifying triumph in France of liberty over tyranny. The tri-colored flag was displayed in front of the building throughout the day. A handsome dinner was provided, to which about sixty French gentlemen sat down. Many national songs were given with enthusiasm. Among them was, of course, the Marseilles hymn, which, with two verses written by Mr. L. Jacob, extempore, was rapturously encored. The additional verses were sung by Mr. Richings at the Park Theatre on the same evening. It is added that a subscription has been opened at the Commercial Hotel for a patriotic dinner, and a hope is expressed that such of our countrymen as feel an interest in the recent victory in France will participate on the occasion.

N. Y. Gaz.

The packet ship Columbia, Capt. Delano, arrived on Saturday from London, via Portsmouth, which latter port she left on the 1st of August. By this vessel we have received Portsmouth papers dated 2d August, which acknowledge the receipt of Havre papers to the 30th of July. Under date of Portsmouth, 31st of July, we find the following.

This evening we got further information by the Camilla steamer, from Havre, the passengers of which repeat the following: The Marshal Marmont had been killed. It was reported that the Duke of D'Angoleme had been assassinated. The King had fled to Lisle, and his ministry were entirely dispersed. Considerable ferment had been excited at Havre, and some blood spilt.

Our London papers of the 3d of Aug. made no mention of the above, notwithstanding it must have reached them, through the Portsmouth paper. They probably put no confidence in it.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv. Sept. 6.*

DIED,

In this city, on the 6th inst. ELEANOR L. son of Mr. Dewey Brumley, aged 7 months.

In Jewett City, on the 31st ult. GEORGE, twin son of Rev. Seth Bliss, aged 21 months.

In Lebanon, on the 19th ult. HENRY, son of Joel Chapel, aged two years.

In Griswold, on the 30th ult. Mr. George Crary, Jr., aged 49 years.

NOTICE.

THE first or Fall term of Plainfield Academy will commence on Thursday, the 16th of September, under the Rectorship of Mr. John Witter.

Considering the very moderate price of board and tuition, the healthy and pleasant location of the Academy, and its present reputable standing, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to all who wish to prepare for College or active life.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ORIN FOWLER, Chairman.
Plainfield, Sept. 1, 1830. 24

NEW BOOKS.

A Tribute to the memory of the Pilgrims, and a vindication of the Congregational Churches of New England, By Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford.

Discourses on the most important Doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion. By Bishop Griswold.

Sixth volume of the Family Library—being Southey's life of Nelson.

The Modern Traveller.—A popular description of the various countries of the Globe.

All the volumes yet published of the Christian Library.

The American Quarterly Review, and the Missionary Herald for September.

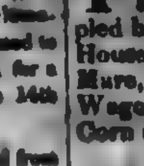
Subscriptions will be received for the Encyclopedia Americana—A popular Dictionary of the arts, siences, and general literature. The whole work to be published in 13 volumes, at $2 00 each.

THOMAS ROBINSON.
Sept. 8. 24

SPLENDID $3½ HATS,

BY

A. WICKHAM,



Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.
Sept. 7. 3w24

AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, at his house in Bozrah, formerly occupied by Mr. John Abel, on the 20th inst. his Household Furniture, 5 Cows, 1 breeding Mare, 1 Colt, 8 hogs or swine, 1 one horse Wagon and Harness, Farming Tools, Hay, Corn and Potatoes.

ADAM S. BEEBE.
Bozrah, Sept. 3, 1830. 3w24

COTTON.

100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.
Sept. 7. 3w24

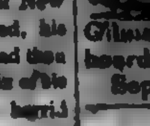
For New-York.

[illegible] will sail on Wednesday [illegible] m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.
Sept. 8. 3w24

For New-York.

Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, will sail on Monday, 13th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.
Sept. 8. 1w

For New-York.



The sloop Maria, Capt. Cole, will sail on Friday, the 10th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington or on board.
Sept. 8. 1w

NOTICE.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 19th of August, 1830, 1 yearling Heifer—light red—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES R. SPENCER.
Griswold, Aug. 28, 1830. 3w24

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on or about the 22d of August last, seventeen white SHEEP. A few of them have a slit lengthwise on the left ear, and two halfpennys on the upper side of the right ear, and marked S B in red letters. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ARISTIBULUS CARRIER.
Colchester, Sept. 2, 1830. 3w24

LOST,

BETWEEN Montville Meeting House & Peabody's Mills, a red Wallet Pocket-book, very much worn, containing a small sum of money, and papers of some value to me, but to no one else. Whoever shall return said wallet, money and papers, shall be liberally rewarded.

GEO. D. BRADFORD.
Montville, Sept. 6, 1830. 24

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of Norwich, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, within two months from date, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

R. W. ROATH, Adm'r.
Norwich, Sept. 8, 1830. 3w24

POWDER & SHOT.

25 bags Shot, size from BB to No. 10, Also patent Rifle Powder—for sale very low by E. A. BILL.
Sept. 8. 24

NEW MACKEREL.

40 bbls. No. 1, and 2. Mackerel,
26 half do. No. 1. and 2. "
30 quintals Codfish—now landing and for sale by E. A. BILL.
Sept. 8. 24

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

PUFFING—A FABLE.
[From the Garland of Olivaina.]

1. A bustling Hen did once acquire
A barn-yard reputation,
For being, certes, the loudest crier
Of all the feathered nation.

To lay an egg, she'd oft retire,
And then, what exultation!
She'd cackle like a house a-fire,
And make her proclamation.

2. Her jealous sisters tried to mock,
Geese thought she was ill-bred;
The patriarchal turkey-cock
Was seen to shake his head;
And once in view of all the flock
He spake to her and said:

3. "Madam, what good you get by noise
'Tis hard for me to see;
Your constant cackleing annoys
My ears, exceedingly.
Why need you publish all your joys!
Lay eggs, and let them be."

4. She, meanwhile, scratching with one leg,
Soon gracefully up-drew it;
And poised upon a single peg,
Cried: "Oh! 'tis time you knew it;
'Tis the fashion now to lay an egg,
And then, Sir, to REVIEW IT."
Boston Recorder.

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.
BY WM. LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amidst the gloom;
The friend who weal and woe partakes,
Unchanged whate'er our lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife who half our burden bears,
And utters but a moan,
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeded all our own;
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot,
And carols lightly as a bird—
That is a sunny spot.

The child who lifts at morn and eve,
Its prayer its tiny voice;
Who grieves whene'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice,
In whose bright eye young genius glows,
Whose heart without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as summer's rose—
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet upon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow half forgets its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither, love decline,
Our child's [illegible] blot;
But still undimm'd that spot shall shine—
Religion lights that spot.

MEDLEY.

REPLY TO THE REVIEW. You must have come Time to Kill—"Kill time!—Oh, dear I no," replied Archibald; "You know nothing about the matter.—Time travels so fast by half to please me; I should like to stop the old scoundrel's pinions. The complaints which I have heard, occasionally, of time passing away so slowly, cannot, and what not, are to me miraculous.—Time seems to travel at such a deuce of a rate that there's no keeping pace with him. The days are too short by half; so are the nights; so are the weeks, the months, and the years. I can scarcely get to bed before it's time to get up; and I haven't been up but a little time, apparently, before it's time to go to bed. I can but barely peep at the Gazette, or any matter of similar interest in the papers, and swallow an anchovy sandwich, and a couple dumps of coffee, when it's time to be at the counting-house. By the time I have read the letters and given a few directions, it's time to be at a hundred places; before I can reach the last of them, it's time to be on 'Change. I don't speak to half the people there, to whom I have something to say, before it's time to reply to correspondence, and my letters are scarcely written before it's post and dinner time. Farewell, business!—but then there's no time for enjoyment: dinner, wine, coffee, supper, all pour in, follow in such rapid succession, actually treading on each other's heels, that there's no time to be comfortable in either of them. It's the same in bed; a man must sleep fast, or time will get the start of him, and business be behindhand an hour or two, and every thing be disordered [illegible]. If I accept a bill for a couple of months, it's due before I can well whistle: my warehouse rents are enormous; and, upon my conscience, lady-day and her three sisters introduce themselves to my notice at intervals so barely perceptible, that the skirt of one of the old harridans' garments has scarcely disappeared before it flounces another. It's just as bad with the fire-insurances, and a thousand other things, little as well as great. A man can scarcely [illegible] before [illegible] again. The [illegible] [illegible] where, before summer comes round and Mrs. H. pines for fresh air and an excursion [illegible] again. I can scarcely recover the drain made on my current capital, by portioning one daughter, before another shoots up from a child into a woman; and Jack This, or Tom Tother, whether wants to know if I mean to give her the same as her sister. It's wonderful how a man gets thro' so much in a short space of life; he must be prepared for every thing, which, egad! there's no time for anything."—*Three Courses and a Dessert.*

From "Memoirs of Napoleon"—a work recently published.

The last of the celebrated family of Montmorency was by Napoleon converted into a place for the reception and education of the daughters of the officers killed in the service. Early after his return from Elba, he visited the institution—as soon as the young ladies heard of his arrival, they rushed forward en masse, to testify their gratitude to their munificent benefactor. It was in vain that their governess and instructors entreated, even threatened; [illegible] the natural flow of affection; they were [illegible] abandoned to the unrestrained demonstrations of their feelings, and the Emperor, oppressed and overwhelmed, burst into tears. Relieved by this gush of feeling, he mingled with the delighted crowd—embracing some, and yielding his hand to the kisses of others. Emboldened by this familiarity, his young [illegible] began by rifling him of his pocket handkerchief, which was immediately torn into fragments and then subdivided among the anxious applicants, and while occupied in [illegible] his coat, a party in the rear [illegible] [illegible] a pair of scissors, several inches from the bottom of his grey surtout, to all which he submitted with heart felt delight; and on regaining his carriage, his feelings overcame him and he was again in tears—endeavoring to conceal them with his hand, he was overheard to say 'voici le comble de bonheur—ceux-ci sont les plus heureux moments de ma vie!' 'This is the acme of bliss—these are the happiest moments of my life.'

THE TWO FARMERS.—Two farmers who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the other on their misfortune. "Ah!" cried he, "how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! I have done nothing but fret ever since. But, bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now; what are these?" 'These, (said the other) why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss.' 'What, coming up already?' cried the fretter. 'Yes, while you were fretting, I was working.' 'What, and don't you fret when you have a loss?' 'Yes, but I always put it off until I have repaired my mischief.' 'Lord, why then you have no need to fret at all.' 'True,' replied the industrious gardener, 'and that's the very reason; in truth, it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortune; and it is astonishing how much might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy.'

Davy Crockett outdone.—As a young man was driving a four year old bull along the banks of the Pemigewasset at New Hampton, last Monday, the animal turned and attacked him. The man snatched a stake from the fence, and stood manfully upon his defence. The bull pushed violently at him, now receding, then renewing the attack with redoubled fury, endeavoring to dash his adversary to the earth. In a few minutes the battle became so warm that the man beat a retreat, and plunged into the river there three or four feet deep. The bull followed, but the man reached the opposite shore before him. He had not time to escape, however, before the bull was at his heels. He again retreated, plunging into the stream, but by this time he had become so much exhausted that the animal overtook him in the middle of it. Still the young man, fertile in expedients, eluded the attack by constant turning in the water. As the animal could not turn so rapidly as the youth, the latter succeeded in seizing upon the tail—thence he leaped upon his neck and grappled him by the horns. By main strength he forced his head under water and drowned him!

A young man of 20 years of age seize a four years old bull by the horns and drown him! Exactly so. The moral of the above is this: In time of danger be cool, firm, resolute, active, and you will generally escape unhurt.—*N. H. Statesman.*

LEVELLING.—There are two ways of bringing mankind upon a *level*. One is by *raising* the whole human family to the dignity of free, virtuous, intelligent moral agents; the other is by *sinking* them all to a level with the beasts that perish. The *former* process is accomplished by inculcating the restraints of moral obligation: the result is the reign of equal and just laws. The *latter* process is accomplished by throwing off all divine and human restraints: the result is anarchy, confusion, and every evil work.

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET
AND
CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

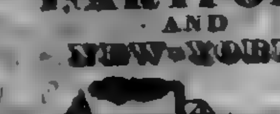
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

HARTFORD
AND
NEW-YORK.



The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

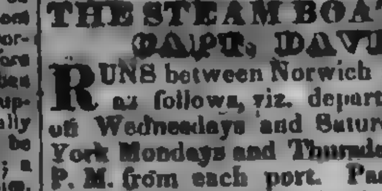
Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

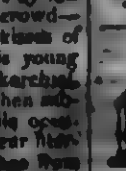
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

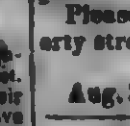


A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH,*

Aug. 16th, 1829. tf21

FOR SALE,



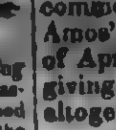
—A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 132 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 24. 19

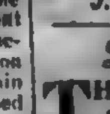
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 2

MILITARY GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from New York, and is now opening a new stock of

MILITARY GOODS,
VIZ:

Swords, Epaulets, Laces, Bullions, Cords, Sword Belts, Braids, Buttons, Cartouch Boxes, Sashes, Muskets, Rifles and Pistols, Military Caps of all sizes, for Rifle and Artillery companies. All kinds of Military Goods will be sold as low as can be purchased in the State.

EDWARD COIT.

Aug. 25. 3w22

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber has commenced the business of Tailoring, two doors west of Gladding & Webb's Store at the Union Factory, Plainfield. Having regular and frequent communications with New-York, he is enabled to furnish his customers with Clothes cut after the latest and most approved fashions. He assures the public that no pains shall be spared to do his work in the best manner, and warrants that all clothes made by him shall fit, and that his price shall be as moderate as any of the trade. He trusts that the long experience which he has had, in the most extensive and fashionable establishments in the different cities, will induce those wishing Clothes to give him a trial, being assured that if they do so, by his skill and assiduity he will secure public patronage and give universal satisfaction.

GEO. H. ALLEN.

Plainfield, April 19, 1830. 4—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

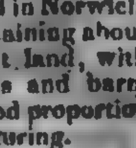
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

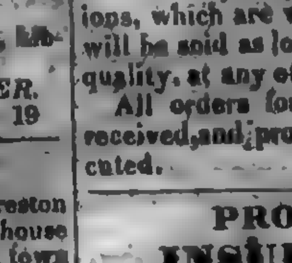
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS
AND
SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, di equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

WOOL CARDING, &c.
J. GEER & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6eow10

CLOTH DRESSING
AND
WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.
NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Hill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis', in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool, and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

Jewett City, June 12. 3m12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

WOOL CARDING.
BERIAH BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the grist-mill and carding machines formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, deceased, (in Groton) and having repaired the machinery and with fifteen years' experience in the business, will warrant his work to be done in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other mill in the country. Six per cent deduction on all cash paid down, or within sixty days from the date of charge, and most kinds of produce taken in payment. Please call and see for yourselves.

North Groton, June 8. 3mo11

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *off hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Cloumbia, Dec. 9. 37

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.
BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potah,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR
FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test,* may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the [illegible] [illegible] relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.
New York, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard street.
NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief: and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.

NO medicine has been found equal, for removing the above complaints, to Newton's Elixir of Health or Jaundice Wine Bitters. It is also an excellent medicine for dispepsia, want of appetite, indigestion, hypocondriacal and hysterical complaints, flatulence, costiveness, diarrhea, asthma, intermittent fever, or fever and ague, vomiting or spitting up what has been eaten, and in all convalescent states. It stimulates and strengthens the system in general. For certificates of the uncommon efficacy of this medicine, in several cases, the public are referred to show bills at the stores of Gilman & Ripley and Lestera & Co. agents, wholesale and retail, Norwich, Ct.

Price, 25 cts. per bot., $2 per doz.

May 15. 12w8

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

RUSSELL'S
STOMACH BITTERS

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water. One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathesome disease, the *Itch.* It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded, and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained; but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LATHROP & GRANT and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City,* who will supply the above articles at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. S. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls,* JOSEPH S. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town,* NATHANIEL HEWITT and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham,* S. M. WARRINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester,* and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 18m10

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 15

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Teuter Hooks,
Hyson,	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson,	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin,	Verdigris,
Souchong,	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terre Dessenne,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gn. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Colmanar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Curcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28.

PATENT
WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

ORIGINAL STAINED

Supplement to the Norwich Courier, Sept. 8.

[CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM LATE FOREIGN PAPERS.]

From the Journal du Commerce.

The following Manifesto is preceded by a letter dated Paris, 27th July, subscribed—'By authorisation, the Secretary of the Preparatory Re-union of Free Frenchmen, M. D.' which begins by stating, 'I am charged to transmit to you, with a request to insert it in your next Number, the following document, which, after deliberation, was adopted this day by a numerous assembly, met spontaneously in order to concert the measures which circumstances render necessary and indispensable for the preservation of our rights, and the establishment of a true Constitutional Government.'

"*Manifesto to the French—to all people and to all governments.*"

"A solemn Act, had in 1816, laid the basis of a reconciliation between the French nation and the ancient dynasty, and fixed the conditions by which the Chief of the Bourbon family should resume and preserve the exercise of the Royal authority—reiterated oaths have at different epochs rendered more imperious the obligations contracted by the chiefs of this family, and had made their Charter the sole title to the obedience of the French. All these oaths have been violated during the last sixteen years, by the establishment of a great number of laws, opposed in their spirit and letter to the spirit of the Constitutional Charter; but each of the attempts hitherto made against this fundamental law had an appearance of legality, and had not exceeded legislative forms, which, while they had been preserved, offered the means of reparation. The French nation, with an equanimity which has often been called indifference or weakness, has supported itself against all the inroads of power, all the attacks against its rights, made by the different administrations which had succeeded each other under the reign of the astute Louis XVIII. as under that of his successor. The national patience, instead of bringing back the government to the sentiments of justice, of confidence, of benevolence, had, on the contrary, inspired it with sufficient audacity to march more openly to the overthrow of our institutions—to the spoliation of all our rights—to the establishment of those principles of Divine right—of those Royal prerogatives which are in opposition to the interests and the prerogatives of the people, which cannot be regarded otherwise than an outrage to human reason, and which England first stigmatized with her anathemas, and destroyed by her arms. The Ordonnances of the 25th of the present month, in abolishing the principal guarantees consecrated by the Constitutional Charter, have set at nought the positive terms of that Charter, and of well considered laws, adopted by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King according to legal forms, have at length taught the nation that the chief which she had deigned to acknowledge, notwithstanding 4 years of vices, of corruptions, of treasons against his country, wished to govern by his own will, and according to the caprices of his own good pleasure. By these Ordonnances the Chief of the Government has placed himself *above the law;* THEREFORE HE HAS PUT HIMSELF OUT OF THE PALE OF THE LAW.

"In consequence, Charles Philip Capet, formerly Count of Artois, has ceased of right to be King of France; the French are released from all their obligations to him in that character. All the Ordonnances which he may promulge will be, like those of the 25th, null, and as if they had never been given. The Ministers composing the Government of the Ex-King, named Polignac, Peyronnet, Montbel, d'Haussez, de Chantelause, and Guernon Ranville, are declared attainted and convicted of high treason. It is the duty of all Frenchmen to resist, by every means in their power, the orders of Charles Philip Capet, or his agents, under whatever denomination they may present themselves—to refuse payment of all imposts, and to take arms, if it should be necessary, to put an end to a Government *de facto*, and to establish a new Government *de jure*.

"The army is released from its oaths of fidelity to the Ex-King—its country invokes its concurrence. Charles Philip Capet—his self-styled Ministers or Counsellors, their abettors and adherents, the Generals, the Chiefs of Regiments and Officers, are responsible for every effusion of blood resulting from the resistance of the Government *de facto* to the National will.

"Louis Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans, is called upon to fulfill, under the present circumstances, the duties which are imposed upon him, and to concur with his fellow-citizens in the re-establishment of a Constitutional Government; and on his refusal to do so, he must, with his family, quit the French territory until the perfect consolidation of the new Government has been effected.

"Voted in Session at Paris, 27th day of July, 1830.

(Signed) "T. S. Provisional President.
"G. De M. } Provisional
"J. Du D. } Secretaries."

(From the Journal des Debats.)

"PROTEST OF THE DEPUTIES."

"The undersigned, regularly elected by the Colleges of Arrondissements, by virtue of the Ordinance of the ———, and conformably to the Constitutional Charter, and to the laws relative to elections of the ———, and who are now at Paris,

"Consider themselves as absolutely obliged by their duties and their honor, to protest against the measures which the Crown have lately caused to be proclaimed for the overthrow of the advisers of the legal system of elections, and the ruin of the liberty of the press.

"The same measures contained in the ordinances of the ——— are in the opinion of the undersigned, directly contrary to the constitutional rights of the Chamber of Peers, to the public rights of the French, to the attributes and to the decrees of the tribunal, and calculated to throw the State into confusion, which equally endangers the peace of the present moment, and the security of the future.

"In consequence, the undersigned, inviolably faithful to their oath, protest in concert, not only against the said measures, but against all the acts which may result from them.

"And considering, on the one hand that the Chamber of Deputies not having been constituted, could not be legally dissolved—on the other, that the attempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in a novel and arbitrary manner, is directly opposed to the constitutional Charter, and to the acquired rights of the Electors—the undersigned declare that they will still consider themselves as legally elected the deputation by the Colleges of the Arrondissement and Departments, whose suffrages they have obtained, and as incapable of being replaced, except by virtue of elections made according to the principles and forms prescribed by the laws. And if the undersigned do not effectively exercise the rights nor perform all the duties which they derive from their legal election, it is because they are hindered by absolute violence. Many Deputies are expected at Paris to-morrow or the day after. Among those who have already signed, are M. M. Labbey de Pompierre, Sebastiani, Mechin, Perier (Cassimer,) Guizot, Andry de Puyraveau, Andre Gollot, Gaeton de la Rochefoucauld, Maugin, Bernard, Voison de Gartempe, Froidefont de Bellisle, Villemain, Didot, (Firmin) Daunou, Persil, Villemot, De la Ribosiere, Bondy, (Compte) Duris-Defresne, Girod d'Ain, Lehmi de la Villeveque, Delessert, (Benjamin) Marchal, Nau de Champlouis, Comte de Loban, Baron Louis, Milianx, Estaurmel, (Compte) Montguyon, (Compte) Levaillant, Tronchon, Gerard, (General) La Fitte, (Jacques) Garcias, Dugas-Monthel, Camille, Perier Vassal, Alexandre Delaborde, Jacques Lefebvre, Mathieu Dumas, Eusebe Salverte, De Poulmer, Hernoux, Chardel, Bavoux, Charles Dupin, Heiy d'Hoissel, Eugene d'Harcourt, Baillot, Lafayette, (General) Lafayette, (Georges) Juvencal, Bertin de Vaux, Comte de Lameth, Berard, Duchaffaut, Auguste de St. Aignan, Keratry, Ternaux, Jaques Odier, Benjamin Constant, &c. &c. &c.

"PROCLAMATION

Addressed to the French by the Deputies of Departments assembled at Paris.

"Frenchmen!—France is free. Absolute power raised its standard—the heroic population of Paris has overthrown it. Paris, attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights and disturbed our repose, threatened at once liberty and order. We return to the possession of order and liberty. There is no more fear for acquired rights—no more barrier between us and the rights which we still want. A government which may without delay secure to us these advantages is now the first want of our country. Frenchmen, those of your Deputies who are already at Paris, have assembled, and till the Chambers can regularly intervene, they have invited a Frenchman who has never fought but for France,—the Duke of Orleans,—to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. This is in their opinion the surest means promptly to accomplish by peace the success of the most legitimate defence.

"The Duke of Orleans is devoted to the national and constitutional cause. He has always defended its interests, and professed its principles. He will respect our rights, for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by laws all the guarantees necessary to liberty strong and durable.

"The re-establishment of the National Guard, with the intervention of the National Guards in the choice of the officers.

"The intervention of the citizens in the formation of the departmental and municipal administrations.

"The jury for the transgressions of the press; the legally organized responsibility of the Ministers, and the secondary agents of the administration.

"The re-election of Deputies appointed to public offices we shall give at length to our institutions, in concert with the head of the State, the developements of which they have need.

"Frenchmen—the Duke of Orleans himself has already spoken, and his language is that which is suitable to a free country.

"'The Chambers,' says he, 'are going to assemble; they will consider of means to insure the reign of the laws and the maintenance of the rights of the nation.'

"The Charter will henceforth be a truth.'—*Imprimerie du Temps.*

PARIS, July 31, noon.

From the Journal du Commerce.

"Inhabitants of Paris,—The Deputies of France at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom.

"I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your brave population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities of civil war and of anarchy.

"On returning to the city of Paris, I wore with pride those glorious colours which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore.

"The Chambers are going to assemble, they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the nation.

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth.

"LOUIS PHILLIPPE D'ORLEANS.

(From the Moniteur of Saturday.)

PARIS, July 30.

Two rich manufacturers, deputed by the city of Rouen, came this morning to M. Lafitte. The authorities of Rouen have submitted in the name of the population. The ordinances were then considered as null and void.

The population has not moved from Rouen, but it offers Paris 40,000 men. The deputies are this moment setting out in order to station this reinforcement on the road, waiting for further orders.

The population of Versailles have taken up arms.—The troops are shut up in their barracks, and they announce pacific intentions.

Yesterday evening two regiments of the line arriving at Paris, appeared at the barriers of Fountainbleau.—The Colonies ordered them to halt, and had a parley of a few minutes with the persons who were at the barrier; after which they made their troops face about, and departed.

(Extraordinary Supplement to the Moniteur, July 31.)

PARIS, July 31.—It has been necessary to designate for each branch of the public administrations, commissioners to replace, provisionally, the administration which has just fallen with the power of Charles X.

The following are appointed Provisional Commissioners: for the Department of Justice, M. Dupont de l'Eure; Finance, Baron Louis; War, Gen. Gerard; Marine, M. de Rigney; Foreign Affairs, M. Bignon; Public Instruction, M. Guizot; Interior and Public Works, M. Cassimir Perrier.

(Signed) *Loubau* *M. de Puyraveau,*
Mauguin, *De Schenen.*

Paris, Hotel de Ville, July 31.

The Municipal Commission has found itself called upon to assure itself of the preservation of the crown diamonds. The usual depository of that precious public property has declared that the diamonds have been withdrawn by M. de la Bouillerie. His receipt is deposited at the Municipality. The Court has quitted St. Cloud in haste. It is hoped that the crown diamonds will be restored to the depot. This is a question of probity, wholly independent of politics, from which princes can no more free themselves than private individuals. Besides M. de la Bouillerie, who signed the receipt, is personally responsible, and the rigor of the laws relative to public officers would be applied to him.

PARIS, July 31.

Municipal commission of Paris.

"Inhabitants of Paris!—Charles X. has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he has always considered himself the enemy of our country and of its liberties, which he could not understand. After having clandestinely attacked our institutions by all the means which fraud and hypocrisy gave him, he resolved [illegible] when he thought himself strong enough, to destroy them openly, to drown them in the blood of the French. Some instants have sufficed to annihilate this corrupted Government, which has been only a permanent conspiracy against the liberty and prosperity of France. The nation alone is standing adorned with those national colors which it has conquered with its blood. It will have a Government and laws worthy of itself."

The remainder of this proclamation is a panegyric on the inhabitants of Paris.

The *Moniteur* contains some news from the departments. Wherever the ordinances and the events at Paris were known, the sentiments of the people have been expressed with the same indignation against the measures of the Court, and the same enthusiasm for the charter and the liberty of the press have been displayed.

From the Messager des Chambres dated Aug. 1.

"PARIS, July 31.

"Charles X. is at Chartres. The Count intends to go to the Loire to organize the scourge of civil war in the ancient Vendee. They are accompanied only by the Swiss. The Royal Guard, in a state of complete discouragement, disorganization and desertion, have remained at St. Cloud and Versailles with the artillery.

"The Dutchess of Berri made the most energetic remonstrances to Charles X., telling him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son was for ever endangered by his obstinate perseverance in an oppressive system. Charles X. it is said, received the Princess very ill, and forbade her his presence.

"The dispatches seized at the Post-Office, and intended for the Ambassadors, have been delivered to them unopened. They were sensible to this attention, and have complimented the citizens on their bravery and moderation in victory.

"The sight of public order and respect for property, after three days' battle, and in the absence of all authority, have inspired all foreigners at Paris with the most lively admiration. The English in particular, are transported at what they have seen. 'Oh great nation!' cried they."

From the London Morning Chronicle.

None of the mails were allowed to quit Paris, and it took about four hundred men to succeed in getting the mail to this country out of the capital. This could not have been affected but for a regiment, which had gone over to the people, having taken charge of it. All the Bureaux had closed, and it was impossible to procure passports. The English who were all eager to quit Paris, were taking their departure without passports. All the English were stopped by the populace and made to call out "*Vive la Charte.*" The people tore off the *fleurs de lis* from the dresses of the postillions.—What added considerable to the consternation of the English was the circumstance of Lady Stuart de Rothsay having left Paris. It was confidently reported and believed that the Prefect of Rouen had been hanged.—Indeed in every quarter the indignation was strong against the government, and what added to the excitement was the complete destitution of all men in office who had not, during the recent election, exerted themselves in procuring votes. As much depended upon the feeling of the army, our informant says that the Guards du Corps and the Swiss are supposed to be staunch to the government; but the regiments of the line were on the side of the people to a man. He assures that on this most important point there is not the least doubt entertained that all the regiments of the line are with the people. The defection is complete. An officer on duty was desired to fire by one of the Gardes du Corps. The answer was, "No, I will never fire on my countrymen." It was reported in Paris, that individuals of the Gardes du Corps, found separate from the body, have been dragged from their horses and massacred. The report was that great damages had been done to the Louvre.

It was said that cannon were posted on both sides of the Seine, and strong detachments of cavalry were marching from all the neighboring country on Paris. Handbills were distributed every ten minutes or so among the crowds, containing the most vehement philipics against the King and Ministers, summoning every man to arm for his country, and to aid in ejecting the Bourbon. The Palais Royal was the scene of all sorts of devastation.—The Duke of Orleans, from having the misfortune to be a Bourbon, is a great sufferer for the sins of his relations. Our informant assures us, that no exception is made—that the race is devoted. Paris, he says, exhibits a most extraordinary appearance at this time. The state of excitement cannot be described. Great indignation was felt at the meanness of the King in skulking at such a time. Some said he was concealed in Paris, others that he had gone to Compeigne. It was considered by the Parisians that the government had intended the destruction of the capital. The Gardes du Corps, our informant said, did not by any means appear elated; they seemed to be filled with any thing rather than anticipations of a successful issue. No Frenchman had the least doubt of the issue. The people were pouring into Paris from all the places of the neighborhood, with such arms as they could find, breathing vengeance against the Bourbons.

From the Liverpool Courier, Aug. 4.

It has been reported to us from a quarter on which the most perfect reliance can be placed, that at the fete given the other day by Lord Hertford, Counte Matuschevile, the present charg'd affaires of Russia to this country, was heard to declare to a groupe with whom he was conversing on the affairs of France, that the late injudicious conduct of the King and his Ministers had been advised and strongly urged by Prince Metternich, during the conference which took place at Joannisberg a month or two ago. It may, in fact, be remembered that after the conference broke up, it was generally reported that the state of adverse feeling prevailing against the government in France had been a subject of discussion at Joannisberg, but that no definite measures had been resolved upon.

It is also said that Prussia and Austria promised to assist Charles X. in case he should come in contact with his people, with 150,000 men. It is added that when this was mentioned to the Duke of Wellington, he replied '150,000 men will be a mere drop in a bucket of water.' If the Duke ever made this observation, we can only say that he entertains a just opinion upon the subject. In case of a foreign invasion, France might in three months—nay, in three weeks—have a million of men in arms. Men are easily transformed into soldiers where there is no want of good officers. France at this moment possesses in abundance the ablest officers in Europe. The grand army is merely scattered, not destroyed. People have no need to be alarmed lest a change of government in France should be met by foreign interference. Let France be united, and the Continental Monarchs dare not attack her. As for England—she is out of the question.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth, to Liberty and Law—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. IX.—No. 25. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 1678

COAL.

THE subscriber as agent for the sale of Anthracite coal, will furnish such as is warranted of superior quality in every respect, for burning in grates, stoves or furnaces.

Families who wish the article, will do well to send their orders as soon as convenient—as late in the season, it will not be in so good condition.

JED. HUNTINGTON.

Sept. 1. 23

POWDER & SHOT.

25 bags Shot, size from BB to No. 10. Also patent Rifle Powder—for sale very low by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 8. 24

NEW MACKEREL.

40 bbls. No. 1. and 2 Mackerel, 25 half do. No. 1 and 2. 30 quintals Codfish—now landing and for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 8. 24

MESS PORK & MACKEREL.

20 barrels city New York Mess Pork, 30 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 Boston Mackerel.

30 bbls and half bbls No. 2, do. do.

40 quintals Codfish.

Just landed and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 1, 1830. 23

FISH, FLOUR, &c.

25 quintals Shoal Fish; Flour in half & whole bbls.; half bbls. Mackerel No. 1; do. do. No. 2; whole bbls. do. No. 1.; do. do. No. 2.; ½ doz. boxes Herring, fresh, just received and for sale cheap, by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

FRESH GROUND FLOUR.

100 barrels Flour, Rye, Beach and Genesee brands, a part of it made from New Wheat—just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Aug. 31, 1830. 23

LOAF & LUMP SUGARS,

OF the first quality; Brown Havana Sugar of the first quality; Teas of all kinds, of the first quality.

For sale cheap, by DANIEL B. MINER.

Sept. 1. 23

FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will pay cash for one or two thousand bushels of Flax Seed.

DANIEL B. MINER, one door west of Messrs. Fitch & Smith.

Sept. 1. 23

BACKUS & NORTON

WILL pay cash for White Beans, Flaxseed, and Oats.

Norwich, Aug. 31, 1830. 23

TEAS.

SUPERIOR Pouchong, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea Teas—for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

Aug. 11. 20

SUPERIOR

LEMON SYRUP.

[illegible] SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

ROCHELLE AND SODA POWDERS.

5 gross Rochelle and Soda Powders, in fine order—for sale at the store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

JUST received per sloop Maria, a fresh supply of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

June 23. 33

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, Agent.

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 18th. tf

COTTON.

100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Sept. 7. 3w24

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 19

LOST,

BETWEEN Montville Meeting House & Peabody's Mills, a red Wallet Pocket-book, very much worn, containing a small sum of money, and papers of some value to me, but to no one else. Whosoever shall return said wallet, money and papers, shall be liberally rewarded.

GEO. D. BRADFORD.

Montville, Sept. 6, 1830. 24

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

NEW BOOKS.

A Tribute to the memory of the Pilgrims, and a vindication of the Congregational Churches of New England. By Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford.

Discourses on the most important Doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion. By Bishop Griswold.

Sixth volume of the Family Library—being Southey's life of Nelson.

The Modern Traveller.—A popular description of the various countries of the Globe.

All the volumes yet published of the Christians Library.

The American Quarterly Review, and the Missionary Herald for September.

Subscriptions will be received for the Encyclopedia Americana—A popular Dictionary of the arts, science, and general literature. The whole work to be published in 12 volumes, at $2 50 each.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Sept. 8. 24

TO PHYSICIANS.

THOSE who may be desirous to obtain Johnson's Medico-Chirurgical Review, and Journal of Practical Medicine, *free of postage*, are informed that they may do so by applying at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*—This work is re-published in this country quarterly, and it is considered, by Physicians, who have good means to form a correct judgment on its merits, that no other foreign medical journal would be so useful to the American Practitioner as this.

Price *five dollars*, per annum, payable in advance.

N. B.—All the most recent and valuable Medical Books constantly for sale as above, on as favorable terms as they may be had at any Bookstore in any of the cities.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.

THE first or Fall term of Plainfield Academy will commence on Thursday, the 16th of September, under the Rectorship of Mr. John Witter.

Considering the very moderate price of board and tuition, the healthy and pleasant location of the Academy, and its present reputable standing, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to all who wish to prepare for College or active life.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

ORIN FOWLER, *Chairman.*

Plainfield, Sept. 1, 1830. 24

AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, at his house in Bozrah, formerly occupied by Mr. John Abel, on the 20th inst., his Household Furniture, 5 Cows, 1 breeding Mare, 1 Colt, 8 hogs or swine, 1 one horse Wagon and Harness, Farming Tools, Hay, Corn and Potatoes.

ADAM S. MEECH.

Bozrah, Sept. 5, 1830. 2w24

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of Norwich, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, within two months from date, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

R. W. ROATH, Adm'r.

Norwich, Sept. 8, 1830. 3w24

NOTICE.

ALL persons liable to pay taxes in the town of Griswold, are hereby notified that the subscriber has in his hands to collect, a State tax of one cent on a dollar on levy 1829, and will meet said persons at the house of George Crocker, Innkeeper in the town of Griswold, on the fourth day of October next, to receive the same.

JOSEPH UTLEY, Collector.

Griswold, Aug. 23, 1803. 3w23

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on or about the 26th of August last, seventeen white SHEEP. A few of them have a slit lengthwise on the left ear, and two halfpennys on the upper side of the right ear, and marked S B in red letters. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ARISTIBULUS CARRIER.

Colchester, Sept. 3, 1830. 3w24

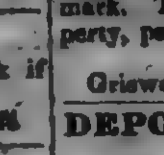
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Fitch & Smith, are requested to make immediate payment.

ALBERT SMITH.

Sept. 1. 23

NOTICE.



Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 19th of August, 1830, 1 yearling Heifer—light red—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES R. SPENCER.

Griswold, Aug. 28, 1830. 3w24

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

MISCELLANY.

THE MECHANIC.

Let us support those who support us!

The principles of political economy which would lead the inhabitants of a nation to support its own industry, in preference to the adventitious industry of foreigners, may with the same propriety be applied to smaller communities.—The inhabitants of a city, a town or a village, are each interested in supporting the industry of their own particular section of country. A village hatter will find it to his advantage to buy his shoes of the village shoemaker, even if he is compelled to pay a trifle more than he would have to do elsewhere—because he is putting into the hands of the shoemaker the wherewith to buy a hat; he is leaving his money near home, it will find its way back to his own drawer, which would not be the case if he had sent it away, and bought his shoes at a distance. Suppose the united body of mechanics in this borough should resolve to purchase all their wearing apparel in the city, would not our merchants and tailors be compelled to seek another place of residence? Now it is a fact that merchants and tailors live like other people—eat as much—and are as good citizens as any other class of men; and were they compelled to seek another place to earn a livelihood, every class of mechanics who help to clothe, and the farmer who feeds them, would sensibly feel their loss. It is even so with every member of the community. No one can live without the help of his neighbor, but all thrive by mutual encouragement. And furthermore, there is as much need of looking to the exportation and importation of a village as of a nation. Why does the town thrive and its inhabitants grow rich, while another of the same size is poorer this year than it was last? Simply because it imports more than it exports—or, in other words, it has every thing to buy and nothing to sell.

To this important subject there is too little attention paid by people generally. The advantage of encouragement to home mechanics and laborers is overlooked; and the result of sending away the circulating medium is not sufficiently considered. Money sent to any distant place to purchase any articles that may be manufactured at home, is like money sent to foreign ports to purchase articles that may be obtained at the hands of the United States. In one case it is lost to the country—and in both has the same effect on the community which is drained.—*Oswego Gaz.*

The following excellent article is extracted from the "Journal of Education." We recommend it to our readers as an article possessing much merit, and we hope it will be read by every person whose eye may chance to see it.

Boston Evening Gaz.

THE ECONOMY OF LITERARY & RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

No principle in political economy is better established than that a liberal support of religious and literary institutions is favorable to the pecuniary as well as moral prosperity of a people. This is apparent in all ages of the world, in every country, and in all states of society—from the lowest class of Russians or Irish, to the most enlightened finest circles in Europe or America. But we need not go so far to establish this important principle, in a system of means to produce the greatest amount of human happiness. It is evident in the present time, and in New England, it will recur to the recollection of the most careless traveller who has been in the different sections of our country, that [illegible] prosperity in towns, villages and counties, is nearly in proportion to the schools and religious institutions.

When the citizens of a town believe they are unable to support clergymen and schoolmasters, they are always too poor, also, to repair roads, enclose their farms with fences, to repair the dilapidated buildings of their fathers, or even to replace the broken glass of a window, otherwise than by old hats and garments. But where public worship and common schools are well supported, it is common to see marks of general prosperity, and individual wealth. There the public common will be neatly enclosed, and private possessions will indicate not only prosperity but taste.

These representations are not pictures but facts, and establish the principle conclusively, that it is ever as a course of worldly policy and thrift, better to support the two kinds of institutions, than neglect them. The complaint of parents that they cannot afford their children a good education, is therefore unfounded, as it will cost much more to bring them up in ignorance; and when parishioners (on the plea of poverty) dismiss a good clergyman, it will in the same way fall as heavily upon their purses as their morals.

On this subject experience is the safest guide. We exist in a state of being, and in a country, where the support of our physical nature does not take so much of our time but that much is left to be devoted either to idleness or improvement. We are, moreover, not only active, but social, and of course are generally employed in connexion with others.

The question then arises, how shall this surplus time be used, and our social principles gratified? It is better to gratify them in a course that will advance the mind, the moral and intellectual principles, than in a manner which will deprave both. The former course is cheap, the latter only expensive. The most useful branches of education are uniformly the least expensive; yet many parents feel it a hardship that they must pay three dollars a quarter for instruction in the elementary branches of a useful education, while they pay ten dollars for the same instruction in dancing, and make no complaint.

On this point we have some statistics of our own. We know a town, in size about the third rate in New England, where schoolmasters receive five dollars and a half a month, and the clergyman is dismissed because the people are too poor to support him. This generation of paupers, however, give an ample support to two dancing schools, each of which costs them, directly or indirectly, a thousand dollars. These thrifty people are of course too poor to paint their houses, or replace a glass broken in the windows, or a hinge on the doors; yet they have the ability to take several sleigh rides in a winter, at the expense of two dollars each, and to call three times a day at the tavern, at the expense of six cents a time. It may be said that this is but one town, and an extreme case; but perhaps the reader may know many such towns, but we hope that he lives in a better.

How many towns in New England pay collectively, one thousand dollars to support a tavern, that would not give fifty to found a Lyceum. Yet, where would they get the most instruction and rational amusement? Young men will pay five dollars at an assembly—a sum that would for a year, pay more than their proportion to an institution, that would not only advance themselves in knowledge, but have an increasing bearing on the improvement of all the young in their community.

Has not the reader himself, honest man as he is, sometimes paid two dollars to ride on the Sabbath, though he now feels too poor to give one to a Lyceum, for a course of intellectual pleasure and instruction.

This principle of ours is uniform and invariable. Economy never stands in the way of improvement, which is itself the best and most lasting thrift. There is no saving to be made in vice and ignorance. It will save money, and character, and crime, and punishment, and remorse, to advance the moral and intellectual culture of our nature. This is the way to make us, indeed, lords of the lower creation, rising in intellectual dominion and perfection towards the Being who ordained it.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Extract from "Watson's" Olden Times, or Reminiscences of the City of New York—just published.

The population of the city of New York in 1790, was only 2,420. Its present population probably exceeds 190,000. The present Grand street was formerly very high hills, and as it approached Corlaer's Hook the hills were sixty feet higher than the present level. The residences of Cols. Rutgers and Willett, though formerly located far out of town, on the East River, have been surrounded by the encroaching population, but as buildings have not been permitted to be erected very close to them, they have reserved some little ground for gardens in the vicinity of the Homestead.

The carriage of the mail between New York and Philadelphia, even since the revolutionary war, was a very small affair. It was hardly of value enough to be robbed—a boy, without any means of defence, took the whole in saddle bags on horseback. Then the people wondered to see it enlarged, and it was transported in a sulkey. By the by, "the wonder grew" that it should be still more enlarged, and they took off the body of the sulkey, and put the mail in a large bag, and placed it between the wheels.—It was then long deemed as at its "ne plus ultra;" whereas now, in 1830, the mail is a load for a four horse team. Gen. Washington's residence in New York, was in the house now the Dry Dock (late Franklin) Bank. To that house he once went in procession. The house was for a long time afterwards occupied by Mr Osgood, one of the late Surveyors of this port.

Governor's Island was originally called "Nutting Island," because of the quantity of hazel and other nuts growing on it, which furnished the winter supply to the city. In later times it was laid out in gardens for the use of the colonial governors. It was once a part of Long Island; however it may now appear to the eye on beholding so wide a separation by deep water.

The New York market was formerly supplied with milk from Long Island, by boats rowed by robust women, without hats or bonnets, their heads fitted with close caps—two rowers to each boat. It is more than probable that these brown faced hardy women were the great grandmothers of many a modern belle, who now finds it a fatiguing effort to put on her clothes. The times have indeed changed.

In 1756 the first stage was started between Philadelphia and New York, by Mr. Butler.—Three days through in summer time, five and six in winter.

In 1765 a second stage was started, to go through positively in three days. This was a covered Jersey wagon—fare two pence per mile.

It is not more than fifty years since Corlaer's Hook was in a state of woods. The first "Drover's Inn" kept as near the city, was a little above St. Paul's Church, by Adam Vanderburgh.

Bayard Spring, in the woods, a great resort in the afternoons, was surrounded by a thick forest of hickory trees. This spring was on the south side of the present Spring street, near Varrick street.

In the year 1787, Col. Ramsey, then in Congress, considered himself as living out in the country, while residing at the White Conduit House, situate between Leonard and Franklin streets.

The old Dutch records clearly show that all the rear of the city was laid out into farms, say six in number, called "Bowery," from whence we have "Bowery" now; Van Twiller himself [Gov. Van Twiller] had his mansion on No. 1, his tobacco field on No. 3. No. 1 is supposed to be from Wall to Hudson street; No. 3. at Greenwich, then called Tapohanican; No. 4 was near the plain of Manhattan, including the Park and the Kolck or Collect.

A celebrated garden was formerly kept at the spot where now stands Peale's Museum; it was a place of great resort—was called Montague's Garden. It was here "the sons of Liberty" convened.

Robert Murray's farm house, in the neighborhood of the city, should ever be venerable from its associations. There his patriot Lady entertained General Howe and his staff with refreshments after their landing with the army at Kip's Bay; and she contrived to detain the officers so long that General Putnam got time to lead off the American troops then on full retreat from the city.

OF THE SUN.

Of the nature of the sun there have been various conjectures. It was long thought that he was a vast globe of fire, 1,384,462 times larger than the earth; and that he was continually emitting from his body innumerable millions of fiery particles, which being extremely divided, answered for the purpose of light and heat, without occasioning any ignition or burning, except when collected in the focus of a convex lens, or burning glass. Against this opinion, however, many serious and weighty objections have been made, and it has been so pressed with difficulties, that philosophers have been obliged to look for a theory less repugnant to nature and probability. Dr. Herschel's discoveries, by means of his immensely magnifying telescope, have, by the general consent of philosophers, added a new habitable world to our system, which is the Sun. Without stopping to enter into detail, which would be improper here, it is sufficient to say, that these discoveries tend to prove that what we call the sun, is only the atmosphere of that luminary; that this atmosphere consists of various elastic fluids that are more or less lucid and transparent—that, as in the clouds belonging to the atmosphere itself, so we may suppose that in the vast atmosphere of the sun, similar decompositions may take place, but with this difference, that the decompositions of the elastic fluids of the sun are of a phosphoric nature, and are attended by lucid appearances, by giving out light. The body of the sun he considers as hidden generally from us, by means of this luminous atmosphere; but what are called the nuculei or spots on the sun, are really openings in this atmosphere, through which the opaque body of the sun becomes visible; itself is not fiery nor hot, but is the instrument which God designed to act on the caloric or latent heat; and that heat is only produced by the solar light acting upon and combining with the caloric or matter of fire contained in the air, and other substances which are heated by it. This ingenious theory is supported by many plausible reasons and illustrations, which may be seen in the paper he read before the Royal Society.

OF THE MOON.

There is scarcely any doubt remaining in the philosophical world, that the moon is a habitable globe. The most accurate observations that have been made with the most powerful telescopes, have confirmed the opinion. The moon seems in almost every respect to be a body similar to our earth, to have its surface diversified by hill and dale, mountains and vallies, rivers, lakes and seas.

There is the fullest evidence that our earth serves as a moon to the moon herself, differing only in this, that the earth's surface is thirteen times larger than the moon's, so that the moon receives from the earth a light thirteen times greater than that which she imparts to us; and by a very correct analogy, we are led to infer, that all the planets and their satellites or attendant moons, are inhabited: for matter seems only to exist for the sake of intelligent beings.

OF THE STARS.

The stars, in general, are considered to be suns, similar to that in our system—each having an appropriate number of planets moving round it; and that, as these stars are innumerable, consequently there are innumerable worlds, all dependent on the power, protection and providence of God. Where the stars are in great abundance, Dr. Herschel supposes they form primaries and secondaries, i. e. suns revolving about the sun in our system. He considers that this must be the case in what is called the Milky Way; the stars being there in prodigious quantity. Of this he gives the following proof: in August, 22, 1792, he found that in 41 minutes of time, no less than 258,000 stars had passed through the field of view in his telescope. What must God be who made, governs, and supports so many worlds!

LEXINGTON, LOUISVILLE, AND CINCINNATI.

"Forty-six years ago the ground upon which Lexington and Louisville, Ky. now stand, was a wilderness. The former now contains 6,000, and the latter 12,000 inhabitants.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

The above paragraph has been going the rounds of the Eastern newspapers for some months. We propose to make a small addition to it. There is now preserved in Letton's Museum in this city, a number of the second volume of the Kentucky Gazette, published in Lexington on the 6th of September, 1788, in in which there is the following advertisement:

"The subscribers being proprietors of a tract of land opposite the mouth of Licking river on the Northwest side of the Ohio, have determined to lay off a town upon that excellent situation. The local and natural advantages speak its future prosperity; being equal, if not superior, to any on the bank of Ohio, between the Miamies. The inlots to be each half an acre, the outlots four acres, thirty of each to be given to settlers, upon paying one dollar and a half, for the survey and deed of each lot. The 15th day of Sept. is appointed for a large company to meet in Lexington, and make a road from thence to the mouth of Licking, provided Judge Symmes arrives, being daily expected. When the town is laid off, lots will be given to such as may become residents before the first of April next.

MATHIAS DENMAN,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
JOHN FILSON."

It appears from this, that at the time when Lexington was old enough to [illegible] *the site on which Cincinnati stands was [illegible] out as so eligible one for a town*, that proposals were made to lay off one upon it, so soon as a road could be cut through a wilderness by which it was surrounded. Louisville was then about as far advanced, we believe, as Lexington.—The former of these two places now contains, we are told, six and the latter twelve thousand inhabitants, including blacks. To this we beg leave to add that Cincinnati now numbers not less than *twenty seven thousand* persons, or nearly three times the white population of Lexington and Louisville united.

From these facts, our friends in the East may form some idea of the march of improvement in the Backwoods.

THE FOX CAUGHT—*A Fact.* A distiller not forty miles from this city carried to N——, a few months since, a quantity of spirits, and offered it to Mr. W——, liquor merchant, for thirty cents a gallon. Mr. W. told him he did not want it. Why, said the distiller, do you not know how to made St. Croix rum? Take a hogshead, with one third good St. Croix, worth ninety cents a gallon and fill it up with spirits at thirty, and not one in ten of our common farmers will know but that it is all pure St. Croix, and you will clear sixty cents on the spirits.—Oh, said Mr. W., that would be too bad. Why no, said the distiller, the customer will never know it, and it will be just as good for him.—But my conscience said Mr. W. my conscience won't let me. Oh that is nothing, said the distiller. Come, you take my spirits, I do not want the money, I will take in pay a hogshead of your St. Croix. To this Mr. W. consented, and the distiller rolled in his barrels. In the course of an hour he was ready for a start home, and took his hogshead of St. Croix at ninety cents a gallon. His good West India was soon tapped and exhibited to his friends, but it did not quite answer his expectation; and the distiller began to suspect that honest, conscientious M. W. was not quite so ignorant of matters and things as he appeared to be. In a few weeks he went to N. and called on Mr. W. Here his first enquiry was,—Was that, Mr. W., pure St. Croix that you sold me? Oh yes, pure, excellent, best quality. But was it not adulterated at all? Oh yes, when you was out, I followed your advice, drew off two-thirds and filled up the hogshead with two barrels of your spirits. You said the consumers would not find it out, and conscience was nothing, and I should clear sixty cents on your spirits. The distiller raved, and swore he would never trade with such a man again, a man that would so impose upon people—it was not fair.—*Hartford Obs.*

TITLE FOR WASHINGTON.

The public mind was much agitated in the City of Philadelphia on the termination of hostilities, and much speculation existed as to the reward and manner of bestowing it, which the commander-in-chief was entitled to expect from the important services he had rendered to his country. Some thought a military triumph as was formerly the practice among the Romans, others were in favor of illuminations and fire works, others were of opinion that Congress should confer on him a *name* in allusion to the splendor of his achievements; amidst this variety of sentiment which distracted the attention of the people, the following tale was submitted to their good sense.

Hamati was reputed one of the wisest and best of the Emperors of China, having gained an important advantage over the Tartars, who had invaded his dominions he returned to the city of Nankin, in order to enjoy the benefit of his success. He however rested quietly in his palace to the serious disappointment of the people who being naturally fond of pageantry, expected a grand triumphal entry which Emperors upon such occasions were accustomed to make. The murmurs of the people reached the ears of their sovereign. He loved his subjects and it was always his wish to gratify every reasonable desire. He accordingly assured them that, on the approaching festival he would exhibit the most glorious triumph that had ever been seen in the world. Public expectation was awakened; many a rumor was in circulation and much anxiety was experienced on not beholding any unusual preparation for so splendid an exhibition. The lantern with the thousand tapers were not yet suspended and the fire works were not seen upon the city walls although the day had arrived; crowds of people surrounded the gates of the palace, numerous and many strong symptoms of discontent were visible; in the moment of their fury, the gates were thrown open and the Emperor appeared, not in the vain and glittering pomp of military show, not in [illegible] foot, plainly dressed, followed by the blind, the maimed and the destitute, all clothed in new and good apparel and each having in hand a sufficient sum of money to supply the wants of a whole year. The people beheld with wonder, but they soon perceived the wisdom of their monarch, who had taught them that to raise the slave, to relieve the destitute, to comfort the afflicted, to encourage honest industry, and promote the cause of virtue and religion, was the true way of conferring happiness on the people and elevating his country to the summit of human glory.

Copied from a newspaper of 17[illegible].

ELOPEMENT.—A circumstance recently occurred in Philadelphia, which has excited some excitement among the inhabitants. A respectable merchant, who resides in the western part of the city, was married to a lady for whom he had the most lively affection, and believed the attachment reciprocated. They lived together happily for several years, and a promising son cemented their union. But this paradise was poisoned by a serpent in the shape of a foreign count, who took up his residence in a house opposite to the dwelling of Mr. ——. This wretch, on whose countenance, heaven had stamped a darkness corresponding with his character, insinuated himself into the affections of Mrs. ——, and a criminal intercourse was for some time carried on between them, without any suspicion on the part of the husband or their acquaintance.

Mr. —— observed with grief that the affections of his lady were alienated, but was wholly ignorant of the cause. At this time she proposed a visit to one of his relations, residing at an elegant villa in the neighborhood of the city; as it was one of the chief objects of his life to contribute to her happiness, he readily consented to this visit. After remaining in the country for a short time, she desired that their son might be left behind. However surprised at the request, he did not object, and the mother with feelings scarcely to be conceived, took leave of her innocent son, on whom she was about to inflict an irreparable injury. She embraced him with maternal tenderness, and said, "my dear child I shall never see you again." Mr. —— and his lady returned to the city, and she shortly afterwards disappeared from her dwelling; no intelligence of the fugitive has since been received. The count disappeared at the same time, and various other circumstances leave no doubt that they went off together.

[illegible] of this Brazilian outlaw? A foreigner, [illegible] the mask of peace, invades the sanctuary of domestic repose, and assassinates the happiness of one of our most valued citizens. The sacred ties have been broken, the holiest institution of heaven corrupted, by an unprincipled foreigner. For the woman who has participated in his crime, her offence will be its own punishment. Abandoned by the man who has received her, reputation lost, and the stings of remorse in her conscience, she will shortly become an object only to be regarded with pity or contempt.—*Philadelphia Saturday Eve. Post.*

THE STANDARD.

One day Socrates, having met a self-important young gentleman, named Glaucon, "I have, they tell me," said the sage, "a passionate desire to govern the republic." "They say true," replied Glaucon. "The design is splendid," resumed the other. "If you succeed, you will be in a condition to serve your friends, aggrandize your family, and extend the bounds of your country. You will be known not only in Athens, but in all Greece; and perhaps your renown will reach even barbarous nations, like that of Themistocles. You will be the subject of all ages, and you will attract to yourself the respect and admiration of the world." An address so insinuating, so flattering, delighted the young man, who immediately succumbed under his besetting weakness. He remained in silent rapture; and the other continued. 'Since you desire esteem and honor, it is clear, that you think, also, of rendering yourself useful to the public.' 'Assuredly.' 'Tell me, then, I pray you, what is the first service you propose to render the state?' As Glaucon appeared embarrassed, and was meditating what reply he should make, 'apparently,' resumed Socrates, 'it would be to enrich, that is, to augment the revenue.' 'The very same.' 'And without doubt you know to what the revenues consist, and how much can be raised? You cannot fail to have made that a particular study; that, if any great resource should suddenly fail, you might be able to replace it by another?' 'I swear to you that this is the very point upon which I have never thought.' 'Point out to me, at least, the expenditures of the republic; for you know of what importance it is to retrench all that are superfluous.' 'I am obliged to avow to you, that I am no better instructed upon this article than the other.'

'You must then put off, to some other time the purpose which you have to enrich the republic; for it is impossible for you to do it, if you are ignorant both of its revenues and expenses.'

The conversation had begun not to be altogether so pleasant for the young politician; because it compelled him to the humiliating avowal of his ignorance upon those very points, where he ought to have been best informed. Hope, however, sustained his vanity, and profiting of an idea, which appeared to him unanswerable, 'it seems to me,' said he, 'that you pass in silence a means, as efficacious as that of which you have been speaking. Can we not enrich the state by the ruin of its enemies?' 'Exactly so. But to avail of this mean, we must be the stronger party. Otherwise we run the risk of losing our own instead of gaining theirs. Thus he, who speaks about undertaking a war, must know the forces of the one, and of the other, that, should he find his party the stronger, he may boldly counsel war; and if he find it the weaker, dissuade the people from engaging in it. Do you know what are the forces of your republic, by land and sea, and what those of your enemies?

FOREIGN.

SERIOUS REVOLUTION

Our letters accounts from Paris, it will be remembered were to the 1st August, and they contained the development of which they have read. Attached are extracts from the Paris Gazette to the Duke of Orleans, Bordeaux, and the establishment of a Provisional Government, I accept be-

Paris, Aug. 3.—A document concerned in the following terms is spoken of:

The King having to put an end to the troubles which exist in the capital, and a part of France, depending besides on the absence of the heir of the throne, commanded the Duke of Orleans, lieutenant of his house to the Duke of Orleans, nominates him Liege, General of the Kingdom.

The King having brought it to withdraw his ordinances of the 25th July, approves of the meeting of the chambers on the 3d of August, and is willing to hope that they will re-establish tranquillity in France.

The King will write here for the return of the Duke de Bordeaux. The Dauphin who operates his exit.

It any attempt should be made against the life of the King or of his family, or against their liberty, he will defend himself to death.

Done at the Tuileries, Aug. 1, 1830.

Lower then the Constitutional opposition to avoid the

Signed

Charles.

Rambouillet, Aug. 3.

Monsieur—It is with joy that we announce the success of our mission. The King has determined to depart with all his family.—

Mon of the Duchess of Berry re-opened yesterday for Smyrna. The third parliamentary, Mr. Charles Ballad will prolong his residence for some time." Count Ohlof left Constantinople for Odessa on the 5th.

A letter dated Alexandria, May 17th, states that there is no foundation for the report of misunderstanding between Mehemet Ali and Egypt are only designed as measures of precaution against their oppressive designs of long power of Europe.

The Journal de Commerce states that the Austrian Minister was among the first diplomatic personages who paid their respects to the Lieut. General of the Kingdom.

Belgium appears to be stirring for the Belgian cause. Liège, Aug. 1.—Yesterday at 4 o'clock the insurgents of Verviers, signed by Lebau, and Mayeur, Patriot Gilbert, Dupont, Jacquemin, the Duke de Dorigny, and the Duke de Treville, were detached from Paris, as commissioners to the Belgians. Dupont, the Duke de Treville, and the Duke de Dorigny, are the Duke de Treville, and the Duke de Dorigny, are the Duke de Treville, and the Duke de Dorigny, are

The paper remarks "several establishments of the same kind have been erected in the islands of the Archipelago, whose blessings will be bestowed upon the members of a society consecrated to the propagation of instruction and the good of humanity."

From the New York Spectator, September 7.

COLOMBIA.—The schr. Pamela arrived at this port, has brought Carthagena papers to the 6th July. She sailed on the 8th August, at which time Gen. Bolivar was at Carthagena.—An attempt was made upon his life about the 28th July, which, however, miscarried, and the ringleaders had been arrested and imprisoned. The South American Brutus who should ease Colombia of his presence would be more entitled to credit in history, than he who stabbed his benefactor in the capitol. In making this remark we do not mean that assassination can ever be justified. It is plain that his continuance in the distracted country which he once was able to pacify, and which agonizes to be rid of him, has already produced its baleful effects; and probably through the direct agency of his creatures. This appears from what is stated in the Journal of Commerce.

A proclamation of Gen. Flores, dated Quito, May 31st, declares the south of Colombia an independent government. He of course is at the head of it. "History," "will convey to the remotest age the truth of the sentiment. The south was the last of the Colombian people to yield to the force of circumstances, and the first in rearing monuments to the glory of Bolivar, the father and founder of three nations." Guayaquil, Cuenca, San Francisco de Quito, and various other places, had celebrated Actas in favor of the separation. The Departments intended to constitute the new government, are Ecuador, Guayaquil and Assuay. The government at Bogota, under date of 22d June, addressed a communication to Gen. Flores, in the hope of persuading him and the people of the South, to abandon a project so ruinous to the best interests of the nation.

Carthagena, July 29.—At no time has the spirit of faction been so widely developed as at present.

July 30.—All is confusion in Colombia—every thing is portentous and sad; the laurels of our victories are gradually fading, and the name of Colombia seems about to be converted into a title of degradation and disgrace. Where in its vast territory do we see virtue triumph over every crime? Alas! converted into an infernal abomination, Colombia abandons her dearest interests—the moments which made her great and glorious, are disappearing; she puts on sackcloth and groans in secret at the thought of her destiny.

Mr. Boussingault, first commandant of Colombian Engineers, and Mr. Goudot, naturalist, had ascended the Andes of Quindiu, as far as the region of snow, and the result of their observations was, that the peak of Toluma was a volcano in full action.

Extract of a letter, received in N. York, dated "CARTHAGENA, August 6th.

"It is said that President Mosquera has sent a friendly letter to Bolivar, counselling him to leave the country; but it appears that *the man* will not go at any rate. He still has a desire to exercise the command. Three frigates have offered to take him to any part of the world; and a great many days have passed since he pledged himself to his message."

From the Connecticut Observer.

COMMENCEMENT.

The annual commencement of Yale College was held at the Centre Church, in New Haven, on the 8th inst. Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, the house was crowded, both in the morning and afternoon. We had not opportunity to witness the exercises, but understand they well sustained the high character of the institution. The number of graduates is about 70. The honorary degree of L. L. D. was conferred on Thomas S. Grimke, of Charleston, S. C., Hon. Ebenezer Baldwin, Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Hon. [illegible], of New Haven; and the degree of D. D. on the Rev. Ralph Emerson, Professor in Andover Theological Seminary.

On the day preceding commencement, the anniversary of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in the Philosophical Chamber, Hon. Roger M. Sherman, President, in the chair. Chancellor Kent, of N. Y. was appointed to deliver an oration, and Ebenezer Bayley Esq. of Boston, to deliver a poem before the Society at its next annual meeting. Alanson Hamlin Esq. of Bridgeport, was chosen Mr. Bayley's substitute. Hon. Theodore Dwight, of N. Y., Hon. Ebenezer Baldwin, Hon. Henry R. Storrs, of N. Y., and Professor Edward Robinson, late of Andover, were elected honorary members of the Society. The members then moved in procession to the Centre Church, and listened to a splendid oration from Hon. Thomas S. Grimke.—The orator spoke of the superiority of the literature of the Bible over that of the ancient classics, the reasons why the Bible has not been ranked among the classics in a college course, and the advantages to be derived from giving it its proper place in academical education. We scarcely know whether most to admire the theme of the address, its evangelical spirit, the beauty of its language, the richness of its sentiments, or the happy classical allusions with which it abounded. The occasion was a noble one to press the claims of the Bible and of our country on the members of the Society. And it was improved by the speaker with a melting tenderness of appeal which few could resist.—Science and literature never appear so lovely as when decked in the robes of refined religion.—The heathen classics were not decried as useless—but it was insisted that they should "be the subjects, not the monarch of the Bible." We were reminded by the address of a sentiment we read somewhere not long since, that in urging the claims of the Bible, Mr. Grimke showed an extensive and rarely equalled acquaintance with the writers of Greece and Rome. It is by such men that we like to hear Biblical literature advocated. None can say that they give the preference to Siloa's fount only because they never tasted the sweet waters of the Helicon. We believe the oration is to be given to the public.

On Wednesday evening the concio ad clerum was delivered by Rev. Dr. Tenney, of Wethersfield. It was a judicious, timely and impressive discourse from the 3d verse of Jude. The convention of Congregational clergy was held immediately afterwards, at which a report founded on facts derived from the district associations, was made by a committee previously appointed for that purpose.

During the week a meeting of Teachers was held in New Haven, but we were not able to be present, and have not heard what measures were adopted.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Alumni of the College was held in the Chapel. His Excellency Gideon Tomlinson was called to the chair. From the report of the Treasurer, it appears that about $3000 have been subscribed towards the objects of the association. A lucid statement was made by President Day, of the pecuniary condition of the colleges, and the necessity of greater funds to elevate the Institution; and an eloquent address by Professor Silliman. A resolution was then offered by Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, that the association, with the approbation of the Corporation of the College, undertake to establish a professorship of the Alumni of Yale College, and to raise $20,000 for the purpose. This resolution was adopted, and $2,500, the amount of the funds of the association, were appropriated to that object. Subscriptions, we know not to what amount, were afterwards made towards the same object. Hon. Judge Sutherland, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting in behalf of an association of the Alumni of the College, lately established in New York.

About fifty have been already admitted to the [illegible]

From the Boston Gazette.

OLD IRONSIDES UNDER THE HAMMER !!

The *Frigate Constitution*,—the pride of Boston, and the *glory* of the nation,—is to be *sold* at AUCTION! That is, if Mr. Secretary Branch can have his way. We have for a long time been aware that a misunderstanding of a serious nature had existed between Mr. Branch and the Commissioner of the Navy,—but never till now did we dream, that a plan so foul, so black, and so diabolical, was at the bottom of it. Sell the frigate Constitution! We have no patience to think of it. We can find no words to breathe our indignation. There is a sacrilege in the very thought. No, no: if it must be so—if there is no alternative,—no other horn to the dilemma,—sell all the rest—"banish Poins—banish Bardolf—banish Peto—but *banish not* Old Jack." Not to speak of previous services, what ship was it that first broke the charm of British invincibility? Who destroyed the Guerriere, in thirty minutes? Who captured the Java—the Cyane—the Levant? Who, in short, is the pet ship of the navy? The glorious recollection of whose services is a fund worth *ten ships of the line*, to the nation. And shall our honest old weather-beaten hull be sold? bartered "for so much trash as may be grasped thus?" No, no no. Mr. Branch, think better of it. Listen to those who, having served the best part of their lives in the service of their country, know more about these matters. Let her be repaired,—let her be refitted,—again to serve her country. But as for selling her "No more of that, Hal, an thou lovest me."

BOSTON.

The remarks of our correspondent are no doubt founded on the following article in the N. York Gazette. Although we agree most heartily in the sentiments he has expressed in his communication, *yet* we believe there is some mistake in the statement, that the Secretary of the Navy has expressed a determination to "sell Old Ironsides." The report that the Secretary and Com. Rodgers have had a "serious misunderstanding," or quarrel, also requires confirmation.

"We have already alluded to a report that was current, of a serious misunderstanding between the Secretary of the Navy and Commodore Rogers. We learn from the New Brunswick Times that the origin of the difficulty was a determination on the part of the Secretary to sell "Old Ironsides"—the frigate *Constitution*, as *unworthy of repairs*. The Times adds, 'against this act the Navy Commissioners, who are the judges, and the only judges in the affair, decidedly protested; and Com. Rodgers, in particular, almost accused the Secretary of gross ignorance of his duty, of inveterate hostility to the Navy. Thus affairs stood, at the last advices. The Secretary still persisting, and the Commissioners as decidedly objecting.'"

N. Y. Gaz.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 15, 1830.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

By two arrivals in Boston and one in N. York, papers have been received which bring down the intelligence from the French Capital to the 6th of August. From these it appears that the King fled from St. Cloud to Rambouillet on the 1st of August, was pursued, abdicated the throne in favor of the young Duke of Bordeaux, and nominated the Duke of Orleans Regent of the kingdom. No injury was attempted to the person of the King. He was, on the contrary, treated with respect, by the Commissioners sent on the part of the Government. They advanced him one of the four millions of francs stipulated to him, and accompanied him in order to protect him in his departure from the kingdom. Finding himself [illegible] thousand troops, he [illegible] self on the defensive. The nation were indignant at this perfidy, and among other troops 40,000 National Guards immediately marched from Paris to bring the king effectually to terms. To this accumulation of forces he at once submitted and abandoned every thing.—It is said the ex-king intends coming to this country.

Such are the outlines of a part of the intelligence received by the papers. A more minute detail and more full account will be found under our foreign head. It is surprising with what ease, rapidity and success this revolution has been effected. The miscalled divine right of kings has been obliged to yield to the more sacred rights of the people. The royal tenure must in future be regarded as more precarious than most monarchs have heretofore considered it to be, when they can have easily they People can shake off the chains of a tyrant. The moderation displayed is still more remarkable than the courage and resources of the people. They have shown themselves fully worthy of a free government, and no tyrant will in future dare to tamper with their charter.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

The New-York Daily Advertiser, of Monday morning, gives the following account of another steam-boat explosion in that harbor, with a distressing sacrifice of life:—

"On Saturday the steamboat United States, Capt. Beecher, left this city at 4 o'clock P. M. for New-Haven, with about 25 or 30 passengers on board. As the boat was passing Blackwell's Island in the western passage, a little before 5 o'clock, and about 5 miles distant from the place whence she departed, the boiler burst and was attended with very distressing circumstances. Three colored men, employed as hands on board, were so badly scalded as to prove fatal. Their names were Charles Bell, Charles Leddy, and Bejamin Haskins. They were taken to the hospital, and died on Sunday morning. Mr. Ephraim Wooster, of Derby, Conn. supposed to be about 50 years of age, was badly scalded and went overboard. Mr. Woodruff, Superintendent of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, upon seeing the disaster, immediately put off in his boat, and picked up Mr. Wooster and carried him to his own house on the island, where every attention was paid him, and every effort made to restore him, but without effect; he died in about fifteen minutes. Mr. Hiram N. Clark, merchant of New Haven, leaped overboard, and is supposed to have been drowned. Mr. Clark is not known to have been injured by the explosion. A colored boy, about 14 or 15 years old, who was a waiter on board, is missing; and is supposed to be dead. Capt. Beecher was injured by the explosion, but we are happy to say not seriously. Henry Shelby, of Guilford, Conn. who was scalded, was taken to the hospital, and is likely to recover. —— Martin, a fireman, was taken to the Bellevue hospital, and it is feared may not recover. The explosion took place before a list of the passengers had been made out, and therefore, neither the number nor the names of all the passengers were ascertained, which renders it impracticable to determine the precise number of persons who are missing. All the baggage on board is said to be accounted for. The foregoing facts were obtained from the Coroner of this city, who held an inquest upon the body of Mr. Woodruff. It also appeared, by the testimony of Capt. Beecher and the engineer, before the Coroner's Jury, that, within two or three minutes of the time when the explosion occurred, they had both in succession examined the boiler, and found a sufficient supply of water, and not more than 12 1-2 inches of steam, though it was common for the boat to carry 14 inches; that the boiler, which was of iron, had been repaired, within a week or eight days previously by Mr. Allaire, of this city, who found the iron in the bottom defective, and had taken out parts of it and supplied them by new; that the rent in the boiler was in the new sheets thus recently put in, and did not extend to the old iron. The cause of the disaster is not explained."

MR. WIRT AND GOV. GILMER.—We have given to-day, the letter of Mr. Wirt to Gov. Gilmer in relation to the Indians, and the Governor's reply. The letter of Mr. Wirt is such as might be expected from the high character of the man. It is expressed in very civil language and is studiously conciliatory, not only in its phraseology but its spirit. Common decency would have dictated to any gentleman a civil reply. Let the views of the Georgia Governor have been what they might, he was in no manner provoked to use abusive epithets or uncivil language. A more perfect and amusing contrast cannot be conceived, than between the smooth, calm and gentlemanly manner and language of Mr. Wirt, and the rude, angry, pointless sarcasms of Gov. Gilmer. The authorities of Georgia could in no way so effectually show their distrust in the justice of their cause, than by their unwillingness to make it even a subject of discussion, and the fiery and wrathful manner in which they approach the subject.

FOR THE COURIER.

In your last paper, Mr. Editor, including your extras, you gave us a *flood* of most interesting news from France; and it would seem from a first glance over the accounts from her Capital, that the business of revolution was finished, and that all things were settled down in most perfect government order. But can it in the nature of things be so? Can we suppose for a single moment, that a new dynasty can be called to govern revolutionary France, on *free principles*, while Metternich controls the cabinets of Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Madrid? We are sensible that so far as Britain is concerned, we may with safety presume, that her cabinet will maintain the attitude of the most firm neutrality. She never has been a party to the Holy league of Kings, and the spirit of the British nation is most decidedly favorable to the spirit of the age, is in perfect keeping with the acts of the citizens of France, which have pounced upon the tyrant Charles and his minions, with the rapidity of an eagle's flight, and the strength of the [illegible] lion. The measure of Lord Wellington's military glory was filled to the brim, at the battle of Waterloo, and that statesman will be slow to make or to listen to any propositions, which shall run counter to, or put to hazard the commercial prosperity of the nation. And being as it were, the world's [illegible] things would not march, with any rapid strides against France, without his consent. But there is not a [illegible] of the ancient league, in the courts under control of Prince Metternich, and it would not surprise us to witness another effort on his part, to establish the divine right of Kings. 'Tis doubtless true, that France, in some of the departments, has a vast number of ultras, and that the most zealous will favor the cause of the Exiled Monarch. But Louis XVI. was highly popular with the people, and Necker, his minister, was almost idolized. Still we all remember that after he declared his resolution to hold in his power the veto, against the will of his subjects, that the change from love to hatred, was sudden as death, and his power and his life were the forfeit. Has the character of the French nation changed? Has the fifteen years of open intercourse with England given them more light on the subject of freedom, and the rights of man, than they possessed at the period of the first revolution? A great majority of the nation, by the returns of liberal members for the national council, would justify the impression, at least, that the repose from the cares and toils of war, had not rendered them careless of their liberties, or unmindful of the charter.

But suppose any of the Holy Alliance should interfere in the government of France? May we not reasonably expect the return of that proud military spirit, which though put to slumber at the bayonet's point, fifteen years ago, will show itself with redoubled vigor, demanding indemnity for the past, and resting itself on no other security for the future, but the arm of power, which she herself will insist on holding, and by extending herself to the banks of the Rhine, (Napoleon's natural boundary for France,) and here she accomplishes this object. We look at the policy of the combined powers, in reducing France, to the level of a second-rate power. This has [illegible] will shortly be himself again.

Having before me a chart of the early history of the old revolution, it may not be uninteresting at this moment, to give it to your increasing readers and friends. The march was rapid. May 5th 1789 was the first meeting of the States' General at Versailles—October, the King was brought from Versailles to *Paris*—June 21, 1791, the King fled from Paris, and was brought back from Varennes—Sept. 1791, the King accepts the constitution—June 20th, 1792, the King assaulted in Tuilleries—Aug. 10th, the Tuilleries taken, and the King takes refuge in the Legislative Assembly—Sept. 1792, the convention met, and abolished Royalty—Jan. 1793, King beheaded—May 1793, the Girondine party arrested—July 1794, the Robespierrean party guillotined—1795, new constitution adopted—Sept. 1797, two directors and fifty two deputies arrested for a conspiracy to restore royalty.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

Mr. Dunham.—Permit me to say to the public, through the medium of your paper, that having recently attended a Lecture of Mr. Wilcox, on the improvement of common schools in Connecticut, do cheerfully recommend it as well worthy the attention of those who are interested in the subject. When it is recollected that intelligence and virtue, in the great mass of our population, are the main pillars of our republican institutions, and without which freedom cannot long exist, it would seem that patriotism alone might prompt every one to do his utmost to promote common education. It is a stubborn fact, that in Connecticut, with all our advantages, common schools for some years past, have deteriorated, while those of some other states have been much improved. Too much reliance has been placed upon the school fund, as the application of that alone would scarcely make our children learned. Much, from time to time, has been done to aid our colleges. But let those who would maintain the equality of republicanism, by fair and justifiable means, see to it that they do not despise or neglect our common schools.

Mr. Wilcox has had great experience in the business of teaching, and is now going through the state endeavoring to awaken people to the importance of improving these schools. He has evidently felt the evils he describes, and has given in his lecture a true picture of the low state of the schools; his views of the subject are generally just, and it is recommended to all who can, to give his Lecture a hearing, and their serious attention.

FRANKLIN.

Lebanon, Sept. 14.

ITEMS.

Vermont. The annual election took place in Vermont on Tuesday last. Returns from 22 towns received give the totals for the respective candidates for Governor, viz—Samuel C. Crafts, (National Republican,) 1749.—Ezra Meech, (Jackson,) 754. Wm. A. Palmer (Anti-Masonic,) 978. Representatives to Congress—Hon Jonathan Hunt, of the first district, and Hon. Rollin C. Mallary, of the second district, have been re-elected;—Heman Allen has been elected in the fourth—all National Republicans. Third and fifth districts not heard from.

The returns of the Elections in Illinois for Governor, are published in the Vandalia Intelligencer, of the 21st ult. and give the following result:—For Reynolds, 11,005—for Kinney, 6,868. Majority for Reynolds 4,138.—The Intelligencer [illegible] of the returns of the elections to the Legislature, but says not a word of their political complexion, which, as the Intelligencer has been a Jackson paper, may be taken for an omen of ill to that party.

The Nullifiers denounced at Home!—A great meeting of the People has been held at Charleston, S. C. composed of men friendly to Moderation and Union, in which the conduct of the Nullifiers Hayne, Hamilton, Pinckney, Cooper, Grimke, M'Duffie, were denounced in appropriate terms. The Attorney General of the State was called to the Chair—James R. Pringle was nominated for Intendant of the city, in place of H. L. Pinckney, the present nullifying incumbent. Other officers for City Government, were also named, and a ticket for State Legislature is to be made out. The City Gazette says "It is with infinite pleasure that we are at last enabled to assure our fellow citizens, of the complete conquest in our City, of Moderation and Union, over that reckless and revolutionizing spirit, which has for some months been laboring indefatigably for their destruction."

MR. BENTON.—The Missouri Republican publishes the following in relation to the grand file leader of Jacksonism. Mr. Benton had imputed to Mr. Barton, "constant intemperance in the Senate of the United States."

"We are authorised by Mr. Barton to pronounce the statements of Colonel Benton, *wilful, deliberate and malicious falsehoods*; and to say, that he will once more, in defence of his own character, impale Col. Benton on high, as a convicted calumniator, however unpleasant such acts of self-preservation are."

FOR THE COURIER.

MR. EDITOR—There is an influence operative upon the mind, injurious to national prosperity, and degrading to the human character. Although energetic and bold in action, and manifestly pernicious in tendency, it cannot be opposed as an open enemy. For the silence and insidiousness of its invasion allows of no preparation for its approach, and presents scarce a visible point of attack. It is not limited to sect or party, grade or department of the civil or ecclesiastical bodies; but it has assumed a fearful form of [illegible] community, contracted the circle of [illegible] and cramped the mighties [illegible] the influence of Prejudice. [illegible] position, it is unnecessary to recur to the primitive ages, when the principles of the powerful were enforced by despotic law, and [illegible] and death were made the price of mental freedom—[illegible] our own age and country exhibit its *practical illustration*. To discover how far this influence is operative, we need only look abroad into the several departments of society.

The most superficial observer must have remarked, that education and habit has intrenched the bulk of the people in a prescribed circle of arbitrary forms and principles—that physical limits have divided the interests and charities of men—that the mass of our political journals, devoted exclusively to the interests of party through its cognizance, teems with almost unlimited misrepresentation and attack—that our legislative halls have been made to differ but little from the ancient arena of contention—that pride has arrayed itself within splendid habitations and imposing forms—and that the influence of prejudice has stolen within the hallowed threshold of the sanctuary, and abated the heaven-lit fires that blazed upon its altars. This appears the more extraordinary, as the most frequent and boasted theme of national eulogy has been the prevalence of civil and religious liberty, and the equal condition of the people in our country. But perfect civil liberty is incompatible with a press, which binds itself to the interests of party; which sacrifices truth to emolument, and brings into its discussion the whole array of its private prejudice.—Neither is that liberty of mind, which will not overlook the bound of its own belief; which reads in the arbitrary forms of society its sole rule of action, and confines itself within the sordid limits of matter and sense. Nor can equality consist in a baseless aristocratic assumption, which strives to dazzle and evade the investigation of the people, by circling its empty pretensions, with the blaze of wealth; which arrays itself in solid column before the multitude, and raises in triumph the starred banner of its supremacy. Perhaps there is no usurpation so entirely groundless as that of the class last mentioned. From what power did this favored few derive their charter of special privilege? Upon what law of nature or equity is based the right of one man or body of men to elevate itself above the mass of the people, and claim delimited distinction, without advancing one sound reason for the act—above that portion, too, which constitutes the main stability of our government, our defence in battle, and the sole active agent in cultivating the soil, effecting public improvements and providing the necessities & luxuries of life? Do these frail mortals claim a higher origin than their fellow beings? Is their blood drawn from a purer source? Were they formed by a nobler architect? or, rather, does not this assumed superiority originate in a narrow, cold-hearted spirit of selfishness, whose aim is to monopolize the deference of the multitude by the practice of imposition; to palm off upon the public base coin for lawful currency?

I have said that the influence of prejudice has extended even to the temples of God. This is surely a cause of wonder and regret. Religion is too peaceable and benevolent in its nature to be made the cause or subject of prejudice or controversial jealousy—for it is the very essence of charity and love. The purity of principle which [illegible] ties. It needs not for its developement the research of talent, or philosophy, or the blandishments of wealth—for it is as simple as truth. The heartfelt, spontaneous expression of love from man to his Maker! Divested of all ostentatious profession, the gorgeousness of worldly pomp and cumbrous ceremony, it should be reduced to its most lucid practical form. Even the way-faring man need not err therein—for it is the very language of nature. It is written legibly upon the sky, the landscape and the waves. It is reflected from every stream, tree and flower. It speaks in every combination of matter and motion—in the varied beauties of creation, and in the anthem of the myriad warblers, which throw their musical orisons up to heaven upon the morning breeze. I read my accountability and hopes, in the free agency of the will, the dictates of conscience, and in the justice of that sterner nature, which wields the elements in their terror and sublimity, and which seems to regale in the uplifted horrors of flame, flood and storm—the gathering darkness—the rolling thunder—the flash of the lightning—the eternal roar of waters—the terrors of the earthquake and cataract. I learn my gratitude, in that benignity which sustains the universe by its all pervading life-giving presence; which beautifies and floods over me the studded concave of the heavens; which has thrown around me a variegated arena of splendor & munificence; which has conformed all physical nature to my wants, and inspired every grade of the animal creation with exultation and joy. It is well known that in our republic the restrictive agency of religion is the main bulwark of defence. Its corruption, therefore, through prejudice, and the multiform civil dissensions which are thus engendered, constitute a just cause for fear. It were impossible that an entire union of sentiment can exist.—Independent of the tendency of education to modify belief and direct pursuit, the original structure of the mind is perhaps as varied as physical constitution. Hence the infinite varieties of mental power, and its susceptibilities of impression and proof. By reprobating the belief of one sect, we virtually question the mental strength of its adherents. I would not mean to imply that we should enter into full sympathy with all, or that we should yield our independence of belief, or that a distinctive religious preference should not be cherished; for truth, like heaven, has but one pathway. I would wish that a distinction be preserved between opposition of sentiment and private grievance; that the affairs of the church should not influence the social sympathies of life. This is necessary for the perfect preservation of the peace and order of society. It is manifest that ecclesiastical belief has engraven deep lines of distinction throughout the civil relations of life; that the press strengthens them; that upon its *whole operation*, as the main public organ of intelligence, depends, in a great measure, the welfare of the community. By what standard shall we govern our actions? and where is our individual or natural security, if it is to be the unprincipled creature of a party—the engine of corruption? If it be true that we may judge of effects from the nature of the causes which prompt them, what fearful consequences may be expected from such a state of things! To consolidate the interests of a nation, and to move in harmonious concert the great masses of power, all the visible barriers which divide the interests of men should be broken down; a dispassionate public sentiment should be brought to bear upon every subject of deliberation, and sordid, selfish interest should be merged in a desire for the public good.

I have endeavored to exhibit the necessity for a reformation. The means and motives are before us.—The mass propelled, and the velocity of the motion will be commensurate with the impulse exerted—and shall we content ourselves with a *feeble effort*? Shall we crawl like reptiles in the dens and dungeons of *this footstool*, when a brighter and holier world is stretching its glories within our grasp? Shall we throw away the chart and compass, and lie down in listless apathy, when the winds and the waves of midnight are howling around us, and a tempest is muttering in the distance black with horror and death? Must the mind, that living spark of the Deity, be contracted and pressed down by the prejudices, the *corruptions* of earth? or shall it blaze forth, flame up to its source and radiate and cheer the world! Let us awake from our dreams to duty and to action! Let us thrust away these vampires that riot upon the soul! Let us rise with the vigor of the imprisoned lion and shake off our chains, and burst forth to the pure air of heaven—to the joys of a rational freedom—to the light of everlasting truth!

PHILANTHROPOS.

Married,

In this city, last evening, in Christ's Church, by the Rev. S. B. Paddock, Mr. R. W. ROATH, to Miss MARY E. TISDALE, daughter of the late Doct. Nathan Tisdale.

In this city, Mr. ENOCH W. [illegible], to Miss EMILY JAMES, of Windham.

Died,

In this town, on the 7th inst. Mrs. TRYPHENA [illegible] BLISS, aged 60; relict of the late Mr Zephaniah Bliss. On the same day, SARAH JANE, only daughter of Mr. Asa Backus, aged 18 months.

At the Falls, in this town, on the 27th ult. Mr. Geo. [illegible], aged 26 years.

In Lebanon, on the 29th ult. Mrs. SALLY E. THOMAS, wife of Mr. Peleg Thomas Jr. aged 31.

At sea, on the 22d ult. on board brig Sarah Morris, from New Orleans, Mr. CHARLES W. CLARK, her second officer, aged 17 years. Mr. Clark was a native of this city, and an active and promising young man.

NORWICH LYCEUM & MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Friday evening next.

☞ *Mr. Wilcox, who has had much experience as a Teacher, will deliver a Lecture before the Lyceum, on Friday evening, the 17th inst.*, upon the Importance, Present State, and means of Improvement in our Common Schools. *Citizens generally, are particularly invited to attend. At the close of the Lecture, it is expected that a contribution will be taken up for the benefit of the Lecturer.*

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

THE auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its vicinity, will hold their annual meeting, at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Wednesday, 29th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. for business, and for public exercises, at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's meeting house, 2 o'clock P. M. A deputation from the parent society is expected to be present on the occasion. The [illegible] connected with the auxiliary, and other friends of missions, are requested to attend.

In behalf of Executive Committee,
J. HUNTINGTON, Secy.

Norwich City, Sept. 15, 1830. 3w25

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SMART, intelligent boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.

J. DUNHAM.

POST RIDER'S NOTICE.

MOSES BRANCH

RESPECTFULLY informs those who take papers of him, that their subscriptions become due on the 23d inst., at which time he wishes all to be ready to meet him with cash in hand, that he may be able to meet the demands of the printer.

Sept. 15. 25

POST RIDER'S NOTICE.

FRANCIS B. LEE

RESPECTFULLY informs those who take papers of him, that they will be called on for the amount due on the 23d inst., at which time he requests them to be ready to meet his demands.

☞ Those persons who reside off the road will [illegible] to leave the money at the place where their papers have been left.

Sept. 15. 25

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of James Payne & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

PETER WEBB,
JAMES PAYNE.

The business will in future be attended to at the old stand—and a handsome assortment of Goods, to satisfy the taste and accord with the fashion of the day, will be ready to be sold on favorable terms for the purchasers, by JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. Not forgetting that all debts due to James Payne & Co. must be settled forthwith.

Windham, Sept. 11, 1830. 3w25

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, without reserve, on Saturday, 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Market, a large assortment of Household Furniture, nearly new; together with other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GALLUP, Auct'r.

☞ If stormy, the sale will be on Monday or the first fair day.

Sept. 14. 2w25

AUCTION.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, at his house in Bozrah, formerly occupied by Mr. John Abel, on the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. his Household Furniture, 5 Cows, 1 breeding Mare, 1 Colt, 8 hogs or swine, 1 one horse Wagon and Harness, Farming Tools, Hay, Corn and Potatoes.

ADAM S. MEECH.

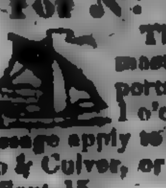
Bozrah, Sept. 3, 1830. 3w24

For New-York.

Sloop Splendid, Williams, will sail on Wednesday, 15th, at 5 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.

Sept. 8. 2w24

FOR MOBILE & NEW ORLEANS.



The schooner Splendid, James L. Day, master, will sail about the 1st of October. For freight or passage apply on board or to [illegible] Lesters & Co.

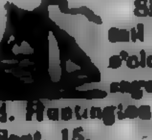
Sept. 15. 25

For N. Y. and Albany.

The sloop Teaser, J. Williams, master, will sail for the above ports on Monday, 20th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board.

Sept. 15. 1w

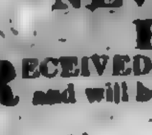
For New-York.



The sloop Diamond, Captain Lovell, will sail on Friday, 17th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 15. 1830. 1w

For New-York.



Sloop Maria, Capt. Cole, will sail on Wednesday, 22d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 15. 2w

NEW WHEAT FLOUR,

RECEIVED this day from New York, and will be sold very low, by

E. A. BILL.

Sept. 14. 26

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of John Fanning, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Abigail Fanning, the Administratrix thereon with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

Attest, Daniel Lathrop, Clerk.

[25]

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. Y. NILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York a general assortment of

FANCY CLOTHS,

consisting of brown, mixed, olive, black and blue Broadcloths,
Blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,
A general assortment of Vestings,
A good assortment of Flannels and Baizes of all prices.

☞ The above named articles were purchased at auction at the lowest prices, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Sept. 14. 25

SEPT. 14, 1830.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of
Elegant dark Calicoes,
Elegant French Ginghams,
Dark and light common Prints,
Blue and white and two blue do.
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.
Flagg and Bandanna Hdkfs.
German [illegible] do.
Long Lawn and [illegible] Hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Plain and figured mull do.
Plain and figured book do.
4-4 and 6-4 white bobbinet Laces,
6-8 black do.
Bobbinett [illegible]
Elegant black [illegible] cheap.
Irish and German Linens,
6-4, 7-8 and 8-4 Table Diaper,
Birdseye and Russia do.
Fine brown Linens,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Gro de Naps, very cheap,
Pongees; [illegible]
Black do. [illegible]
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Bombazette and Bombazines,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool Hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's [illegible] Beaver Gloves,
Black and white silk do.
and many other seasonable Goods, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

25

NO FICTION!

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will sell cheaper than the [illegible] of avarice can anticipate.

Cash paid for Rye, Corn, Oats, and Salt Pork.

HENRY HALL.

Willimantic, Sept. 13, 1830.

BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON

IS this day opening a large assortment of valuable Books. Library companies and others can be supplied on good terms.

—ALSO—

A very complete assortment of [illegible] Books and Stationary, which will undoubtedly make a better assortment than was ever before offered for sale in this market.

He has for sale a great variety of Paper Hangings and Borders, among which are several new patterns.

Sept. 15.

SEAMEN'S HYMN BOOK.

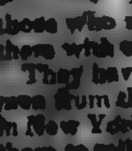
SEAMEN'S Devotional Assistant and Mariners' Hymns, prepared under [illegible] of the American Seamen's Friend Society, by Joshua Leavitt—just published and for sale at [illegible]

Sept. 15. 25

FASHIONABLE HATS,

FROM $3 TO $4.50.

S. NOURSE & Co.



Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ [illegible] workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell splendid Hats [illegible] cheaper than can be bought at any other store in [illegible] Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830.

FOR SALE.

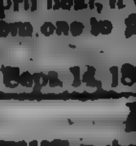
1 Turning Engine,
2 Hand Lathes, for [illegible]
1 Fly Drill,
2 Vices,
Drills and Turning Tools,
1 Carpenter's Bench,
1 set do. Tools.

The above articles will be sold at low prices. Any one wishing to purchase them, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 15, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,



About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of Elihu Adams, late of Groton, in said district, deceased, give notice, that we shall meet at the house of Wm. F. Nash, in Preston, on the 1st Monday of Oct. next, and on the first Monday of Feb. 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—said court having limited the term of six months from the 7th day of Sept. 1830, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us,—and also directed public notice to be given, by advertising in a newspaper printed in New London county, and posting on the sign post in the 2d society in Groton.

ABSALOM PRIDE,
ELISHA BREWSTER, } Com'rs.

Preston, Sept. 13th, 1830.

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES.

JUST received per sloop Diamond from New York, very fresh and sound—for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 15. 25

POETRY.

LAST OF THE EARLY MARTYRS.

THE GIFT'S ADIEU.

I [illegible] the realms of the bright and the blest,
Where the mourners are solaced, the weary at rest;
I rise to my glories, while thou must remain
In this dark vale of tears, to dejection and pain.

And [illegible] thy heart throbs exultant to die,
And visions of glory expand to mine eye,
The bosom that struggles and pants to be free,
Still beats with regret and affection for thee.

I [illegible] another more fond and more fair,
When I am forgotten, thy fortunes should share;
Oh! find but a bosom devoted as mine
And my heart's latest blessing forever be thine!

I fear lest the strife that now rends us apart
From the faith of the Christian should sever thy heart;
[illegible] in anguish relief from despair
The vain world should lure thee to look for it there.

But oh! should it tempt thee awhile to resign
A treasure so precious, a hope so divine;
Should the light of his glory be hidden from thee
In the hour of thy darkness, oh think upon me!

Remember the [illegible]
Though the dew of the damp grave [illegible] my brow;
The faith that hath served me with transport to see
The hour of my doom, though it tears me from thee.

FROM THE HAGERSTOWN TORCH-LIGHT.

You may travel the road from Missouri to Maine,
If 'twere all the way fenced 'twould make a long lane;
Yet from one end to the other you'd find every day
Men, [illegible] are turning to Clay.

The [illegible] there's a [illegible]
On [illegible] country may [illegible];
Would you [illegible]
[illegible] to Clay.

Even Martin Van Buren, [illegible]
Thinks to ride into [illegible] old Hickory,
His schemes will all fail, and at some distant day
The old King of [illegible] to Clay.

John Caldwell Calhoun, who presides in the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] turned to Clay.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MEDLEY.

[illegible]

THE INFIDEL'S FAITH.—Dr. [illegible] Col. [illegible] celebrated infidel in Ver[mont] [illegible]

[illegible]

New Haven Palladium.

[illegible] what color she would have. "Why I a'n't particular," said she, "any color that won't show dirt."

SPLENDID $3½ HATS,

BY

A. WICKHAM,

Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.

Sept. 7. 6w24

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., fire-rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 23. 22

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Brow.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New-York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

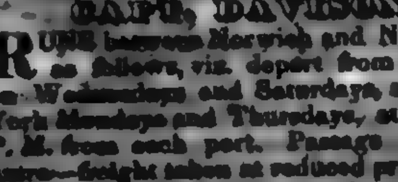
Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, Agent.

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $2, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 2. 2

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

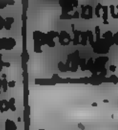
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 26, 1830. 23

FOR SALE,

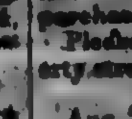


A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 68 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



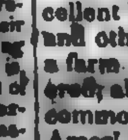
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 24. 19

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered; abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—White flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis', in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ Terms as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satipett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARDING WOOL.

THE subscriber's carding machine is now in complete order. Wool will be received and carded on the same conditions as last year, excepting, that all bundles of rolls, the carding of which does not amount to 50 cents, must be paid for on their delivery. Wool may be left at the store opposite the church, or at the factory, half a mile north.

Manufacturers are informed, that shuttles, bobbins and spools of all descriptions are made and repaired in the best manner, and on very reasonable terms, at the same place.

JOHN C. TIBBITTS.

[illegible] 3m16

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley S. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 30, 1830. tf38

WOOL CARDING, &c.

J. GIBBS & CO.

HAVING purchased the carding and clothing works formerly owned by Zebadiah Tracy, Esq. hereby give notice, that they will immediately commence carding and manufacturing wool for customers, on the most reasonable terms. They have purchased an entire new machine, constructed upon the latest and most approved plan, which will be put in operation the present week. They will manufacture flannels, satinetts, and other cloths, either by the yard or upon shares, and also dress cloth any color for customers, or do any other work in their line.

Windham, Scotland Society, near the Meeting House, June 1. 6mw10

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 26, 1830. tf10

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

PATENT

WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to

BENJ. T. ROATH.

Norwich, April 27.

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 starch, made in New York.

20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON, Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 30

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

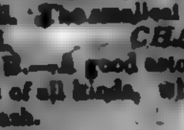
DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,

foot Shetucket street.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

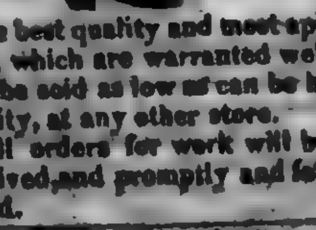
April 6. tf6

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are counterfeited, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test,* may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfections agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 26. 18

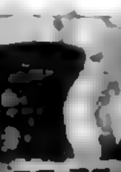
CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 26. 18



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. ol poppy.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrima,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diach. C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
10 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
200 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid de.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water
Mead's pills,	Cam. tooth ache pills
Tyler's pills,	Jebb's liniment.
Steers' opodeldoc,	

—ALSO—

specie and tinct. bottles,	spatulas,
graduated glasses,	surgeons' instruments,
glass funnels,	Hull's trusses,
scales and weights,	rupture plaisters, &c.

May 5, 1830. 6

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, } TEAS.	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson, }	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, & }	Verdigris,
Souchong, }	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone " Eng.
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terra Desenna,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	[illegible]
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	Blue and gn. Verditer,
St. Croix Rum,	Fr. & mineral Green,
New "	Blue, brown and green Smalts,
Oranges,	Gum Copal,
Lemons,	Gum Shellac,
Mustard,	Glue,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Rosin,
Sal Æratus,	Chalk,
Black Snuff,	Sand Paper,
Yellow "	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Tobacco,	Sheet Lead,
Pipes,	Sheet Copper,
Spanish Cigars,	Bar Lead,
American "	Shot and Flints,
Writing Paper,	Cart and waggon Boxes,
Wrapping Paper,	Trace Chains,
Madeira Wine,	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Lisbon "	Window Glass,
Port "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Colmanar "	Fish Glue,
Malaga "	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Brooms,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Sperm Oil,	Spatulas,
Cotton Wicking,	Wafers,
Starch,	Ink Powder,
Seives,	Emery,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Cords and Lines,
Oil Vitriol,	Boots and Shoes,
Muriatic Acid,	Rakes,
Aqua Fortis,	Scythes,
Blue Vitriol,	Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Pitch Forks,
Hache Wood,	Bellows,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Tacks and Brads,
Curcuma,	
Red and white Tartar,	
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by

FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 14

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles.	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Creosote oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 2[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Returned from New York the last week and has just opened a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

which he offers at his usual low prices for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART:

Black Gro de Nap; Gro de Berlin,
Sarcenet and Sinshew and Satins,
Green and Mazarine blue Sarcenet,
Merino Circassians of fashionable colors,
Colored Cambrics; Cotton Wadding,
Scotch Plaid; Blue and plaid Camblet,
Flannels, Horseskin and Beaver Gloves,
Hosiery; Ribbons; Buttons;
Shirtings; Superfine Linens;
Damask Diaper and Napkins;
Damask Table Cloths,
Linen and Linen Cambric Hdkfs,
Fancy Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Italian Crapes; Large Shell Combs,
Side Combs; Best Spool Thread,
Black Braid and Cord,
Cashmere, Russian & Thibet wool Shawls,
Bobbinett Footings, of almost every width and quality,
New dark Calicoes,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 black lace Veils,
A heavy stock of blue, black, olive, brown, Oxford and steel mixed, and drab

BROAD CLOTHS AND HABIT CLOTHS,

bought at the reduced prices in May last, and will be sold very cheap.

Sept. 1. 25

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 13

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 3m11

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a thorough and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1829.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 26. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1679

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

THE auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its vicinity, will hold their annual meeting, at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Wednesday, 29th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. *for business*, and for *public exercises*, at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's meeting house, 2 o'clock P. M. A deputation from the parent society is expected to be present on the occasion. The associations connected with the auxiliary, and other friends of missions, are requested to attend.

In behalf of Executive Committee,
J. HUNTINGTON, Sec'y.

Norwich City, Sept. 14, 1830. 3w25

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, without reserve, on Saturday, 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Market, a large assortment of Household Furniture, nearly new; together with other articles too numerous to mention.

S. GALLUP, Auc'r.

☞ If stormy, the sale will be on Monday, or the first fair day.

Sept. 14. 2w25

POST RIDER'S NOTICE.

MOSES BRANCH

RESPECTFULLY informs those who take papers of him, that their subscriptions become due on the 23d inst., at which time he wishes all to be ready to meet him with cash in hand, that he may be able to meet the demands of the printer.

Sept. 15. 25

POST RIDER'S NOTICE.

FRANCIS B. LEE

RESPECTFULLY informs those who take papers of him, that they will be called on for the amount due on the 23d inst., at which time he requests them to be ready to meet his demands.

☞ Those persons who reside off the road will be so good as to leave the money at the place where their papers have been left.

Sept. 15. 25

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of *Webb, Payne & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

PETER WEBB,
JAMES PAYNE.

The business will in future be attended to at the old stand—and a handsome assortment of Goods, to satisfy the taste and accord with the fashion of the day, will be ready to be sold on favorable terms for the purchaser, by JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. Not forgetting that all debts due to Webb, Payne & Co. must be settled forthwith.

Windham, Sept. 11, 1830. 3w25

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of Elihu Adams, late of Groton, in said district, deceased, give notice, that we shall meet at the house of Wm. P. [illegible], in Preston, on the 1st Monday of Oct. next, and on the first Monday of Feb. 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—said court having limited the term of six months from the 7th day of Sept. 1830, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us;—and also directed public notice to be given, by advertising in a newspaper printed in New London county, and posting on the sign post in the 2d society in Groton.

ABSALOM PRIDE,
ELISHA BREWSTER, } Com'rs.

Preston, Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w25

NOTICE.

THE first or Fall term of Plainfield Academy will commence on Thursday, the [illegible] of September, under the Rectorship of Mr. John Witter.

Considering the very moderate price of board and tuition, the healthy and pleasant location of the Academy, and its present reputable standing, the Trustees can confidently recommend this Institution to all who wish to prepare for College or active life.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
ORIN FOWLER, Chairman.

Plainfield, Sept. 1, 1830. 24

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of Norwich, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, within two months from date, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

R. W. ROATH, Adm'r.

Norwich, Sept. 8, 1830. 3w24

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on or about the 23d of August last, seventeen white SHEEP. A few of them have a slit lengthwise on the left ear, and two halfpennys on the upper side of the right ear, and marked S B in red letters. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ARISTIBULUS CARRIER.

Colchester, Sept. 8, 1830. 3w24

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of John Fanning, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Abigail Fanning, the Administratrix thereon, with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

(25) Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

LOST,

BETWEEN Montville Meeting House & Peabody's Mills, a red Wallet Pocket-book, very much worn, containing a small sum of money, and papers of some value to me, but to no one else. Whosoever shall return said wallet, money and papers, shall be liberally rewarded.

GEO. D. BRADFORD.

Montville, Sept. 6, 1830. 24

NOTICE.

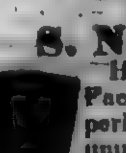
THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 23

FASHIONABLE HATS, FROM $2 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.



Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

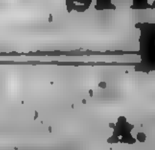
They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

SPLENDID $3½ HATS,

BY

A. WICKHAM,

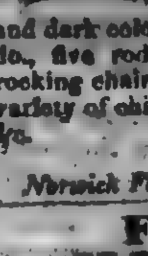


Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.

Sept. 7. 6w24

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plastering.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

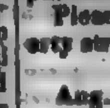
Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 8. 37

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $6, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

NOTICE.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 19th of August, 1830, 1 yearling Heifer—light red—no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES R. SPENCER.

Griswold, Aug. 28, 1830. 3w24

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of *1500 pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1y&11

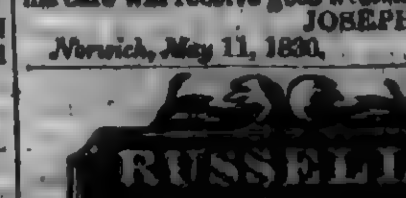
Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7



These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; also as a preventive against the cholera-morbus, removing nausea, vomiting, heart-burn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S

ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.

Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED

SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ringworms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.

Price 50 cents per Box.

A fresh supply for sale by LESTERS & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City*, who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls*, JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town*, NATHANIEL HOWES, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham*, E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester*, and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.

June 2, 1830. 13w10

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A SMART, intelligent boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. 2

J. DUNHAM.

MISCELLANY.

THE REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE.

Encouragement to Tract Distributers.—At the late anniversary meeting of the London Religious Tract Society, the Rev. J. Boddington of Horton, stated that the following signal instance of God's mercy occurred in one of the villages of England during the past year.

A tract distributer, in the course of his labors on the Sabbath, has been in the habit of calling at the house of an old man, about 70 years of age, who was at that time laboring under a very painful disease, but who had been living during the whole of his life entirely ignorant of the Gospel, and was a great blasphemer of the sacred name of Jesus. His wife and daughter were animated by a different spirit, and were anxious to read the tracts. The old man consented, but when he received the tracts it was always with so much ill-temper and moroseness as greatly to distress the distributor, whose mind upon one occasion was so powerfully operated upon by that conduct that he determined to pass the house without calling. When the Sabbath returned, and the hour arrived for resuming his labor of love, he determined upon making the subject a matter of special prayer, and to supplicate God to soften the heart of that veteran in sin. His mind became composed and he determined to prosecute his labors whatever the consequence might be. The old man met him as usual at the door, and put into his hand a tract, "On the comparative Value of Time and Eternity." The word "eternity" arrested the man's attention, and induced him to read the tract, which issued in leading him, as a penitent sinner, to the foot of the cross. From that period he became thoughtful, and his nights were spent in restless anxiety, lamentation and mourning. His wife supposed that his distress arose from the painful disorder under which he labored; but he would give no answer to the questions addressed to him, having determined to conceal his convictions. At length the power of divine grace was eminently illustrated, and he was compelled to disclose to his wife the cause of his distress, which arose principally from the thought, that having so long neglected the divine ordinances, there was now no mercy for him. It was at length determined that his case should be made known to the young man who had distributed the tract, and who was eminently pious. The old man told his tale of woe with many tears, wept bitterly over his past life, and entreated him to pray for him and with him.—The disease under which he labored was making rapid progress on his constitution, but his sincerity & devotedness to God were strikingly exhibited. As he approached nearer to eternity, the name of which had roused him from his lethargy, he was visited by several pious persons, who testified to the efficacy of the blood of Christ. The disease proved fatal, but he left the clearest evidence of having died in the Lord, one of the last proofs of which was the following. He sent for the tract distributor, and told him, as a dying sinner on the verge of eternity, never to grow weary, never to be discouraged, never to desert the honorable post he occupied, on account of the difficulties and obstructions which he met with in the way, adding that, had it not been for his perseverance and Christian kindness, in all human probability, he would have died as he had lived, "without God, and without hope in the world," but that now he rejoiced in Christ Jesus as his Saviour.

From the Boston Palladium.

The Duke of Orleans, who has been elected the head of the Provisional Government of France, under the title of Lieutenant General, is a nephew of Charles X. His father suffered by the guillotine during the revolution. He was during the revolution, a Colonel of republican cavalry, and fought in several battles under a tri-colored flag. He was, afterwards, obliged to fly to Switzerland, where he was a professor of Mathematics, and some time after, went to England, and took up his residence at Chiswick. On the restoration of the Bourbons he returned to France, and had the whole of his immense property restored to him. He was formerly, for a short time, a resident in Boston, and boarded with Mr. Aubiard, a Frenchman, who lived at the West corner of Wilson's lane and State street. He also resided for a short time, in Baltimore, where he offered his hand to a young lady of that city, who refused him.—The Duke has long been popular with the liberal party of France. His sons were educated at the public schools, and, at the funeral of Julma, who was obnoxious to the government, his carriage was the only one belonging to the nobility, which appeared in the procession. The Duke is remarkably fine looking, and has a commanding air. The nearest heir to the French throne is the Duke of Angouleme—the next the Duke of Bourdeaux—and the third the Duke of Orleans.

[SELECTIONS FROM LATE PARIS PAPERS.]

EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

From Galignani's Messenger.

We have received from an eye-witness the following account of an interesting scene that took place on Saturday night in the Palais Royal:—The wife of a citizen had distinguished herself, during the whole of the contest which took place in front of the palace, by a courage and prowess truly heroic. She never for an instant quitted the side of her husband, and being armed with a musket, loaded and fired with as much coolness and precision as a veteran soldier. She mainly contributed both by her personal aid and her example, to the capture of one cannon, and entered the guard-house at the head of the citizens, and fought hand to hand with the troops till they were finally expelled. Her grateful fellow citizens were desirous that she should be presented to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, who at the first intimation, directed that she should be introduced. She was accordingly conducted to the Palais Royal between nine and ten o'clock, where the Duke, standing in a circle of brave youths of the Polytechnic School, received her. Our informant, though serving at the time as sentinel in the apartment, could not hear the address of his Royal Highness to the heroine, but at the conclusion the citizens on duty received orders to present arms to her, on her passing, as if she had been a General Officer.

The brave citizens who had to encounter the military under such fearful odds, on the 29th, could not be expected to be very nice in their choice of weapons; accordingly we learn, that whilst the Ecole Militaire still held out against a party of the national troops stationed at the head of the Pont de Grenelle, M. Salmon, a manufacturer of Eau de Javelle, came up at the head of his workmen, who, having only three muskets, brought forward casks of vitriolic acid to be showered on the opposing troops, with engines.

At the moment when the Royal Guard attacked the pupils of the Polytechnic School in order to carry off their cannon, the latter, perceiving the fault committed by the Guard in attacking them in front, instead of endeavoring to make a diversion on their flanks, cried out, 'They don't know their trade—we shall defeat them.' The end verified their assertion.

Charles X. during the days of the 27th, 28th, and 29th, as a last resource opened a correspondence with Viscount de Chateaubriand; but this correspondence soon ceased after an exchange of a few letters. A great number of foreigners are armed, who were desirous of taking a part in the glorious conflict that the people of Paris sustained against absolute power. We saw in our ranks Spaniards, Italians, Portuguese and Englishmen. Mr. Lindo, an Englishman engaged in the house of Orr and Goldschmidt in Paris, voluntarily entered his name on the list of the National Guard, he braved the fire of the common enemy, and since they have been disgracefully driven from the capital, Mr. Lindo has not left for one moment the post which was assigned him. He mounted guard for forty-eight hours.

Several young Greeks, who are residing in Paris to finish their education, took a very active part in the combats which the Parisian population had to sustain to defend their liberties. At the moment of danger they took arms, and mixed themselves with the [illegible] of people who were courageously fighting in the streets of the capital. National independence must have excited in them that generous ardor which had so often armed in Greece the Bozzaris and the Colocotronis.

The following particulars of the King's flight from St. Cloud, are given in a letter dated

PARIS, August 3d.

About three o'clock on Saturday morning the troops quartered in the Bois de Boulogne were called in. Those who had occupied Mount Valerien (or Mount Calvary) and Meudon had already concentrated near to the Chateau. A large party had bivouacked on the Place, in front of the bridge, and in the grand avenue leading to the Palace. The marks of their camp fires prove their numbers to have been considerable; but I fear the unfortunate men had very little meat to cook. In one instance they were obliged to beg of the Mayor (of Auteuil) a morsel of food to prevent their dying of hunger, which the magistrate complied with, accompanying it, however, with a severe lecture "for having fired on their fellow-citizens." All being ready, the order "march!" was given, when, at four o'clock, the procession commenced; it was opened by a squadron of mounted gendarmes, then came the regiment of Hussars, which, I have already told you, arrived on Thursday morning at four o'clock; when they learned the retreat of some of the King's troops during the night, next, a brigade of Light Artillery; next, a regiment of the Royal Guard (infantry); then two squadrons of cuirassiers, followed by two brigades of field artillery. These were succeeded by the Garde du Corps a pied (Cent Suisses) and then by a company of the Garde du Corps du Roi; immediately afterwards followed the carriages of the King, Royal Family, and Ministers and Great Officers; the two companies of the Garde du Corps, and a hundred and fifty other carriages containing persons of distinction attached to, or who wished to follow the Royal family. The Royal carriages (ten or twelve in number) were, according to the silliness of etiquette still so ridiculously kept up, drawn each by eight horses. Cavalry, infantry, and artillery closed the procession. The number of fighting men was about 15,000, composed of some of the finest troops in the universe, displaying, nevertheless, (with the exception of the 3d Regiment which had been nearly cut to pieces, and the remains of the Lancers, who had so murderously manifested the Royalism of their principles) the most extreme dejection, [illegible] to the tenamen of all. An immense number of officers without hidden encouragement [illegible]. In Ville d'Avray nearly an entire regiment of the line threw down their arms and dispersed. A cannonier of "the young guard," who had served in the years 1812, 13, 14, and 15, and who is a bad holder here, rushed from his house to seize the spoil; (for the inhabitants had retired within their houses, and barricaded the doors) he collected a dozen, and was tottering under the load, when half a score of the Garde du Corps who had been in the rear to check the desertions which took place every instant, charged him. He threw down all the muskets save one, with which he parried the thrusts of the Garde du Corps, retreating slowly to the church, but must have yielded to numbers, but for the approach of some armed peasants.

The flight of the Royal Family and Royal army continued, but was of course slow, in order to keep pace with the infantry. They halted for the night at Rambouillet, where they still remain, their numbers much diminished, for hundreds of soldiers deserted during the night.—The firing of the sentinels was consequently incessant. One Grenadier, to whom I spoke, had escaped, but had five shots discharged after him. Even during the day, so constant had been the desertions from the column, that the rear companies (ultras) kept up a constant fire into the cornfield en passant, knowing that many of their comrades were hidden in the standing corn.

PARIS, August 3.

In the passage of the Duke of Orleans to-day, through the entrance hall of the Chamber, I witnessed a singular circumstance. Two men (genteelly dressed in plain clothes) who pretended to be part of his household, followed close at the Duke's heels, and by the [illegible] with which they forced their way through the crowd, attracted the notice of the National Guard, who left the entrance clear. In the hand of one a pistol was observed; he was arrested, and the pistol found to be loaded with ball. The other escaped amongst the crowd, and was seen no more. Strange conjectures are made. The circumstance is certainly suspicious. The opening of the Chamber was a mere ceremony; in five minutes the Sitting ended, and the House called for business to-morrow. The general belief is, that the events of last week will be immediately followed by the expulsion of the Bourbons, the elevation of the Duke of Orleans to the Throne, and the establishment of a liberal and enlightened Government, on such solid bases as to secure the tranquillity of France. I do not partake of this opinion. I have no fear of a resurrection of the atrocities of the first revolution—the people are too enlightened and well disposed; but I fear the conflict of parties and intrigues of the Royalists, who are numerous, will breed a civil war, which may be of long duration. In such case, there will be a continual fluctuation of success or defeat to both parties.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

On my return to town yesterday evening, I passed again over the most severely contested points of the field of battle, if I may apply that phrase to a city. I visited the grave of one hundred and sixty of the poor fellows who had perished in the attack on the Louvre. It is an open space, immediately without the Louvre, which had been enclosed by railing, and from which the Swiss had defended themselves with resolution and deadly effect. Two wooden crosses, inscribed "To the memory of the French who died fighting for liberty," are placed over the ends of the fosse in which they rest. A profusion of flowers and garlands lay upon them. Two Sisters of Charity were kneeling by the side of the grave, who were looked upon with respect approaching to awe. A cask, half filled with silver and copper money, contributed by visitors for the fund for the relatives of the deceased, stood in the centre. A national Guardsman was on duty; but no protection was necessary. Two Sundays previously I had seen the market women of St. Cloud with a boquet for the king, in honor of the capture of Algiers. The flowers that were strewed on the graves of the "Martyrs to Liberty," had been the offering of the same persons. Yesterday was a very hot day; the flowers had, therefore, very soon faded. Just as I was about to quit the spot, I met the same women coming with a fresh supply, which the "leader" vai'd upon it, with some observations of evident pathos, for all present shed tears.

On reaching the Place de Greve, it appeared to me as if further devastation had taken place there. The windows of all the houses were shattered to pieces. The house at the corner of the Place and the Rue Pelletier had suffered so much that a few shot more would, I am sure, have brought it to the ground.

A recent letter gave you an account of the execution of a man on this very spot, on Thursday, July 29—an event which caused the spectators some pain. On that day week (29th) the whole Place was covered with hundreds of dead and dying men. Scores of horses and of lanciers, cuirassiers, grenadiers, and gensdarmes-a-cheval, lay also on the pavement. The square was, when I entered it yesterday morning, crowded to excess with visitors, from curiosity. Outside the different cafes were hundreds of chairs occupied by well dressed persons, partaking of ices and other refreshments. Before the Hotel de Ville a dense mass of people were assembled. A hackney coach of the great [illegible] seemed to be the object of attention. I enquired the reason. "Ah, Monsieur! Peyronnet est pris!"—[Peyronnet is taken.] He had, according to my informant, been found at Vincennes, and brought prisoner in the vehicle before. If it be true, his life will pay the forfeit of his Ministry. He will be tried by the Chamber of Peers.

This last sentence will strike with astonishment any man who recollects the summary vengeance of the Revolution of 1789; and, added to the moderation of the heroes by whose courage this last Revolution has been effected, will redound as much to their honor as will their bravery. With such leaders, however, as the educated, cool, disciplined students of the Polytechnic School, no excesses, nothing derogatory from their renown, could be apprehended.—What extraordinary youths! Emerging from school, thrown in an instant into the midst of an armed and outrageous populace, they assumed the command of the various masses that presented themselves, with a quietude and modest confidence that clothed them in an instant with authority. Their heroism in battle confirmed their influence, which, the battle once over, was exercised in a manner that will appear incredible to the age of posterity. Not a life was sacrificed after the fighting had ceased.

The eloquence of the Chamber of Deputies and the authority of the Marshals of France would have failed in enforcing that mercy and moderation with which the dignified modesty, grave, almost melancholy gestures, and brief address of these immortal youths, imbued masses of men under circumstances of such excitement as those which result from victory at all times, & particularly from success in a civil war.

While speaking of the youth of Paris, allow me to add one instance of their bravery and [illegible]. On Wednesday last [illegible] were marching down the Rue Richelieu [illegible] a body of 12 [illegible] walking at their heads. "Get away, you brat!" said the colonel. "Brat!" said the precocious patriot, "brat!" I'll show you what a brat is!" and, drawing a pistol from his breast, shot the Colonel through the heart.

The soldiers and the sub officers were spared, but the rage of the people was turned against the superior officers with an effect of which I will give you an example, as related to me by a soldier of the regiment:

"We were retreating on and climbing up the heights of Belleville," said he, "a gardener, who had only five minutes before been seen working in his garden, was looking at us from behind a wall. He suffered us soldiers to pass unmolested, but, on the approach of our captain, he fired at and shot him through the heart."

An old Minister reproached Prince Polignac, on Monday, the 26th July, respecting the Ordinances. The President of the Council, without the least emotion, contented himself with answering, "This affair is settled—all the rest concerns the gens d'armerie."

The Duke of Orleans had subscribed 100,000 francs for the relief of those who suffered during the three days of revolution in Paris.

Baron J. de Rothschild has enclosed to the municipal commission at Paris 15,000 francs, in aid of the subscription for the wounded, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late conflicts with the military in Paris.

A correspondent of the London Morning Herald speaks in the following terms of the conduct of the population of Paris:

You know the opinion which I had formed of the French nation; that I used to joke upon their fondness of finery—the apparent trifling nature of their discourse—their egotism—their foppery—their—in a word, the general lightness of their character. Having done this, and thro' you, I beg leave to make the amende honorable. They deserve in every respect to wear the proud title of "La grande Nation."

I marked their stupefaction on reading the King's Ordinances on Monday last. I saw their alteration to successive feelings of displeasure, indignation, and a determination to resist. I saw that determination carried into effect, not by a coup de main of a compact, organized body, but spontaneously by the whole population of Paris, who, without communication or concert, and comparatively unarmed at every point, attacked the soldiers of government.—They effected it, not by a sudden and overwhelming assault, but by the persevering, unflinching courage of citizens without leaders, save only the youths of the Polytechnic School, exposed for three days to the fire of 12,000 men, the elite of one of the finest armies ever disciplined. I saw them on the first night (Tuesday) break open the gunsmiths' shops, and retire quietly with their spoil to put it in order for use.—I saw them during and after their first day's conflict, raise the pavement and cut down trees to form breast works and barricades, and fortify their city in two hours. I saw them modest and unostentatious after their unequalled victory.—I saw their vigilance during the night that succeeded their triumph. I saw their submission to leaders when they appeared, and to their representatives when assembled. I saw their sobriety, their honesty, their probity, their humanity, their good sense, their moderation. I see them to-day peaceable citizens, enjoying the bustle of a fete.

Ancient and modern history may be searched, but in vain, for events so honorable, so glorious to a nation, as those of Paris, during the last five days.

From the United States Gazette.

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST, 1830.

George the Fourth, King of England, died in June, this year.

William the Fourth, his brother, succeeded him on the throne.

Forty thousand men, under Gen. Bourmont, landed at Sidi Ferruch, in June, and on the 4th of July marched against Algiers, which city surrendered at discretion to the French arms on the following day.

The Dey of Algiers was in July sent out of his own kingdom into Leghorn.

The French obtained one million of francs, booty, from the Algerines.

The King of France, Charles, the 10th, under whose reign these acts were performed, having usurped the prerogatives of the people, by declaring the late elections in France void; by dissolving the last and newly elected Chamber of Deputies, with the iron hand of tyranny, and by proscribing the freedom of the press, produced a revolution in Paris, so sudden and so decisive, that before the close of the month of July he and all his ministers, to save their heads, were compelled to leave the capital in haste, and Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, a man devoted to the national and constitutional cause, was immediately vested with the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and declared Regent, or King of France—*by the Deputies of the Departments and the acclamations of the people!*

Gen. Lafayette was appointed commander in chief of the National Guard.

On the 30th July, Charles the 10th and the Dauphin reviewed near St. Cloud the troops which were there, both of them calling out "*the Charter forever*"—the tardy declaration was received with "an expressive silence," their voice was too feeble; it was their dying speech! One of the last acts of the King was to declare the Duke of Orleans an outlaw!

Gerard, one of the richest bankers in Paris, acted as General in defending the rights of the people, during the three days' flow of blood.

No excesses were committed, no barbarities exercised by the patriotic multitude; it does not even appear that the Guillotine was stained.

Charles X. abdicated in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux.

Where was Talleyrand, the artful, the cunning, the old Talleyrand, who once visited these states, who long presided as the prime minister of France, under the reign of Bonaparte, and of Louis 18th? Where was he during these [illegible] scenes of tumult and blood? Was he in retirement, could he not be seen as the wily serpent in the grass? or, recognized in the Conclave, or in the field? Where is he? who can tell? His club foot and his long head no doubt quietly retired from intrigue, cunning, stratagem and finesse!

May we not from these great events now calculate upon justice? France will soon see the policy and the necessity of administering justice to this nation. She will see in true colors the equity of our demands! She will award to our citizens a just remuneration for the losses they have been subjected to by illegal and unwarrantable spoliations committed under the French decrees, which Louis the 18th and Charles the 10th, through various frivolous pretences ungenerously procrastinated and withheld from our suffering merchants.

BY LATE MAILS.

GREAT FIRE IN GLOUCESTER.—A fire broke out in Gloucester (Mass.) on the 16th, which we regret to state, destroyed from 30 to 40 buildings before it was extinguished; the particulars are contained in the following letters.—*Providence Journal.*

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 16.

Dear Sir—I have just time to say that a distressing fire commenced at this place about 4 o'clock, and now, half past [illegible], we have just got it under. I have every hope we shall stop it. About 30 to 40 buildings are destroyed. It commenced in [illegible] by spontaneous combustion. The Post Office [illegible] removed from it. The letters are in such a situation that they cannot be got at. I shall as soon as possible dispatch the mail. We are in a very distressed situation. The centre of the fire is in Front street.

In haste, yours, WM. STEVENS.

POST OFFICE, SALEM, 2 1-2, P. M.

Dear Sir—By the foregoing you will see the cause of your receiving no mail from Gloucester to-day. We have received no further particulars but are in hopes that the fire is subdued.—The thick smoke was still to be seen. Several engines have been sent from this town and Beverly, and several hundred persons have also gone [illegible]. Yours, &c. E. PUTNAM.

Post Master, Boston.

Since writing the above I have learnt that the fire is under. About 30 buildings are burnt including the Distil House and two vessels.

VERMONT ELECTION.—In consequence of the Anti-Masonic opposition to Gov. Crafts, it is probable that there is no election of Governor or Lieut. Governor of this State. The Anti Masons are all opposed in Vermont to the Administration. The Council consists of twelve members, all of whom are probably chosen.

In the House of Representatives, there are 121 National Republicans, 70 Anti Masons, and 20 Jackson men. It is almost certain that the Legislature will elect Crafts Governor, and Richards Lieut. Governor. We do not know but that the Jackson party will claim even Vermont.—*Prov. Jour.*

The Nashville Banner contains the following account of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chickasaws.

FRANKLIN, (Ten.) Aug 27.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. the Chickasaw Delegation, consisting of twenty one Chiefs, accompanied by their agent, Col. Benj. Reynolds, arrived at this place. On Monday, the 23d inst. Major Eaton and General Coffee, Commissioners appointed by the President to hold the treaty, met the Delegation in Council at the Presbyterian Church; and, after a preliminary address on the part of the Commissioners, proceeded to lay before the Delegation a talk from the President in relation to the exchange of their lands for other lands west of the Mississippi;—this having been read and explained through their interpreter, Mr. Love, it was delivered to them, with a request by the Commissioners that they would retire, and, in private council, consider of the propositions contained in it.

On Thursday morning, the 26th inst. the Council again assembled, when, after a short colloquium, a response was delivered in writing by the Secretary of the Delegation, in which they declined a removal west of the Mississippi, until they should have an opportunity of exploring the country designated in the propositions. On the evening of the same day, the Commissioners having modified their proposals, and submitted the modification to the Chiefs, with a request that they would reconsider; they again met the Commissioners, and agreed to consider of the modification. The principal feature in the modification, variant from the original proposition, relates to a stipulation for the payment of an annuity, or the purchase of other lands for them in case dissatisfaction should arise on an examination of the lands offered them in exchange.

The treaty is at an end—the delegation, in council, to day, at the Masonic Hall, agreed to the propositions of the President, as modified by the Commissioners. Those who think proper to avail themselves of reservations, (which was another feature in the modification) and remain where they are, will be governed by the laws of Mississippi.

The Nashville Republican says that General Coffee and Governor Carroll are appointed commissioners to meet the Choctaws on the 15th instant.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, Sept. 18.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

Yesterday the packet ship John Jay, Captain Holdridge, arrived at this port from Liverpool, bringing us London papers to the 8th of August, Liverpool to the 9th, Lloyd's Lists and London Shipping Lists to the 7th, and Liverpool Prices Current to the 9th, all inclusive. The John Jay sailed on the 9th.

The following remarks from the London Courier of Saturday evening, August 7th, shew that the editor of that paper expects the people of France to sit down under a constitutional, or in other words, a limited monarchy, and that the Duke of Orleans will be placed upon the throne; and that if the French confine themselves within their own limits, there will be no attempt or wish from abroad to disturb them.—We are gratified to find such opinions in that paper, speaking, as it generally does, the sentiments of its own government.

If this great point is carried, it will, as far as one important precedent can go, establish the principle in Europe that the people of a country have an undoubted right to change the form of their government; and when they do this without shewing any disposition to disturb other nations, other nations have no right to interfere with them. This principle once admitted, it will be immensely more important to the advancement of nations in the path of improvement and amelioration, than any thing that has heretofore occurred, and in its ultimate effects upon the civilised world will be found vastly more efficacious than all the results produced by the far-famed Holy Alliance.

It is stated, that in consequence of the seizure of several English vessels by the blockading squadron at Terceira, we presume the same which we mentioned a few days ago, three British frigates had been ordered to cruise, two of them off that island, the other before Lisbon. As we had one vessel in the same predicament with the above mentioned, and about the same time, we wait for President Jackson's return from Tennessee, to see what course he will take at this mark of friendship from his friend Don Miguel.

From the London Courier of August 7.

The latest accounts from France seem to justify the belief, that, although a Republican feeling has manifested itself in some quarters, the prevailing opinion there is in favor of conferring the Crown upon the Duke of Orleans. There are few reflecting and well disposed persons in this country who do not think that this would be the reasonable and proper consequence of the late struggle, and the best security for the future peace and happiness of the French nation. A limited monarchy, in the person of the Duke of Orleans, would be a happy medium between a Republic, for which some persons in France still sigh, and the despotism which has been so happily displaced; and, as the Duke of Orleans possesses the public confidence, it is probable that even the Republicans would not object to entrust into his hands the necessary powers, without which no monarch could cause his Government to be respected, although they might withhold them from a stranger, and then, by an improper restriction of authority, lay the foundation of future troubles. It must not be concealed, however, that there is in France a party opposed to a monarchical form of government, however limited; and it is probable that, if the Ex-King had not yielded to the public voice, by an unconditional abdication, the irritation against him would have furnished a pretext for the violent measures, in the execution of which the Republicans and mere Revolutionists would have taken a leading part, and would have gained a great influence. Lafayette himself, in his last [illegible] one tone which he is said to have given to [illegible] the Throne of France; and as Lafayette is regarded as the head of the National Guard (and all France now is becoming a National Guard) there might be some danger if this veteran were to allow the theories which he formed in his youth to get the better of the judgment of age; but Lafayette, not long ago, declared, that although a Republican himself, in the most extensive acceptation of the term, he saw too clearly that the spirit of the age and the state of society in France were unfit for the application of his theory, and that if the day should ever arrive (it has now arrived) for him to express an opinion as to what was proper, he would vote for a constitutional monarchy. Lafayette cannot have altered his mind so soon; and if he has, as reported, promised to concur in the appointment of the Duke of Orleans as king of France, he is too virtuous a man to retract his pledge, under any change of circumstances.—The probability, therefore, is, that the Duke of Orleans will be King of France, and a good King we hope he will make; but if, contrary to expectation, the French should throw away the golden opportunity before them, and split into parties, the result of whose dissensions might be the formation of a Republic, let them confine themselves to their own frontiers, and make no effort to revolutionize other countries, and they may enjoy, unmolested, at least by us, their dream of political absurdity. It would, indeed, be but a dream, of the remembrance of which every waking man would hasten to divest himself. We have no such fear, however, for there is too much good sense in France to allow the country to be governed by wild theories, which would deprive it of many of the advantages it enjoys, and prevent the enjoyment of others which seem reserved for a prudent and constitutional Sovereign.

From the Moniteur of August 3.

ALGIERS, July 19.

The Dey of Algiers bore his misfortune with much resignation. The day after our entrance into Algiers, he appeared, indeed, rather cast down, but he soon recovered, and, in a long conference with the General in Chief, gave him a statement of the revenue of the State, and of the sums still due from the Beys of Titeri, Constantia and Oran. He then gave him some information respecting the characters of the principal inhabitants of the town, and the Regency, both Frank and Algerine, and how far their promises might be trusted. He then said he wished to go to France, but that he would not go to Paris till after the lapse of two months, for fear of being an object of curiosity.

The first condition that he made on his surrender of the place, was, that he should not be delivered up to the Porte. He said that if he had not stopped the frigate commanded by Tahir Pacha, he would have kept it off by his batteries, and, that he never would have suffered Tahir Pacha to have entered Algiers, whither he was sent by the Sultan to have him beheaded. He left Algiers on the 12th, in the morning, accompanied by two sons-in-law, fifty-two women, and sixty attendants.

I have been to visit the palace of the Dey, which seemed to be nearly stripped of its rich furniture. I went into the famous treasury—it consists of four vaulted apartments on the ground floor, with only one entrance. Round each chamber there are repositories, each 12 feet long, 6 broad and 4 deep. Some were full of quadruples, some of sequins of Venice, others contained a mixture of gold coin, among which were Portugal pieces of 167 francs. Other repositories were filled with Spanish piastres, and others with silver coin of the Regency.—One apartment only had no repositories round it. The floor was covered, to the depth of three feet, with Spanish piastres. There were also diamond necklaces, silver vases, &c.

When I entered, several men were employed in taking up the silver and gold with a shovel, and putting into a scale, which was emptied into chests containing about sixty kilogrammes of gold, valued at 3000 francs the kilogramme. Some was also put into barrels to be sent to France.

The coined silver which has been found is supposed to amount to 1,000 cubic feet, besides chests filled with gold bars and doubloons.

We were first astonished that the Dey should have left all his treasure in the city, and not have thought of putting it into a place of security. The following are the observations which he has communicated to several persons:—

The people of Algiers were convinced, & the Dey entertained the same conviction, that the fort or castle of the Emperor never could be taken, without building close to it another fort, at least equally strong, in order to bombard it, an operation which would have taken much time. Trusting in the fort of the Emperor, the Algerines tho't themselves quite safe, and had taken no precautions to stop the French after the conquest of that fortress. Accordingly, when the Turks saw the fort, which was their sole hope, blown up after a cannonade of two hours, they were entirely amazed and discouraged, and the Dey, seeing it impossible to resist, sent a secretary to treat.

From the National Journal.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN TENNESSEE.

Agreeably to previous notice, a numerous assemblage of the citizens of Knox county convened at the Court House in Knoxville, on the 25th of August, 1830, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Henry Johnson, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Francis Dudley appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions, introduced by *Joseph Williams*, Esq. were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the affairs of our Government are not conducted with that system of economy and justice, nor has it yet felt the salutary effects of that *reform*, which the inaugural address of the present incumbent led us to expect.

Resolved, That the high handed, illegal measures, which have so demonstrably characterised the present Administration, are not in accordance with the *principles* laid down by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, and that we consider these measures repugnant to our best interest, and the prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, HENRY CLAY of Kentucky is the most suitable person to fill the Executive Chair, and that we will use all honorable means to promote his election.

Resolved, That *Peter Griffin, Reuben Emmet, Wm. Carr, Benjamin Lindsey, Moses Cardwell*, and *Tobias Kennedy*, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, to aid in advancing the interest of the distinguished character whose name is ever most dear to the freemen of our country, and whose eloquence has elevated the character of his native land, and attracted the admiration of foreign countries.

Resolved, That the Editor of the National Journal be respectfully requested to publish the above proceedings, and that the Kentucky Reporter, Marylander, Boston Patriot, and other papers friendly to the good cause, be requested to copy.

HENRY JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS DUDLEY, *Secretary.*

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—On Tuesday the 7th inst., Capt Ames, in the fishing Smack Glide, of this port, passing Crane-Neck Bay, in the Sound, discovered at a short distance, a large Tortoise on the surface of the water, evidently asleep. He went in his small boat near it, and harpooned it on the back of the neck; immediately a large volume of blood spouted from the wound a considerable height. He soon af[illegible] and brought it into this port.

It came into the possession of Mr. Robert Bowser on Wednesday the 8th. On that day, after drying considerably, it weighed 890 pounds—the immense quantity of blood, with other excrementitious matter which came from it before it was opened, was estimated at 160 pounds, at least, making the whole weight 1050 pounds.—Mr. Bowser being acquainted with the best method of preserving, has secured this wonderful work of the Creator, stuffed, and in a good state of preservation.—*New London Gazette.*

NEW YORK, September 15.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New York, have met with a severe loss in the death of Bishop Hobart, the account of which reached this city last evening. Indeed, it is difficult to see how it will be supplied. The energy of character which he has displayed since his elevation to the highest office in that church has rarely been equalled; and his exertions in promoting its interests have been unexampled.

Died at Auburn, on Sunday morning last, 12th inst. the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the State of New York, in the 55th year of his age.—*Daily Adv.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.

The funeral of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart took place yesterday afternoon. The body was taken to Trinity church; the crowd of citizens who attended was so great that a small proportion only were enabled to gain admittance.—The Funeral Service was read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore of Virginia, Dr. Lydll, and the Rev Mr. Schroeder. Dr. Onderdonk delivered an appropriate sermon on the occasion, and the services were solemn and highly interesting. *Ib.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, September.—Three additional companies of U. S. troops—one of artillery from Charleston, the other two of infantry, one from Augusta, the other two from Fort Mitchell—under the command of Major Wager, have, we understand, been ordered to proceed forthwith to the Cherokee country, to repress the working of the mines. This step is understood to be acquiesced in by the Governor. The State's agent has not been able to prevent intrusion, and great waste in this section, and has consequently been recalled. Should circumstances still appear to render it necessary, it is thought it may be found expedient to convene the Legislature on the third Monday in October.

[From the Charleston City Gazette.]

The senior and acting editor of this journal was assailed on yesterday morning, between the hours of two and three, while standing upon the threshold of his office, by a mob of from two to three hundred persons, armed generally with clubs; three of whom assaulted and collared him, without any provocation whatever on his part; and, but for the use of a weapon of some little potency, and the timely interference of a few friends, who prevailed upon them to take their departure, he would in all probability have lost his life, or at least been subjected to a species of ill-treatment not falling short, very greatly, of the violence necessary towards effecting that end. They spared, however, neither threats nor abuse, and, by their conduct, seemed determined to prove two things at least: namely, that the courage which allowed of the attack on a *single* man, by two or three hundred, was of the true kind; and, also—that the Freedom of the People meant neither more nor less, than the right of the People to destroy the People for daring to entertain an opinion for themselves.

Upon this fact we offer no comment of our own. We leave it to the honorable and high minded to judge from this, of the nature of that persecution which, for the last two months, has been made use of, and exercised its various means of malignity and injury against us. They will judge how far the liberties of the Citizens are secure with those, who, by intimidating, and suppressing the exercise of public opinion and discussion, strike at the very roots of every species of Freedom, Civil, Religious and Popular.

Steam Boat United States.—The body of Mr. Hiram N. Clark, of New Haven, has been found at Riker's Island, and will be restored to his friends. The body of a young man supposed to be about sixteen years old, was also found yesterday near Hurl Gate. He had on a blue pair of pantaloons, linen shirt, and checked vest. It is supposed that he was one of the sufferers on board of the steam boat. One of the passengers stated to us, that he saw a young man about the above age on board before the accident occurred, and that he could not be found afterwards. Should the supposition be correct, the number of deaths known to be occasioned by the accident is eight.

Martin Wells, of Bridgeport, Ct. fireman of the steam boat, who was scalded, died, on the 14th, at Bellevue Hospital.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Oyster War. We understand that a second edition of the proceedings of last year, between the Staten Islanders and Jerseymen, relative to the oyster beds, is now going on again. A fleet of oyster schooners and sloops, armed, accompanied by about one hundred skiffs, made their appearance on the disputed ground on Monday, for the purpose of despoiling the beds of oysters which had been planted there since they were scraped by the same individuals last season.—As soon as these movements were discovered, expresses were sent off to the Governor, and every exertion made to drive away the intruders, who rush like a torrent from Staten Island, sweeping off the oysters and clams. The Amboy Artillery was got in readiness, and every preparation made for action, but some of the enemy landed on Monday night, and, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, stole into the camp while the sentinels were asleep and spiked the cannon. When our informant left yesterday afternoon, the oyster beds were in quiet possession of the Staten Islanders.

N. Y. Gaz. Sept. 15.

INDIANA.—The last number of the Farmer, published at Indianapolis—late a leading Jackson paper, but which has changed with the politics of that State—thus notices the termination of the contest:—

"*The Dog's Dead.*"—We have heard from a goodly number of the counties in this State, and it appears from the result, that *Jacksonism* has bid farewell to Indiana. *So mote it be.*"

On the 9th inst, a son of Mr. Levi Young, of Bridgeport, aged about two years, accidentally fell into a newly dug well, of nearly 20 feet in depth. The well was stoned about four feet, and contained three and a half feet of water.—Mrs. Young, the mother, saw her child fall, and her agitation unfitted her to render any assistance. Two sisters of Mrs. Y. were present, and on them the life of the child depended; one of them fled to alarm the neighbors, and left the child's fate with Mrs. Hall, who with a commendable courage and presence of mind, clenched a rope suspended in the well for lowering stones, and slid to the bottom, plunged her arm deep in the water, and raised the child, which had sunk to rise no more.

The child was restored with but slight injury, and is now perfectly well, and owes its life to Mrs. H. whose energy and promptness deserve the highest commendation.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

The audacity of the Jackson press in claiming the victory in the Western States, astonishes every one who is not conversant with the character and tactics of the party. We have published lists of the Kentucky and Indiana Legislatures, with the *opinions of every individual* marked, and the Organ and its cooperators have confessed that we have a majority of Clay men, but, say they, enough of these are *pledged* to vote for Jackson men and measures, to turn the scale against Clay. Some of these *pledged men* have already come out with a contradiction of the assertion, yet the Jackson editors still claim the State. Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, and Missouri, we repeat, are decidedly for Clay; and there is good reason to believe that Illinois is equally so. The people cannot be deceived by the Organ much longer. Its Editor foresees the coming storm, and while he is buoying up his readers with false hopes of safety, he is himself looking out for a new pilot to take charge of the Telegraph, and a safe harbor where political pirates may be protected in the enjoyment of their ill-gotten spoils.—*Nat. Jour.*

ERROR CORRECTED.—We are happy in having it in our power to state that the story headed *precocious depravity*, in which it was stated that two brothers while playing on the dock at East Haddam engaged in a trifling altercation, when the eldest, ten years of age, pushed the younger into the river and left him to perish, is wholly without foundation.—*Middletown Gaz.*

Great anxiety is now naturally felt to obtain late news from Spain and Portugal. Situated as those countries have been for some time, the recent change in France threatens them with a convulsion. By the expulsion of the king, and the transfer of power to the opposers of oppressive monarchy, that powerful kingdom has suddenly changed from the enemy to the friend of the southern constitutionalists. It appears to be a common expectation here, that the news would cause an immediate exertion to throw off the control of Ferdinand; and if this should prove successful, and a different state of things be once more established, the prospect of maintaining it would be more favorable than at their last struggle. The principal route of invasion is closed and blocked up, so that France must be either conquered or revolutionized again, before Spain can find a single enemy on her frontier. And her exposure on any other side is comparatively small—indeed, under the existing circumstances of Europe, reduced to almost nothing. Should France quietly proceed to the consolidation of a just and liberal system, and the Peninsula follow her example, by ejecting Ferdinand and Miguel, and moving on with the moderation they ought to have learnt from experience, how anxious would the monarchs of other countries feel for themselves, and how cautious would they be in keeping all their power at home. Their arms and their intrigues would there find employment. Even now Spanish America is delivered from the fear of them, at least for the present.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

From the New York Spectator.

The Kennebunk Gazette vouches for the authenticity of the following letter. We hope we commit no treason in publishing it. If it be a forgery, its respectable author, who keeps, according to his own account, the presidential conscience, can explain, and nullify the fiction. We do not understand how the Kennebunk Gazette got possession and the privilege of publishing the Hon. Albert Smith's letter. We quote it from the Boston Courier, and postpone comment until further advices.

WASHINGTON, 3d March, 1830.

Dear Sir,—Since your friend Mr. Green left here, your letters to him, have been, by his request, opened by me. The one enclosing a letter of recommendation to the President, was this morning received. I observe that it is not specific in its recommendation, and the necessary consequence will be, that it will be filed in the office of his private secretary and never thereafter seen.

If it had referred to any *particular* office it would have been referred to one of the departments and put on the regular *public* files, when it would be brought up whenever his name was before the President in case the application was under consideration.

I had a conversation with the President in relation to yourself, and also with Mr. Ingham—they are now well convinced that your *just* claims have been pretermitted; and I am confident that the first opportunity will be seized to manifest their regard for you. I enclosed to Mr. Van Buren by our friend Dunlap of Boston, the Richmond Whig, in which a letter writer from Portland, represents you as the Hercules of the Jackson party, and I feel confident that the appointment of *Marshal* will be rendered to you. This will be a good starting point, and as many others will seek that office, will enable you to carry stronger support in aid of your application for a better office hereafter. If I can serve, you command me.

Your friend, D. GREEN.

Hon. Albert Smith, Portland, Maine.

Since the foregoing was written, it appears by a communication from Mr. Smith himself, in the Portland Argus, that the letter is genuine, and was received by him. How it passed from his possession, is a matter of no consequence to those who had no connexion with the transaction, and are only interested in thus having the fact brought to their knowledge, that the alleged influence of the editor of the Telegraph in dictating appointments, an influence vaunted by himself on many occasions, (and not believed in the more on that account) did exist in March last. It also proves that the Secretary of State is under the same dictation. And is it not a disgraceful thing to this or any other country, that the business of naming the public servants should be transacted in this manner? Does not the letter unequivocally disclose the secrets of that system of "reform," in whose vocabulary honesty and capability have no place—but which patronizes only such tools as can be vouched for by Duff Green? It is, we know, according to Mr. Van Buren, one of the 'usages of the democratic' party; but we doubt whether the real democracy of the country will approve of it.

It also appears from the Missouri papers, that a brother of *Duff Green* has been appointed Receiver of Public moneys at Palmyra, Missouri, in the place of a highly respectable officer removed. The Kentucky Commentator says, "This Green was roaming about the country 'endeavoring to procure security for his good behaviour in the office to which he had been appointed'—but sureties for such people were rather scarce in these parts, and he had found none."

The fall of of Algiers, may, for aught we can see, in the course of events, relieve our government from the trouble and expense of maintaining a naval squadron in the Mediterranean, for the protection of our trade in that sea. Whether the French appropriate the conquered territory to their own use, or not, the piratical system of the Barbary states may be considered as at an end. If Tunis and Tripoli should think proper hereafter to carry on their plundering measures upon the commerce of other nations, they must expect to meet the fate of their sister Algiers. This being out of the question, we are not aware of any extraordinary hazards to which our commerce will be exposed in passing through the Mediterranean, and of course we presume an armed force cannot be necessary for its protection.

The trade to the Levant will not be in any particular danger; and that to the Black Sea is now guarantied by treaty with the Grand Seignor; so that there would seem to be as little exposure from piracies and picaroons in that part of the world, as in most others. Whenever the time comes that the naval force in the Mediterranean can be dispensed with, it will save us from a heavy annual expense.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 22, 1830.

JUDICIAL DECORUM.—The public officers of the state of Georgia seem, by a kind of concert, to have determined to make themselves most excessively ridiculous by their conduct in relation to the Indians within their limits. That her Representatives should have indulged in an animated defence of their State, was proper, and that they should have given way to the most violent and intemperate tirades against the General Government, and most indecent menaces against the other States in the Union was not perhaps very different from what the conduct of some of the high officers of Georgia might have led all to expect. The thing was popular, and as a pre-election was the most important matter, making what is called a spirited speech, would count well at home.—Her Governor, looking out for a re-election, might be expected to observe no measure in their praise of Georgia and their abuse of all the world beside. It was not, however, supposed, that this infatuation had extended to the Judiciary. It is so contrary to all idea of the deliberate, dispassionate calmness of a Judge—the fearless discharge of duty—the impartial, even-handed administration of justice, for a judicial officer to raise his voice to swell the popular clamor—to prejudge a case which may come before him, and avow his determination not only to decide, at all hazards, in favor of one of the parties, but to prevent any higher court from reviewing his [illegible]—to be an anomaly in the history of this country, and only known in the worst days of English history. A more perfect and disgraceful contrast to the noble, dignified and admirable qualities of an upright judge was never seen, than in the Charge of Judge Clayton, of Georgia, to the Grand Jury, to which we have referred above, and a part of which we extract below. It is presumed that the annals of judicial corruption have not shown any thing more indecent, than Judge Clayton's harrangue to the public. The appeal to popular feeling—the abuse of the highest and purest tribunal in the country, and the avowal that no appeal should be taken from his decision where the Indians are concerned, are most extraordinary.

This paper, from any intrinsic merit which it possesses, would not be entitled to a moment's notice, but be at once set down as the production of some light-headed, hot-blooded man, who wished to bring himself into notice by the extravagance of his remarks; but it concerns the power of the State of Georgia to have the judges of its highest courts so demeaning themselves and disgracing those who appointed them to office. The respectable portion of the Georgians must feel ashamed of such a judge, and it is most strange that there should be any [illegible] document for any man to take so strange and idle a course. Most luckily the attempts of this individual, and similar ones, will be, probably, idle and impotent. It is to be hoped that the threats of a Georgia judge will not prevent the raising and settling this question by the proper tribunals.

The following is an extract from Judge Clayton's Charge:—

"Besides the fact officially announced in the council of the Indians, lately assembled, I have received information from the Executive branch of this Government, that counsel have been employed by the Cherokee nation, to raise, for the adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, the question, "whether the State has a right to pass laws for the government of the Indians residing within its limits." Now, without intending the least disrespect to that Court, to whose constitutional authority this and all other State Courts, I hope, will most cheerfully submit, this question can never go from a Court in which I preside, until the people of the State yield it, either from a conviction of error, ascertained by their own tribunals, or the more awful sense of their inability to retain it; and, it is useless to disguise the matter, to this issue the question must come, if the State is true to herself. I shall try all cases which may come under the law, and wholly disregard all interference from abroad. The penalties, if any shall be necessary, will be promptly inflicted, save only such as the usual suggestions of humanity may otherwise require.

There has been a most shameless [illegible] in this matter, on the part, I will not say of other States, but by some of the people of other States, as utterly without right or pretext, as it has been wanting in decency and respect. Meetings have been held in all directions, to express opinions on the conduct of Georgia, and though alone, when her adjoining sister States had lately done precisely the same things; and, in doing which, she and they have done no more than what the very States of these [illegible] complainants had effected, from time to time, with an equal regard to their interests, and with infinitely less humanity and forbearance. And, what is conclusive of the fact, Georgia is an old State, with one-third of her territory yet in the possession of the Indians, while all the other States, old and new, have nearly rid themselves of this charge.

These meetings have not been content with the expression of opinions, on abstract principles, relating to the rights of the General Government, in respect for which Georgia yields to none of them; but they have constantly attempted to dictate our course in relation to our private concerns. They have denounced the laws passed by our Legislature for our municipal regulations, in matters perfectly unconnected with any dispute with the Federal Government.

In discussing these subjects, they have indulged in language unbecoming any privilege of fair debate, and certainly unworthy of any department of state, who either claim or court the distinction of gentlemen. We see the late Kentucky meeting, gotten up for a distinct political purpose, backed and moved by a secret [illegible], in which it was declared, in their seventh resolution, that they viewed the late law for the removal of the Indians,' as having been wrested from the Government by the dictation of the State of Georgia, to secure Indian lands, not for the people of the United States, but for that State, which neither the density nor existing wants of its population require. To which was added the further declaration, 'but which is needed only for the purpose of being gambled off in public lotteries.' This last, however, was stricken out, through the exertions of a friend of Georgia, doubtless more from a sense of [illegible] dence in the director behind the curtain, the last quarter from which the charge of gambling should come, than from any suggestion of either common propriety or becoming modesty in the meeting; qualities, it would seem, with which they were not distressingly overburdened.

These unwarrantable liberties have not only been taken against the character of the State, [illegible] but even members of Congress, lost to the true character and high dignity of their stations, have descended to a strain of abuse and reckless [illegible], to say the least of it, outraging every dictate of good breeding towards a sovereign State, and surely very wide of all sense of self-respect, if, indeed, by them, such an influence is either felt or understood. A Senator from New Jersey, speaking of the Georgia law, calls it 'an oppressive edict of arbitrary power,' and declares, 'history furnishes no example of such high handed usurpation—the dismemberment and partition of Poland was a deed of humanity [illegible] compared with this.' He charges the State legislation with putting in operation 'grinding, heart-breaking oppression,' to drive the Indians from their country, and finally gives it as his 'religious belief, that if the law is enforced, it will awaken tones of feeling that will go up to God, and call down the thunders of his wrath.'"

THE PRESS.—Every one of the least observation is aware of the important influence exercised by the newspaper Press. Its influence, either for good or evil, is so great, that it is difficult to over-rate it. It is extremely desirable, therefore, that the force which it possesses should be exerted for the public good—that great care should be taken to render that influence salutary, and to foster and cherish and sustain this useful auxiliary. So far, however, is this from being the fact, that we daily [illegible] newspaper [illegible] true, would be proof positive of the most corrupt and degraded state of public feeling, morals, and education. We feel it a duty to the press and to the community, to repel these charges, in their general application as so unfairly undeserved. We begin with the literary character of newspapers, which is the least heinous charge. It cannot and ought not to be expected, that there will be that high wrought and polished style which is to be found in more labored productions. The articles are written necessarily with the greatest haste, and very rarely corrected after written. There is no time for that laborious correction—the incessant and repeated polishings which have characterized, almost without exception, the best writers in our own or any other language. A labored, polished, or highly wrought and scrupulously correct style is not to be expected from newspaper productions. There is, however, much talent, talent too, not merely of a plain and useful character, but of a high order, displayed in the newspapers. The leading papers in the country are conducted by very able men, men who would have shone in any profession or calling; and a pointed, concise and vigorous style is very often seen in the columns of a newspaper. It is your trifling half-educated men who are most given to sneering at newspaper literature.

There is however a more serious charge—that of almost uniform falsehood, or of falsehood to such an extent as to destroy all confidence in the statements of a newspaper. It cannot be denied that the license of some few papers of every party is so great and complete as to give some countenance to this charge. Some editors, for the advancement of a party, will unblushingly assert the most plain and palpable untruths, for the purpose of producing a temporary deception, which if it only last long enough to answer the purpose of its creation, they care nothing for more. On political subjects, too, the warmth of a party contest, and the desire of the success of a favorite measure, or of the election of a favorite candidate, so warps the judgment as to make editors, as well as other men, anticipate success, and honestly too, when a calm observer can only perceive the sure indications of defeat—so that men, very honestly indeed, from the same state of facts will anticipate precisely contrary results—and if the charge merely insinuated scepticism on the subject of political prophecies, we should join most sincerely in the advice. But it is not true, except with regard to a few ruthless prints, that their statements as to facts, are not to be relied upon. They do not show a desire to raise expectations where no cause exists. If the grounds of belief are slight, they are so stated. If it is a mere report, it is so styled, and it merely goes for what it is worth. The instances of wilful falsehood are extremely rare, particularly in papers owned by private individuals who look to the public and not to a party for their reward.

Nor is it true that, in the main, the Editors of newspapers are unprincipled or corrupt. Certain it is that the present administration have sought to render them so, and a more systematic attempt, and inexcusable one, has never been openly practised before. But in the main the attempt has proved unsuccessful. A great majority of the editors of newspapers still adhere to the bold and fearless expression of their sentiments, on every subject and all occasions, without fear or the hope of reward. There is no class of men who are so ready to make an honest avowal of their opinions, as the conductors of newspapers. If the community in which they reside have the merit to appreciate their exertion, they in the long run gain by their independence. If they have not, they are content to suffer the consequence. There

are men of high and honorable feelings—men of education and character, who are engaged in this business, and the number of such is fast increasing; and it becomes the community rather to foster the Press than by a systematic and universal alarm to throw it into the hands of the reckless and unprincipled.—We say, without fear of contradiction, that there is no situation in which a man of real worth and talents can do so much public good, as in conducting an extensively circulated newspaper. It is an arduous and thankless task, but a most important one. If deserving of it, he will be treated with respect and his suggestions kindly received, and have at least their full weight. They will not be so evanescent as the impressions received from a lecture or a discourse—they are in black and white before the man—if he forgets, he can refresh his memory at his pleasure. Thus it is that the information of a community may be most beneficially extended, much useful knowledge communicated, and their morals improved by the judicious management of a common newspaper. Every man of honesty, education and talents, who has the charge of a newspaper, does essential service to the community.

Let it not be supposed that our attempt, at this time, is unduly to magnify our occupation, or over-rate its importance. It is solely to repel the wholesale abusive attacks which have been indiscriminately made, and which are undeserved. Let those deserving of punishment, receive it; but it is cruel and ungenerous to bring all under like condemnation. The effect of these aspersions, besides their injustice, is extremely injurious. If you give any class of men a bad name, in the long run they are pretty sure of deserving it. The better part will desert a profession so often abused, and the balance grow daily worse and worse.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Boston Centinel of Monday last furnishes us with the returns of votes for Governor from 266 towns, in the Counties of Cumberland, Oxford, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Waldo, Hancock, York, Washington, and Lincoln. By these returns, Huntoon, the National Republican candidate, has 26,107, and Smith, the Jackson candidate, 26,934—giving a majority to the latter over the former of 173 votes. Seventy-one towns remain to be heard from, which, as they are in the interior of the State, will probably give a considerable increase to the votes for Huntoon. It is supposed however, from the number of scattering votes returned, that he will not succeed, and that there has been no choice. The House of Representatives, as far as ascertained, stands for Clay 86, Jackson 86, vacancies and incomplete 30. It is very doubtful which party will have the majority. The Senate stands 11 for Jackson, 9 for Clay.—George Evans (Nat. Repub.) is elected to Congress from Kennebec district, by a large majority. Mr. Phelps (Nat. Repub.) is probably chosen from Somerset and Penobscot. In Lincoln there is no choice—the national republicans having run two or three candidates. The votes stand for Shaw (Nat. Repub.) 2349—Kavanagh (Jackson) 2906—Wingate, &c. (Nat. Repub.) 434. In Hancock, Waldo and Washington district, it is probable Jarvis, the Jackson candidate, is elected.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We had the pleasure on Friday evening, in common with many of our citizens, of hearing, from Mr. WILCOX a very interesting lecture on the present state of our Common Schools. Mr. Wilcox has done himself an honor, and speaks experimentally and feelingly of the present defective state of our Schools. How drear a picture, the original of which most towns in our State can undoubtedly furnish—a picture, as true as it was mortifying, of the inveterate and increasing defects in our schools. His statements were too much in accordance with the experience of all, to be for a moment doubted. He had not, however, merely the skill or the disposition to seek out defects, but the judgment and discrimination to suggest appropriate, and we believe, complete correction. He would have instructors better qualified and permanent—not young men who seek instruction merely as a casual employment, either to fill up time otherwise more profitably spent, or to raise funds to enable them to go to other pursuits. He would have the number of school districts reduced, and have the schools divided, placing the infants in a school by themselves, and having also a higher school for those more advanced. But more than this, and without which none of them would be of any value, he would have a similar amount raised by the districts with that furnished by the school fund—a measure which would, in our estimation, go very far to [illegible] ... and have very [illegible] to commend Mr. Wilcox to the attention of the inhabitants of the several counties in which he is about to lecture, and most heartily to wish him success in his present very useful undertaking.

Mr. W. is now on a tour through Middlesex and Fairfield counties, and will return again to lecture in this County in the course of two or three weeks.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Through the politeness of a friend we have received the New-York American of Monday evening, which furnishes the following very interesting intelligence from France.

"The Revolution of France is accomplished; and a King deriving his authority from a Constitution framed by the Deputies of the People and the Peers, now reigns over Frenchmen. The Chancellor arrived yesterday from Havre, bringing Paris papers to the 11th ult. which furnish the particulars of this important intelligence. On the 5th of August, the Chamber of Deputies having chosen the five candidates from among whom the Executive power was to designate one as President, sent the list by a committee to the Duke of Orleans, who thus addressed them:—"I would have wished that the Chamber had made the nomination itself; but we must conform to the laws. I shall always set an example of so doing. I hope, however, it is the last time a list will be presented to me."

On the 6th, the Duke designated Casimir Perrier (who was at the head of the list) as President; and the four others, Messrs. Lafitte, Delessert, Dupin aine and Royer Collard, were installed by the Chamber as Vice Presidents. M. Casimir Perrier being prevented by indisposition from attending, the senior Vice President, M. Lafitte, took the chair, and the House immediately proceeded to the modification which the Charter was to undergo. A discussion ensued for two days; during which, with the exception of M. Hyde de Neuville and some two or three others, all voices seemed unanimous that if the Duke of Orleans would accept the crown upon the conditions that would be imposed upon him, he should be King. Accordingly, having modified the Charter in such a way as to make it a more perfect guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and adopted it anew, the Deputies proceeded in a body and on foot, escorted by the National Guard, to the Palais Royal, to offer the throne, which they had declared vacant, to the Duke of Orleans. The Deputies being introduced into his presence, M. Lafitte read to him the declaration of the Chamber, which thus concludes:—

"Upon condition of his accepting and agreeing to these propositions and stipulations, the Chamber declares, that the urgent and universal interest of the French people calls to the throne His Royal Highness, Louis Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and his male descendants forever, in the order of birth, and to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants:—Wherefore resolved, that His Royal Highness be invited to accept and to swear to the clauses and stipulations above stated, the maintenance of the constitutional Charter, and of the modifications pointed out; and after doing so in presence of the assembled Chamber, to assume the title of *King of the French*."

To this declaration the Duke of Orleans, surrounded by his family, thus replied:—

"I receive with profound emotion the declaration you present to me. I look upon it as the expression of the national will, and it appears to me in harmony with the principles I have professed all my life. Filled with recollections which always have induced me to wish that it might never be my destiny to ascend a throne, exempt from ambition, and accustomed to the peaceful life which I have led in the midst of my family, I cannot conceal from you all the emotions which agitate my heart on this great important conjuncture; but there is one that overmasters them all, and that is love of my country. I feel what it requires of me, and I will do it."

After this reply, delivered with much emotion, Gen. Lafayette, taking the arm of the Duke of Orleans, said in a loud voice—'This is such a Prince as I desired; this is the best of republics.' On the same day the Peers, having been apprized by the Deputies of their proceedings, adopted, after an eloquent but ineffectual speech by M. de Chateaubriand, in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux, the changes and declaration sent from the Deputies, and directed a grand deputation of their number to present it on behalf of the Peers to the Duke of Orleans. At ten o'clock that night they were received by the Duke, when Baron *Pasquier, President*, thus spoke:—

"*Monseigneur*—

"The House of Peers comes to present to your Royal Highness the act which is to assure our destinies.—You have in time past defended with arms our yet new and untried liberties: now you are about to consecrate them by institutions and laws. Your lofty reason, your inclinations, the history of your whole life, promise us a citizen King! You will respect our guarantees, which are also your own. That noble family which we see around you, educated in love of country, of justice and of truth, will secure to our children the peaceful enjoyment of that charter to which you are about to swear, and the blessings of a government at once stable and free."

The Duke of Orleans replied:—"In presenting this declaration to me, you evince a confidence that deeply affects me. Attached from conviction to Constitutional principles, I desire nothing so much as a good understanding between the two Chambers. I thank you for giving me the right of relying upon it. You impose upon me a great undertaking, but I will endeavor to prove myself worthy of it."

The next day, the 9th August, *Louis Philip 1st, King of the French*, having, in the presence of the Chambers, taken the oaths prescribed, was duly proclaimed; and the Revolution of a fortnight was accomplished!!

The Constitutional Charter is that now adopted, with some essential modifications. The chief alterations in the old charter are, the abolition of a state religion; declaration that the censorship cannot be re-established; that the King, though he may issue ordinances for the execution of the laws, can never suspend laws, nor dispense with their execution—the initiative in proposing laws is declared common to the King and both branches of the Legislature; the publicity of the debates of the Peers, the reduction of the age necessary to be a deputy from 40 to 30 years, and to be electors from 30 to 25 years, the other conditions, as to the amount of contribution, to be determined by law—the Electoral Colleges to choose their own Presidents, and the Chamber of Deputies to choose its own at the opening of each session, the abolition of all special tribunals, the recognition of the national guard and the tri-colored flag, and the prohibition to employ foreign troops without a special law, are all stipulated. The Journal des Debats in commenting upon these changes, thus remarks:—'One principle seems to pervade the operations of the two Chambers, the desire for the most entire publicity, and confidence in the enlightened patriotism of the nation: the opposite principle destroyed Charles X. and his family. For fifteen years, almost all the ministers who have succeeded each other have seemed to strive to deprive the people of some right, and to keep them as far removed as possible from any acquaintance with public affairs; at one time, the right of election was restrained; at another the trial by jury for offences of the press, was suppressed; and then, at another, the censorship was re-established. It was deemed a great triumph, a signal glory, to have gained some advantage over the people. The Chambers have put an end to this unhappy state of distrust.—Whatever the people can do by personal intervention, they will do. They will be the judges of offences of the Press: they will choose the members of the municipal and departmental administrations; they will be their own protectors under officers honored by their choice; they will be present alike at the sittings of the upper and the lower Chambers; every where, even at court—if there is yet to be a court—the people will be represented. All this is simple enough; when the real object in view is the happiness and freedom of a nation, that nation is consulted, called to take part, and is not dreaded.'

Charles Xth, at different periods of his reign, having, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Peers, created many new Peers, the following proposition was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by M. Berard:

'All nominations and creations of Peers made under the reign of Charles X. are rendered void and of none effect. The 27th Art. of the Charter, (giving the King power to create Peers) shall be subjected to a new discussion in the sittings of 1831.'

These propositions being before the House, General Lafayette thus spoke:—

General Lafayette ascended the Tribune; profound silence prevailed. He said, 'In mounting this tribune for the purpose of expressing an opinion opposed to that of many friends of liberty, I am not yielding to a momentary impression, nor am I courting popularity, which I never preferred to my duty—(Cheers.)—The republican principles, which I have professed throughout my life, and under all governments, do not prevent me from being the defender of a Constitutional Throne raised by the people. The same sentiments animate me under the present circumstances, when it is judged desirable to raise to a Constitutional Throne the Prince Lieut. General, and I am bound to avow that this choice the more perfectly fulfils my wishes the more I become acquainted with him.—(Cheers.)—I do not partake in the opinion entertained by many of my fellow citizens, as to an hereditary Peerage.—(Hear, hear.)—A disciple of the American school, I have always conceived it to be necessary that the legislative body should be divided into two chambers, differently constituted; but I have never been able to comprehend how people could be hereditary legislators and judges. I have always thought that the introduction of aristocracy into public institutions, was mixing them with a bad ingredient. It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I find you occupied with a project that meets the sentiments I have professed throughout my life, and which I only now repeat. My conscience forced me to make this repetition, and declare that I hope [illegible] ... that if I have always been the upholder of liberty, I have at the same time been the supporter of public order.—(Prolonged applause.)

After a further discussion the propositions were adopted. The Chamber of Peers, however, determined that they could not join in the declaration of the Deputies, annulling the creation of Peers by Charles X., but that they left the matter to the wisdom of the King. The number of Peers thus reduced is 76, among whom Archbishop Cheverus is one; Admiral Duperre's name is the last.

General Clausel, a distinguished officer of the imperial regime, is appointed to the command of the army of Algiers.

It would appear from the public papers, and our private letters from Paris confirm the impression, that there was no movement nor party in favor of the young Napoleon. As an act of homage, however, to the great man whose name must, in all ages, be identified with the glories of France, the new King had, it is said, demanded of the English government the ashes of Napoleon, in order to their being deposited in the Place Vendome—a column, as many of our readers doubtless are aware, constructed from the cannon captured at Austerlitz.

Accounts from the different departments all concur to prove that there was a feeling of deep dissatisfaction with the dethroned family; and the change, sudden and decisive as it is, seems to be effected with perfect tranquility and confidence.

THE ROYAL SITTING.

Paris appeared, from early in the morning, as a festival. Multitudes moved towards the Chamber of Deputies, but none were admitted without tickets. A tribune was prepared and kept vacant for the Orleans family, and one for the Diplomatic Corps, and but few other places were reserved. The doors were opened at noon, when persons supplied with tickets were admitted.—Most of those in the tribunes were ladies. At about one o'clock the Deputies were called into the Committee Room, to cast lots for the grand deputation to receive the Lieutenant General.

At that moment the Peers arrived in great numbers. The two ranges on the right had been reserved. There were present Talleyrand, d'Ambrugeac, Marquis d'Aligre, Duke de la Trimouille, Baron Montmorency, Count Castellane, Duke de Broglie, Count de Pontecoulant, Duke de Castries, Portal, Roy, Chaptal, Mollien, Montebello, Simeon, Portalis, Claparede, Chollet, Mostalivet, St. Aulaire, Bellaire, Boissel de Monville, and Count de Soules. The Duke of Montebello had his arm in a sling, having been wounded in fighting three days for the revolution.

A large chair, raised on one step, was placed under a canopy of decorated crimson velvet, and shaded with tri-colored flags, &c. Two tables, covered with frieze velvet, [illegible] a little in advance, on one of which was a writing [illegible] with papers, and on the other the crown, sceptre, sword and hand of justice. In a corresponding style of simplicity was the dress of the Deputies and Peers, which was that of citizens.

Opposite the throne, in the place of the reporters, and on gilt seats, were placed numerous ladies. An English officer was present, and several persons believed to be American diplomatists. Princess Bagration and a Spanish lady were remarked. One of the tribunes, in an angle on the right of the throne, being reserved for the Orleans family, was occupied at a quarter past two, by the Duchess of Orleans, Mlle. d'Orleans, her daughter, the young Duchesses de Valois and de Beaujolais, the Duke de Joinville, and the Duke d'Aumale—the last about eight years old. Mdlle. d'Orleans, sister of the Duke, was also present.

The approach of the Duke was on horseback, with his two sons, the Dukes de Chartres and de Nemours. It was announced by artillery. He was attended by a very small staff, to which Gen. Gerard joined himself. The "Reveil du Peuple" and the "Marseillaise" being heard, the Deputies and Peers took their seats. The Duke entered, but without military guard or courtiers. The Committees took their seats with their colleagues, and there were then about ninety Peers present, and 300 Deputies. The Duke was received with cries of 'Vive le Roi,' 'Vive le Duc de Orleans,' to which he replied by saluting the assembly three times, and then seated himself, with Oudinot and Mortier (in the place of Marmont) on the right, and Macdonald and Molitor (in place of Victor) on the left. Five paces in the rear was Marshal Jourdan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs—Gen. Gerard and M. Dupont on the right, and Messrs. Guizot, Bignon and Louis on the left. All these, except Gen. Gerard, were in citizens' dresses.

The Duke of Orleans then requested the members to be seated; and then addressed Casimir Perier, President of the Chambers, as follows: 'Mr. President of the Chamber of Deputies, please to read the declaration of the Chamber.' He accordingly read it, while the assembly kept the most attentive silence. Mr. C. Perier, in reading the name of the Duke, said 'Call to the throne His Royal Highness Philip of Orleans, Duke of Orleans.' The Lieutenant General, interrupting him, said, 'Louis Philip,' and the reader, correcting himself, proceeded; and on concluding the charter, placed it in the hands of the Duke, who handed it to the Commissioner of the Interior. He then addressed the Chamber of Peers—'Mr. President of the Chamber of Peers, please to add the act of adhesion of the Chamber of Peers to the declaration of the Chamber of Deputies.' This being done, the Lieut. General made the following declaration: Gentlemen Peers and Deputies—

'I have read with great attention the declaration of the Deputies and the act of adhesion of the Chamber of Peers; I have considered and weighed all the expressions.

'I accept, without restriction or reserve, the clauses and engagements which this declaration contains, and the title of King of the French which it confers on me and am ready to swear to observe it.'

Mr. Dupont de l'Eure, performing the functions of keeper of the seals, then approached his Majesty, and gave him the form of the oath. The King, standing uncovered, his right hand raised, pronounced slowly, and in a firm voice, the following oath, which might be heard without, the assembly were so profoundly silent.

In the presence of God, I swear faithfully to observe the Constitutional Charter, with the modifications expressed in the declaration; to govern only by the laws and according to the laws; to render good and strict justice to every one according to his right; and to act, in every thing, with a sole wish for the interest, the happiness and the glory of the French people.'

Immediately the cry of 'Long live Philip 7th!' was heard; and was answered with 'Vive Philip 1st!' and then with 'Long live the King of the French!'. Long live the Queen!'

The king signed three copies of the oath and declarations; and then mounted the throne, with Mortier on the right, holding the sword, and Oudinot, with the crown; on the left, Molitor with the sceptre, &c. Behind were his two sons. The king then made the following address:

Messrs. Peers and Deputies—I have just consummated a great act. I feel deeply all the extent of the duties it imposes on me. I am conscious that I shall fulfil them. It is with full conviction that I have accepted the friendly agreement proposed.

'I should have greatly preferred never to occupy the throne, to which the national will has called me; but France, attacked in her liberties, saw public order in danger. The violation of the charter has overthrown every thing; it was necessary to restore the action of the laws; and it belonged to the Chambers to provide for it. You have done it, gentlemen; the wise modifications which we have now made in the charter will secure security in time to come. France, I hope, will be happy at home, respected abroad, and the peace of Europe will be [illegible] and more confirmed.'

This was received with loud applause, and cries of Vive le Roi; and the king, greatly affected, prepared to leave the hall. Notice was given that the members would take the oath the next day; and the king took their hands and afterwards retired. Different troops were drawn up without. The Queen, in passing thro' the hall, stopped a few minutes in the midst of the Peers, Deputies, and citizens, spoke to different persons, and said—'Be convinced that we all possess but one heart, devoted to the good of the French.' Stopping near the Duke de Broglie and M. Lafitte, she expressed her gratification at their late conduct, and extended her hand to the latter who kissed it. Her dress was not distinguished from that of the other ladies, unless by its simplicity. She wore a white robe, and a hat ornamented with blue ribands.

We learn finally that Mons. Polignac has arrived at London. The Duke of Wellington has refused to receive him.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 6th of August, the Vice President, M. Lafitte, in the absence of Casimir Perier, the President, informed the Chamber that a proposition had been made, which he read as follows:

'I accuse of high treason the Ex-Ministers, authors of the Report of the King, and who countersigned the Ordonnances of the 25th July.

(Signed) EUSEBE SALVERTE.

[Acclamations of approbation from all parts of the Chamber.]

The Vice President called upon M. Eusebe Salverte to support his proposition, but honorable Deputies from every side declared that it sufficiently explained itself.

M. Eusebe Salverte said, he should limit himself to moving that it be referred to the Bureaus, as the Chamber had even more important business for its consideration, and that he would defer entering further into the question for a week.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Heroine, Capt. Gurrell, from Liverpool, we have received, through the politeness of the Captain, Liverpool papers to the 11th of August. We have only room for the following.—*N. Y. Am.*

LONDON, August 9.

Charles X. with all the members of his own family and some persons of his suite, was quietly proceeding to Cherbourg, where the American packets, the Great Britain and the Charles Carroll, had repaired from Havre to receive him. It seems that, when last heard of, his mind was not yet made up as to whether England or the United States should be the first land of his destination.

Peyronnet and Chantelauze have been arrested at Tours, with two or three others, one of whom is strongly suspected to be Polignac.

ITEMS.

EXECUTION OF KNAPP.—The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Tuesday the 28th inst. for the execution of John Francis Knapp, convicted of the murder of Capt. White.

The last New Bedford Gazette contains a rumor that Knapp escaped from the Jail in Salem on Wednesday night, and that an express had arrived in Newport in search of him—but as the Boston papers, of some days later, make no mention of it, it is probable the editor of the Gazette has been imposed upon, and that the rumor is without foundation.

We are informed that a very large and respectable meeting of republicans, from various parts of the State, convened at Hartford on Friday last, and nominated HENRY CLAY as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and passed a number of resolutions expressing their disapprobation of the course pursued by the present administration, and their attachment to the American System and its great advocate and defender. We shall give a full account of this meeting in our next.

The Pleasures of Law.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that a young gentleman of the bar in this city, who enjoys considerable eminence as a pleader, was recently engaged by an individual of fortune to contest the right to an estate, of the value of which, the attorney was to receive one fourth for his services, if successful. He succeeded, and his portion of the spoil is estimated at $30,000.

The population of Cincinnati, according to the recent census, is about 26,000. In 1820, the population was 9642. Increase in ten years about 16,000.

The President was to leave the Hermitage for Washington, on Tuesday, the 31st ult.

Letters were received in New York by the ship John Jay, from Liverpool, stating that the New York ships Charles Carroll, and Great Britain, were chartered to sail from Cherbourg to Naples, and that the king and family would embark to be landed at Naples.

George D. Prentice, late editor of the New England Weekly Review, and Abraham S. Buxton, late one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati Chronicle, have issued proposals for publishing in Louisville, Ken. a daily paper, to be entitled the Louisville Daily Journal.

The Nashville Whig of the 25th ult. says, 'The bloody duel affirmed to have been recently fought somewhere in the State of Mississippi, between Doctors Smith and Jeffries, turns out to be a hoax.'

The 18th regiment of Infantry, under the command of Col. Joseph Tilden, will be reviewed at Preston City on Wednesday next.

Married,

In this city, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. Wm. Palmer, Mr. JOHN G. ARMSTRONG, of Lisbon, to Miss CATHARINE WISE, of this city.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Asa Wilcox, Mr. ALBERT DANIELS to Miss MARY ANN WISE, both of this city.

In Preston, by the Rev. Mr. Collins, Mr. LATHAM H. AYER, of North Stonington, to Miss SUSAN A. AMES, of the former place. Mr. ASA KIRNEY, of Homer, N. Y. to Miss DIANA SPICER, of Preston.

At Gales Ferry, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Ralph Hurlbut, Mr. ELDRIDGE PACKER, 3d, to Miss LYDIA L. MINER, all of Groton.

In Montville, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Rhodolphus Landfear, Mr. NATHAN SCHOLFIELD to Miss BETSEY T. HILL. On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Abishai Alden, Mr. GEORGE D. BRADFORD to Miss LUCY C. ADGATE.

In Brooklyn, on the 15th inst. by Rev. Mr. May. Mr. ALBA BURNHAM, of Homer, N. Y. to Miss GEORGIA MARTIN, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Martin, of Brooklyn.

Died,

In this city, on the 3d inst. JOHN MILTON, son of Egbert Waldo, aged 19 months.

In Lebanon, on the 25th ult. SAMUEL A. GAY, son of Mr. Asa Gay, aged 10 years. On the 30th, Mrs. RHODA GAY, wife of Mr. Abel Gay, aged 44. On the 15th inst. very suddenly, Mr. GURDON H. GAY, aged 21.

In Lisbon, Hanover Society, on the 11th inst. of the typhus fever, after an illness of five days, Mr. JOHN W. WATERS, youngest son of Mr. Wm. Waters, aged 16.

In Bozrah, on the 16th inst. Mr. WM. DOBBEN, of Lebanon, aged 70 years.

NOTICE.

THE members of the *Young Mens' Temperance Society*, of Norwich, are requested to meet at the town hall on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock p. m.

Per order of the Executive Com.

ISAAC L'HOMMEDIEU, Sec'y.

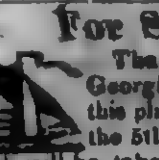
Sept. 22. 1w

For Boston.

SLOOP JASPER, Capt. Scudder, will sail on Saturday 25th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply to E. A. Bill, or on board at Brown's wharf.

Sept. 22. 1w

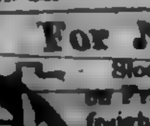
For Savannah.



The fast sailing substantial sloop Georgia, Capt. Luce, will leave this place for the above port about the 5th of October. For freight, (which will be taken on the most reasonable terms) or passage, apply to *JOHN PRENTICE.*

Sept. 22. 3w26

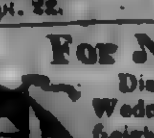
For New-York.



Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, will sail on Friday, 24th, at 1 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton,

Sept. 22. 1w

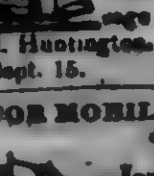
For New-York.



Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Wednesday, 29th at 5 p. m. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 22. 1w26

For New-York.



Sloop Splendid, Williams, will sail on Monday 28th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Backus & Norton.

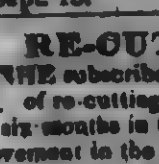
Sept. 22. 1w

For New-York.

Sloop Maria, Capt. Colt, will sail on Wednesday, 22d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 15. 2w

FOR MOBILE & NEW ORLEANS.



The schooner Splendid, James L. Day, master, will sail about the 1st of October. For freight or passage apply on board or to Lesters & Co.

Sept. 15. 25

RE-CUTTING FILES.

THE subscriber having ascertained the mode of re-cutting files, and from an experience of six months in the business, made some improvement in the same, now informs the public that he will re-cut files when worn out, in such a manner that they will do from two-thirds to three fourths the service of new ones—in proof of which hundreds of experienced mechanics who have used his re-cut files, can testify. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have favored him with their custom, and flatters himself that he can please all who will favor him with work in his line. Mechanics who may wish to re cut their own files, can obtain all necessary information to enable them to do it, on very liberal terms, by calling on the subscriber. *NAHUM FAY.*

Norwich City, Sept. 16, 1830. 3w26

PAINTING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop near Jos. S. Gladding's Store, where all orders for Painting, Glazing, &c. will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

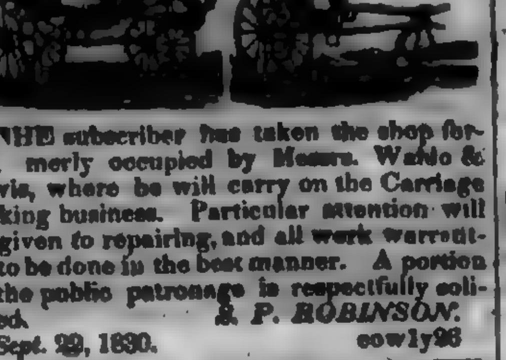
Paints of every description, ready prepared for use, may be had at all times, on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or two first rate journeymen at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. *GEORGE E. WELLS.*

Plainfield, Sept. 22. 3w26

CARRIAGE MAKING



THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. *S. P. ROBINSON.*

Sept. 29, 1830. eow1y26

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

BRASS ANDIRONS with shovels and tongs, of all sizes; knives and forks of every quality; brass and plated candle sticks; snuffers and trays; coffee and tea pots; tea trays; *Silver Spoons* of all sizes, &c. &c., for sale by *EDWARD COIT.*

Sept. 22. 3w26

LAMPS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with cut and plain glass shades; Chimneys and Wick for astral lamps. Also, Suspending Lamps for manufactories and stores; Lamp Wick and Glasses, of all sizes, for sale by *EDWARD COIT.*

Sept. 22. 3w26

10 hhds. new rum, 20 bbls. gin,
1 pipe cherry,
30 quintals shoal fish,
5 bbls soda crackers, 3 boxes leaf sugar,
10 boxes bunch raisins,
1 bbl. almonds, 1 do. filberts,
3 boxes pepper sauce,
for sale cheap, by
GALLUP & CULVER.

Sept. 22. 3w26

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Sept. 21, 1830. 26

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the *COURIER OFFICE.*

Sept. 15.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SAMUEL [illegible] MOSELY & Co.

Have, the week past, opened a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKING-GLASSES,

together with an extensive assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES,

recently purchased in New York, at the lowest cash prices. All which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, for cash and most kinds country produce.

The fatigue in enumerating the different articles we will avoid, and invite our friends to call and examine prices and variety of goods, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

WANTED.

500 doz. boys blue mixed Stockings, good sizes for ages of 12 and 14 years, for which an extra price will be paid in goods, at low prices, if presented as soon as they are wanted, to answer a particular demand.

—ALSO—

300 doz. men's good blue mixed socks,
100 " " " " long stockings,
100 doz men's blue striped mittens, large size,
100 doz. boy's blue striped mittens,
20,000 knots good and coarse thread, and blue mixed stocking yarn,
2,000 knots good and coarse white stocking yarn,
100,000 skeins good and heavy sewing silk.

All the above are wanted immediately to answer a demand, and the highest prices paid for them.

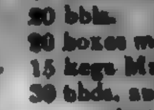
ALSO WANTED—

Butter, cheese, hogs lard, tallow, corn, rye, oats, beans, flax seed, wool, flannel, &c. &c., and the highest prices paid for them in goods, at the lowest prices.

Scotland, Sept. 20. 4w26

BACKUS & NORTON

Have just received and now offer for sale,



300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
3 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1 starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
20 qr. and ½ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmenar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 20 bbls gin.

Sept. 22. 26

ALE, &c.

10 bbls. Bridgeport Ale,
60 do. Beach and other brands Flour, from new wheat,
50 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel, 1830 inspection,
A lot of Cider Casks,
1 share Salem Turnpike,
6 shares Market,
1 share Female Academy—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 22. 26

BACKUS & NORTON

Have, within the last month, replenished their stock of

IRON & STEEL,

and now offer to the public the most extensive assortment that can be found in the county of New London, [illegible] Russia, P. S. I. Old Sable, &c.

We are determined to sell Iron and Steel, and every other article in the trade, at the very lowest rates.

☞ Blacksmiths and all others that are interested, are invited to call and see our assortment before they buy.

Sept. 22. 26

GOODS AT COST!

EDWIN TUCKER & Co.

WOULD inform their friends in Plainfield and vicinity, that they will sell off their present stock of Goods at cost, for cash, to close a concern.

☞ All persons indebted to the above firm, are requested to make payment by the 10th of October. Their arrangements are such as will require punctuality.

Plainfield, Sept. 21, 1830. 3w26

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES.

BACKUS & NORTON

OFFER FOR SALE,

7 hhds. winter strained Oil, being part of a lot bought last winter. We know it to be a superior article.
10 bbls. summer strained Oil,
10 bbls. fall " "
20 boxes sperm candles, at 23c. by the box.

Sept. 22. 26

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Sicily do., Old Port, London Port, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, Colmenar, Mountain Malaga, and Current Wine.

The above wines were selected expressly for retailing, are old and pure, and will be sold as low as any in market, of same quality, by *GALLUP & CULVER.*

Sept. 22. 3w26

MACKEREL & CODFISH.

45 casks Codfish; 40 barrels No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 20 half do. do. do.
For sale by *E. A. BILL.*

Sept. 22. 3w26

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime, just received from the kiln, per Sloop Jasper, and for sale by *E. A. BILL.*

Sept. 22. 3w26

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed commissioners to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of *Nathaniel Kimball*, late of Preston, deceased, give notice that we shall meet at the house of William P. Nash, in said Preston, on the 29th day of October 1830, and on the first Monday of March 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment.—Six months is limited by said court, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us, or be debarred a recovery—and said court order us to give public notice of said order, and of the times and places of our meetings, by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting in two or more public places in said Preston.

JOHN BREWSTER,
JEREMIAH E. HALSEY, } Com'rs.

Preston, Sept. 16. 3w26

SEPTEMBER 18, 1830.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY,

HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Super middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Premium Sattinetts, (a superior article,)
White and colored Flannels,
Very fine white gauze do.
Scotch Plaids and indigo blue Cambletts,
Merino and other Circassians,
Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, silk, worsted barrage and gauze Hdkfs.
Irish linens and Lawns,
Linen Cambric, and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Plaid and plain cambric Ginghams,
A great variety cap and belt Ribbons,
Black Levantine, Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
A great variety fancy Prints, and furniture Chintz,
11-4 and 12-4 Marseille Quilts, very cheap, some very fine,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
Corded and cross-bar'd Cambrics,
An extensive assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
9-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose Blankets,
Fine, extra fine and superfine *CARPETING*,
Hearth Ruggs,
Plain and printed Floor Baize,
Domestic cotton goods, of every description. 3w26

NEW FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and coloured Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.
Camils hair Hdkfs. a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Cambletts,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 21, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.

IN PART ARE,

Black Gro de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongee; Colored Cambrics,
Black Froggs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8-4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

MERINO CLOTHS

AND Merino Circassians of various colors, indigo blue Camblet and plaid Camblet, Scotch Plaid; Philippine Poplin, (an entire new article for Ladies' dresses,) English and India Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.; Shell Combs; 10, 11, 12 and 13-4 Marseille Quilts.

Just opening and for sale by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Sept. 22. 26

JAPAN'D LAMPS.

80 doz. socket, petticoat, and stand japan'd Lamps, for sale by *SAMUEL TYLER.*

Sept. 22. 26

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed as human genius can go, possess a perfect self-adjusting principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 3, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,
Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALE, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed Commissioners on the Insolvent estate of Wm. Daley, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they shall meet at the store of Peleg Hunt, in said Norwich, on the first Tuesday of Oct. 1830, and the first Tuesday of January 1831, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said estate—six months from the 12th day of July 1830, being allowed by said court for the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

PELEG HUNT,
JACOB ROWE, } Com'rs.

Norwich, Sept. 20th, 1830. 3w26

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

The following Song, written by T. G. Fessenden, Esq. was sung in Boston, at the second anniversary dinner of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

THE COURSE OF CULTURE.

TUNE—"AULD LANG SYNE."

Survey the world, through every zone,
From Lima to Japan,
In lineaments of light 'tis shown
That culture makes the man.

By mental Culture one attains
What industry may claim,
Another's mental toil and pains
Alternate his frame.

Some plough and plant the teeming soil,
Some cultivate the arts,
And some devote a life of toil
To tilling heads and hearts.

Some train the adolescent mind,
While buds of promise blow,
And see the present twig inclined
The way the tree should grow.

The First Man and the First of Men
Were Tillers of the soil;
And that was Mercy's mandate then,
Which destined man to moil.

Indulgence precludes fell attacks
Of merciless disease,
And Sloth extends on fiery racks
Her listless devotees.

Hail Horticulture! Heaven-ordained
Of every art the source,
Which man has polished, [illegible]
Since Time commenced his course.

Where waves thy wonder-working wand
What splendid scenes disclose!
The blasted heath, the arid strand,
Out-bloomed the gorgeous rose!

Even in the Seraph Sex is thy
Munificence descried;
And [illegible] in lady's eye
In heaven identified.

A budding, sprung from Adam's side,
A most celestial shoot!
Became of paradise the pride,
And bore a world of fruit.

The Lily, Rose, Carnation, bloom
By Flora's magic power,
And Tulip, [illegible] represent
So elegant a flower.

[illegible], surely, Bachelors, ye might
In [illegible] to transfer
Some sprig of this sweet "Touch-me-not"
To grace your own parterre.

And every Gardener should be proud,
With tenderness and skill,
[illegible] he may be allowed
With precious plant to fill.

All that man has, had, hoped, can have,
Past, promised, or possessed,
Are fruits which Culture gives or gave
At Industry's behest.

FROM THE AMATEUR.

STATE PRISON MELODIES.

[illegible] SONG.

The blues are rolling in the sky,
The earth rolls on below,
And we can feel the rattling wheel
Revolving as we go.
Then tread away, my gallant boys,
And make the axle fly;
Why should'nt wheels go round about,
Like planets in the sky?

Wake up, wake up, my dark-legged man,
And stir your solid pegs;
Arouse, arouse, my gawky friend,
And shake your spider legs;
What though you're awkward at the trade,
There's time enough to learn—
So lean upon the rail, my lad,
And take another turn.

They've built us up a noble wall,
To keep the vulgar out;
We've nothing in the world to do,
But just to walk about;
So go it now, you middle men,
And try to beat the ends—
It's pleasant work to ramble round
Among one's honest friends.

Here, tread upon the long man's toes,
He sha'n't be lazy here—
And punch the little fellow's ribs,
And tweak that lubber's ear—
[illegible]
[illegible]

Hark, hark, there's the supper bell,
And so our work is done;
It's pretty sport—suppose we take
A round or two for fun.
If ever they should turn me out,
When I have better grown,
Now hang me, but I mean to have
A treadmill of my own. H.

MEDLEY.

BAD SYMPTOMS.—Some newspaper paragraph ranks among evil symptoms the following common things: 'to laugh without a joke,' 'to cough without a cold,' and 'to sigh, yet feel no pain.' There are a great many other that may be placed among bad signs—such as, to [illegible] without wisdom, preferment without capacity, and wealth without honesty. It is no good sign to spend [illegible] dollars on a salary of but one thousand; to run away from the face of an old benefactor in want, as if his presence were a reproach to ingratitude; to strive for office without merit, or fill it without honor, and to continue in it without shame. It is no good sign to see a fertile country overgrown with weeds, and one family in ten suffering from want; and it is worse to behold a strapping fellow, six feet high, and formed like Hercules across the shoulders, with a tin box in each hand—a pedler of notions.

Jewels are becoming, especially in the ear, but they do not show so well in the nose; yet when fifteen noses are together, there will be at least one, whose nose is studded with carbuncles, like a cornelian set in warts.

A good color or complexion is not to be despised, yet we prefer the hue of the peach to that of the beet.

There is a thermometer to measure heat, and there is another way by which we may estimate the life and habits of a man, as correctly as we can learn the heat of his blood. An inflamed nose or face is indeed often found with the most abstemious, but the "clusters and constellations" that sparkle on the bottle nose, are strong evidences of the spirit that burns within. This salamander, as Falstaff, who kept one a great while, informs us, is not to be supplied with fire for nothing. It costs the money for fuel, where honor, and contentment, and [illegible], and that must feed the furnace.

It is a bad sign to see so many laborsaving inventions to save labor. They show too general a desire to live in idleness. We speak not of spinning jennies, but chiefly of the new railways to a language or science. There are but three ways to be intelligent—study, study, study. To acquire may be a little easier, by some 'appliances and aids to boot;' but success depends solely upon perseverance. Self-taught men are often the most thoroughly educated. A man at first will walk better in shoes, but if obliged to go barefooted, he will get along very well.

But a column would not hold a tithe of the bad signs of the signs and symptoms of the body politic. *Boston Courier.*

A distinguished gentleman in New York, was asked how he thought the present Secretary of the Navy would do. He made no direct answer, but told this story: A gentleman came to the racing course with a fine blood horse, and challenged individuals to run with him, but they declined. Then he *challenged the turf*, but no competitor presented himself; at length a man came up riding on the back of an ox, and *he* being informed of this posture of the sport, rode up and stamped the stumper; who now in his turn, declined the contest and withdrew. On being asked why he declined the fellow's bet, 'why,' said he, with a knowing and cautious wink, 'I know what a horse can do, but I do not know what an ox may do.'

TEMPERANCE vs. LITIGATION.—At the close of the late session of the Superior Court at Haddam, Middlesex county, a Temperance meeting was held, at which, among other addresses, one was made by R. M. Sherman, Esq. in the course of which he advanced the sentiment that the Temperance reformation, had greatly reduced the business of lawyers, and *he was glad of it.* 'Suits,' said he, 'such as arise from sudden gusts of passion, or from malicious feeling, were much less frequent than formerly. Nor is this all. The Temperance cause has tapped the Lawyer's cask at both ends. For I have remarked that a much greater number of suits have been withdrawn of late than usual. Formerly litigants came to the courts, drank freely of rum, brandy, and whiskey, and kept hot, and would fight it out, cost what it would. Now it is not so. There is but little drinking at any of our courts. The result is that men keep cool; when they come together they look one another in the face; speak peaceably, begin to think about economy, and the folly of contending, and soon settle difficulties.'

SEPT. 14, 1830.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Elegant dark Calicoes,
Elegant French Ginghams,
Dark and light common Prints,
Blue and white and two blue do
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.
Flagg and Bandanna Hdkfs.
German flagg do.
Long Lawn and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Plain and figured mull do.
Plain and figured book do.
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett Lace,
9-8 black do.
Bobbinett Edgings and Footings—various widths,
Elegant black bobbinett Lace Veils, very cheap,
Irish and German Linens,
6-4, 7-8 and 9-4 Table Diaper,
Birdseye and Russia do.
Fine brown Linens,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Gro de Naps, very cheap
Pongees, green worsted barrege,
Black do., a superior article,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool Hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horseskin and beaver Gloves,
Black and white silk do.
and many other seasonable Goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. 25

NO FICTION!

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will sell cheaper than the dreams of avarice can anticipate.

Cash paid for Rye, Corn, Oats, and Salt Pork. HENRY HALL.

Willimantic, Sept. 13, 1830. 3w25

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. Y. NILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York a general assortment of

FANCY CLOTHS,

consisting of brown, mixed, olive, black and blue Broadcloths,
Blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,
A general assortment of Vestings,
A good assortment of Flannels and Baizes of all prices.

☞ The above named articles were purchased at auction at the lowest prices, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Sept. 14. 25

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Returned from New York the last week and has just opened a large assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he offers at his usual low prices for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING ARE A PART:

Black Gro de Nap; Gro de Berlin,
Sarcenet and Sinshew and Satins,
Green and Mazarine blue Sarcenet,
[illegible]
Colored Cambric; [illegible]
[illegible]
Flannels, Horseskin and Beaver Gloves,
Hosiery; Ribbons; Buttons;
Shirtings; Superfine Linens;
Damask Diaper and Napkins,
Damask Table Cloths,
Linen and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Fancy Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Italian Crapes; Large Shell Combs,
Side Combs; Best Spool Thread,
Black Braid and Cord,
Cashmere, Russian & Thibet wool Shawls,
Bobbinett Footings, of almost every width and quality,
New dark Calicoes,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 black lace Veils,
A heavy stock of blue, black, olive, brown, Oxford and steel mixed, and drab

BROAD CLOTHS
AND
HABIT CLOTHS,

bought at the reduced prices in May last, and will be sold very cheap.

Sept. 1. 23

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU,

HAS just returned from New York with a good assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale cheap for cash, at his store, one door west of the Thames Bank.

June 16. 12

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830 6mo11

NEW GOODS

Received at the store of ERASTUS COIT, and for sale cheap.

Navarino Hats, of a good quality, at 2s. each.

June 16. 19

FOR SALE AT COST,

THE stock of Goods at George O. Goodwin's old stand, opposite the Norwich Bank.

GEO. O. GOODWIN, *Agent.*

☞ All accounts and notes of more than six months' standing, the payment of which has become due, must be settled by the first of October, or they will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

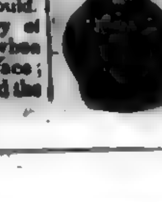
Norwich, August 8, 1830. 20

E. P. POTTER,

WILL pay cash for white Ash plank if delivered or offered soon.

Lisbon, April 16th. tf4

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

FOR SALE

1 Turning Engine,
2 Hand Lathes, for turning iron,
1 Fly Drill,
2 Vises,
Drills and Turning Tools,
1 Carpenter's Bench,
1 set do. Tools.

The above articles will be sold at low prices. Any one wishing to purchase them, will do well to call and examine for themselves. ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 15, 1830. 25

NEW WHEAT FLOUR,

RECEIVED this day from New York, and will be sold very low by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 14. 25.

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES,

JUST received per sloop Diamond from New York, very fresh and sound—for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 15. 25

POWDER & SHOT.

25 bags Shot, size from BB to No. 10, Also patent Rifle Powder—for sale very low by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 8. 24

NEW MACKEREL.

40 bbls. No. 1. and 2. Mackerel, 26hs lf do. No. 1. and 2. "

30 quintals Codfish—now landing and for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 8. 24

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

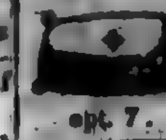
CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

COTTON.



100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Sept. 7. 3 24

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,

20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON, *Agents for the Manufacturers.*

June 15. 12

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Dessenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bronze,	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1829.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus affected.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

PENCIL MANUFACTORY.

BENJAMIN T. ROATH

HAS on hand and is constantly manufacturing, Ever-pointed Pencils, of all the various patterns—which he will warrant to be equal in beauty & durability to any now in use.

Norwich, April 27. 5

A VARIETY.

Flour,
Turks Island Salt,
Cape "
Codfish,
Hyson,
Young Hyson, } Teas.
Hyson Skin, & }
Souchong,
Loaf Sugar,
Lump "
White and brown Havana "
New Orleans "
Porto Rico "
Molasses,
Figs,
Raisins,
Rice,
Almonds,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Cassia,
Ginger,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Brown Soap,
Castile "
Fuller's "
Shaving "
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
American "
St. Croix Rum,
New "
Oranges,
Lemons,
Mustard,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Sal Æratus,
Black Snuff,
Yellow "
Tobacco,
Pipes,
Spanish Cigars,
American "
Writing Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Madeira Wine,
Lisbon "
Port "
Colmanar "
Malaga "
Brooms,
Sperm Oil,
Cotton Wicking,
Starch,
Seives,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid,
Aqua Fortis,
Blue Vitriol,
Cut and ground Logwood,
Hache Wood,
Fustic, Nicaragua and Camwood,
Curcuma,
Red and white Tartar,
Brimstone,
Cochineal,
Cudbear,
Logwood, Nicaragua and Fustic, in the stick,
Copperas,
Press Papers,
Tenter Hooks,
White Lead ground in oil,
White Lead dry,
Verdigris,
Paris White, English and American,
Spanish White,
Venetian Red,
Spanish Brown,
Spruce Yellow,
Stone " Eng.
Chrome "
Chrome Green,
Terra Dessenne,
Patent Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Shellac "
Bright "
Spirits Turpentine,
Sugar Lead,
Borax,
Red Lead,
Vermillion,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Black Lead,
Lamp Black,
Blue and gn. Verditer,
Fr. & mineral Green,
Blue, brown and green Smaltz,
Gum Copal,
Gum Shellac,
Glue,
Rosin,
Chalk,
Sand Paper,
Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Sheet Lead,
Sheet Copper,
Bar Lead,
Shot and Flints,
Cart and wagon Boxes,
Trace Chains,
Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Window Glass,
Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Fish Glue,
Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
do. do. do. Bronze,
Spatulas,
Wafers,
Ink Powder,
Emery,
Cords and Lines,
Boots and Shoes,
Rakes,
Scythes,
Scythe Stones, & Rifles,
Pitch Forks,
Bellows,
Tacks and Brads,

For sale, wholesale and retail by FITCH & SMITH.

June 28. 16

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant.	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " [illegible]	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
[illegible]	[illegible] da,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	300 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen, "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of S. TYLER.

PATENT WINDOW SPRINGS,

OF the best quality, supplied at short notice, on application to *BENJ. T. ROATH.*

Norwich, April 27.

BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON

IS this day opening a large assortment of valuable Books. Library companies and others can be supplied on good terms.

—ALSO—

A very complete assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, which will undoubtedly make a better assortment than was ever before offered for sale in this market.

He has for sale a great variety of Paper Hangings and Borders, among which are several new patterns.

Sept. 15. 25

SEAMEN'S HYMN BOOK.

SEAMEN'S Devotional Assistant and Mariners' Hymns, prepared under direction of the American Seamen's Friend Society—by Joshua Leavitt—just published and for sale at *E. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Sept. 15. 25

NEW BOOKS.

A Tribute to the memory of the Pilgrims, and a vindication of the Congregational Churches of New England. By Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford.

Discourses on the most important Doctrines and duties of the Christian Religion. By Bishop Griswold.

Sixth volume of the Family Library—being Southey's life of Nelson.

The Modern Traveller.—A popular description of the various countries of the Globe.

All the volumes yet published of the Christians Library.

The American Quarterly Review, and the Missionary Herald for September.

Subscriptions will be received for the Encyclopedia Americana—A popular Dictionary of the arts, sience, and general literature. The whole work to be published in 12 volumes, at $2 50 each.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Sept. 8. 24

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,

and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins & Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 22

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the [illegible] have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine—knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform those that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis', in Groton; and at the store of Wm. O. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ Terms as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing wool, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleaning and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the *Fry Factory* (so called,) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 26, 1830. 11

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, [illegible] manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett by shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 26, 1830. tf10

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

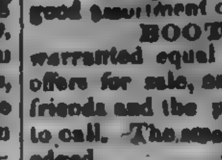
DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Yemen & Co. where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, cassimine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS.

[illegible] *foot Shetucket-street*

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. 152

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to truth, to Liberty and Law—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. IX.—No. 27. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 1680.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELY & Co.

Have, the week past, opened a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKING-GLASSES,

together with an extensive assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

recently purchased in New York, at the lowest cash prices. All which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, for cash and most kinds country produce.

The fatigue in enumerating the different articles we will avoid, and invite our friends to call and examine prices and variety of goods, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

WANTED.

300 doz. boys' blue mixed Stockings, good sizes for ages of 12 and 14 years, for which an extra price will be paid in goods, at low prices, if presented as soon as they are wanted, to answer a particular demand.

—ALSO—

300 doz. men's good blue mixed socks,
100 " " " " long stockings,
100 doz. men's blue striped mittens, large size,
100 doz. boys' blue striped mittens,
20,000 knots good and coarse thread, and blue mixed stocking yarn,
2,000 knots good and coarse white stocking yarn,
100,000 skeins good and heavy sewing silk.

All the above are wanted immediately to answer a demand, and the highest prices paid for them.

—ALSO WANTED—

Butter, cheese, hogs lard, tallow, corn, rye, oats, beans, flax-seed, wool, flannel, &c. &c., and the highest prices paid for them in goods, at the lowest prices.

Scotland, Sept. 20. 4w26

BACKUS & NORTON

Have, within the last month, replenished their stock of

IRON & STEEL,

and now offer to the public the most extensive assortment that can be found in the county of New London.

English iron, wagon tire 3&c., Swedes, 4&c., Russia, P. S. I. Old Sable, 4&c.

We are determined to sell Iron and Steel, and every other article in the trade, at the very lowest rates.

☞ Blacksmiths and all others that are interested, are invited to call and see our assortment before they buy.

Sept. 22. 26

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES.

BACKUS & NORTON

OFFER FOR SALE,

7 hhds. winter strained Oil, being part of a lot bought last winter. We know it to be a superior article.
10 bbls. summer strained Oil,
10 bbls. fall [illegible]
20 boxes sperm candles, [illegible] box.
[illegible]

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Sicily do., Old Port, London Port, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, Colmenar, Mountain Malaga, and Currant Wine.

The above wines were selected expressly for retailing, are old and pure, and will be sold as low as any in market, of same quality, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Sept. 22. 3w26

10 hhds. new rum, 10 bbls. gin,
1 pipe cherry,
30 quintals cod fish,
5 bbls soda crackers, 3 boxes loaf sugar,
10 boxes bunch raisins,
1 bbl. almonds, 1 do. filberts,
3 boxes pepper sauce,
for sale cheap, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Sept. 22. 3w26

MACKEREL & CODFISH.

45 casks Codfish; 40 barrels No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 20 half do. do. do.

For sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 22. 3w26

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime, just received from the kiln, per Sloop Jasper, and for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 22. 3w26

NEW WHEAT FLOUR,

RECEIVED this day from New York, and will be sold very low by

E. A. BILL.

Sept. 14. 25

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES,

JUST received per sloop Diamond from New York, very fresh and sound—for sale by E. A. BILL.

Sept. 15. 25

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for purifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.— In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 28. 18

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper	Rosin,
Bronze,	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

BACKUS & NORTON

Have just received and now offer for sale,

300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls.
20 boxes mould candles,
16 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmenar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 30 bbls gin.

Sept. 22. 26

ALE, &c.

10 bbls. Bridgeport Ale,
50 do. Beach and other brands Flour, from new wheat,
50 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel, 1830 inspection,
A lot of Cider Casks,
1 share Salem Turnpike,
4 shares Market,
1 share Female Academy—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 22. 26

GOODS AT COST!

EDWIN TUCKER & Co.

WOULD inform their friends in Plainfield and vicinity, that they will sell off their present stock of Goods at cost, as they wish to close [illegible]

☞ All persons indebted to the above firm, are requested to make payment by the 10th of October. Their arrangements are such as will require punctuality.

Plainfield, Sept. 21, 1830. 3w26

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Sept. 21, 1830. 26

JAPAN'D LAMPS.

80 doz. socket, petticoat, and stand japan'd Lamps, for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

Sept. 22. 26

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

BRASS ANDIRONS with shovels and tongs, of all sizes; knives and forks of every quality; brass and plated candle sticks; snuffers and trays; coffee and tea pots; tea trays; *Silver Spoons* of all sizes, &c. &c. for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Sept. 22. 3w26

LAMPS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with cut and plain glass shades; Chimneys and Wick for astral lamps. Also, Suspending Lamps for manufactories and stores; Lamp Wick and Glasses, of all sizes, for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Sept. 22. 3w26

FOR SALE.

1 [illegible]
2 Hand Lathes, for turning iron,
1 Fly Drill,
2 Vices,
Drills and Turning Tools,
1 Carpenter's Bench,
1 set do. Tools.

The above articles will be sold at low prices. Any one wishing to purchase them, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 15, 1830. 25

BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON

IS this day opening a large assortment of valuable Books. Library companies and others can be supplied on good terms.

—ALSO—

A very complete assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, which will undoubtedly make a better assortment than was ever before offered for sale in this market.

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500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
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20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
with a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 22

NO FICTION!

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will sell cheaper than the dreams of avarice can anticipate.

Cash paid for Rye, Corn, Oats, and Salt Pork. HENRY HALL.

Willimantic, Sept. 18, 1830. 3w25

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

SEPTEMBER 23, 1830,
FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY,

HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Super middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Premium Sattinetts, (a superior article,)
White and colored Flannels,
Very fine white gauze do.
Scotch Plaids and indigo blue Camblets,
Merino and other Circassians,
Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, silk, worsted barrage and gauze Hdkfs.
Irish linens and Lawns,
Linen Cambric, and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Plaid and plain Cambric Ginghams,
A great variety cap and belt Ribbons,
Black Levantine, Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
A great variety fancy Prints, and furniture Chintz,
11-4 and 12-4 Marseills Quilts, very cheap, some very fine,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
Corded and cross-bar'd Cambrics,
An extensive assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
9-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose Blankets,
Fine, extra fine and superfine CARPETING;
Hearth Rugs,
Plain and printed Floor Baize,
Domestic cotton goods, of every description. 3w26

NEW
FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassines for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barraige Hdkfs.,
Camel's hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 21, 1830,
NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.

IN PART ARE,

Black Gro de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongee; Colored Cambrics,
Black Frogs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
[illegible]
[illegible]
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

MERINO CLOTHS

AND Merino Circassians of various colors; indigo blue Camblet and plaid Camblet, Scotch Plaid; Phillippine Peplis, (an entire new article for Ladies' dresses,) English and India Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.; Shell Combs; 10, 11, 12 and 13 4 Marseills Quilts.

Just opening and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 14, 1830.
FALL & WINTER
GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Elegant dark Calicoes,
Elegant French Ginghams,
Dark and light common Prints,
Blue and white and two blue do
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.
Flagg and Bandanna Hdkfs.
German flagg do.
Long Lawn and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Plain and figured mull do.
Plain and figured book do.
4-4 and 9-8 white bobbinett Lace,
9-8 black do.
Bobbinett Edgings and Footings—various widths,
Elegant black bobbinett Lace Veils, very cheap,
Irish and German Linens,
6-4, 7-8 and 9-4 Table Diaper,
Birdseye and Russia do.
Fine brown Linens,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Gro de Naps, very cheap
Pongees; green worsted barrage,
Black do., a superior article,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool Hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horseskin and beaver Gloves,
Black and white silk do.
and many other seasonable Goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

25

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. Y. NILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York a general assortment of

FANCY CLOTHS,

consisting of brown, mixed, olive, black and blue Broadcloths,

Blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,

A general assortment of Vestings,

A good assortment of Flannels and Baizes of all prices.

☞ The above named articles were purchased at auction at the lowest prices, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

Sept. 14. 25

PAINTING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop near Jos. S. Gladding's Store, where all orders for Painting, Glazing, &c. will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Paints of every description, ready prepared for use, may be had at all times, on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or two first rate journeymen at the above business, to whom good wages will be given. GEORGE B. WELLS.

Plainfield, Sept. 22. 3w26

RE-CUTTING FILES.

THE subscriber having ascertained the mode of re-cutting files, and from an experience of six months in the business, made some improvement in the same, now informs the public that he will re-cut files when worn out, in such a manner that they will do from two thirds to three fourths the service of new ones, in proof of which hundreds of experienced mechanics who have used his re-cut files, can testify.— The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have favored him with their custom, and flatters himself that he can please all who will favor him with work in his line. Mechanics who may wish to re-cut their own files, can obtain all necessary information to enable them to do it, on very liberal terms, by calling on the subscriber. NAHUM FAY.

Norwich City, Sept 16, 1830. 3w26

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

THE auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Norwich and its vicinity, will hold their annual meeting, at the Conference Room, in Chelsea, on Wednesday, 29th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. for business, and for *public exercises*, at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's meeting house, 2 o'clock P. M. A deputation from the parent society is expected to be present on the occasion. The associations connected with the auxiliary, and other friends of missions, are requested to attend.

In behalf of Executive Committee,

J. HUNTINGTON, Secy.

Norwich City, Sept. 16, 1830. 3w25

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of *James Payne & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual agreement.

PETER WEBB,
JAMES PAYNE.

The business will in future be attended to at the old stand—and a handsome assortment of Goods, to satisfy the taste and accord with the fashion of the day, will be ready to be sold on favorable terms for the purchasers, by JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. Not forgetting that all debts due to James Payne & Co. must be settled forthwith.

Windham, Sept. 11, 1830. 3w25

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed commissioners to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of *Nathaniel Kimball*, late of Preston, deceased, give notice that we shall meet at the house of William P. Nash, in said Preston, on the 29th day of October 1830, and on the first Monday of March 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—Six months is limited by said court, for said creditors to exhibit [illegible] said court order [illegible] said order, and of the times and places of our meetings, by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting in two or more public places in said Preston.

JOHN BREWSTER,
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY, } Com'rs.

Preston, Sept. 19. 3w26

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed Commissioners on the insolvent estate of Wm. Daley, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they shall meet at the store of Peleg Hunt, in said Norwich, on the first Tuesday of Oct. 1830, and the first Tuesday of January 1831, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said estate—six months from the 12th day of July 1830, being allowed by said court for the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

PELEG HUNT,
JACOB ROWE, } Com'rs.

Norwich, Sept. 20th, 1830. 3w26

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stonington, commissioners, to examine and adjust the claims of the creditors of the estate of Elihu Adams, late of Groton, in said district, deceased, give notice, that we shall meet at the house of Wm. P. Nash, in Preston, on the 1st Monday of Oct. next, and on the first Monday of Feb. 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—said court having limited the term of six months from the 7th day of Sept. 1830, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us—and also directed public notice to be given, by advertising in a newspaper printed in New London county, and posting on the sign post in the 2d society in Groton.

ABSALOM PRIDE,
ELISHA BREWSTER, } Com'rs.

Preston, Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w25

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of John Fanning, Esq. late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mrs. Abigail Fanning, the Administratrix thereon, with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

[25] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President.*
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

25

MISCELLANY.

TIME, NOT ETERNITY.

Some of the many definitions given to the word time, are, "the term of life, duration, some certain space, a fit opportunity." If time is the measure of man's existence on earth, then how applicatory the saying, "time is short." We believe earth to be the station, and time the space, that the Supreme Being had allotted to man in order for him to prepare for an after existence. Time seems then, to be the termination of man's earthly hopes and designs, a space where he may prepare for a better home; therefore Omnipresence wisely bestows this blessing on man, counting it to him in single moments, so that he can call none but the present his own. "All flesh is as grass," our life but a vapor, which appeareth for a little while, and then vanisheth away."

The bud springs forth, expands its beautiful leaves, and in a few short lived days, drops from the [illegible], and is seen no more! So with man. The innocent babe that is seen in the cradle, spends a few days in juvenile amusements; sprightly and in all the vigor of youth, enters on the busy stage of action; forms acquaintance with agreeable associates, and is hurried, by old age, into the tomb; or perhaps more sudden still, is called away by death when in the midst of choice society, and in all the vigor of youth—"Then man dieth, and wasteth away."

But, O Eternity! "Duration without end!" What a contrast is here brought to view! This word impresses upon the reflecting mind something at once grand, awful, sublime. How solemn the thought that man has an immortal part which must exist forever! How solemn the reflection that all who now walk the earth, are hastening through time into this unfathomable ocean of eternity. Reckoning eternity by time, when millions of centuries shall have sped their flight, eternity will be before us, [illegible] just beginning to [illegible]

Passing lightly over time, the [illegible] question seems to arise, What will be our place in the eternal world? If we had no other instruction upon this subject, the daily instances of mortality which occur within our knowledge would teach us that time is a vapor or a bubble. But from what source shall we look for light upon an after state of existence? What can unfold to the human mind the secrets of eternity? Were it not for the revelation of God, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, our present existence would be unpleasant, and our hopes and anticipations of a future state erroneous and uncertain. The holy Bible teaches us all that is necessary for us to understand in order to be prepared for eternity, by rightly improving time. This sacred volume teaches us also, that there is a state of pure happiness beyond the tomb, and points out the way by which we may obtain it.

From what has been said, we learn that this life is very short: that "all flesh is as grass;" that "what we do, we must do quickly;" for soon we must pass from time into never-ending eternity. Oh, how important that all should have a realizing sense of these solemn truths.— How important that we should show ourselves friendly to the Saviour of sinners, and square our lives by the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and thus render ourselves useful to our fellow men, enjoy this life, and be prepared for unmixed happiness in eternity.

ELOQUENCE OF LAFAYETTE.—The late anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated [illegible] latter was, "the friend of Washington, the friend of liberty, and the friend of man"—Lafayette. On being toasted, the old General rose, and made the following sound, sensible and eloquent remarks:—

"I most gratefully thank you, gentlemen, for your kind toast, and for the affectionate manner in which it has been received. Your invitation to celebrate the anniversary of the fourth of July, could not but have had upon me, the moment I received it, the effect of magnetic attraction. During the succession of *fifty three* anniversaries, whether on the field of war, in civic celebration, or in the dungeons of a crowded European coalition, it has ever been my pride and delight to hail our great era of American independence, and to worship the rising sun of universal freedom.—(Cheers.)—It is this day, gentlemen, which Jefferson and Adams esteemed themselves happy in being allowed to behold once more, before surrendering up their last breath. And to us, the few survivors of the Revolution, it seems that on this day we behold our departed companions whom we are soon to join, looking down, with Washington at their head, on these numerous celebrations, and hear them again recommending, as they did during their lives, the preservation of those American fellow-feelings—of that union between the states, which, whatever may be the momentary language of parties, is deeply rooted in every American heart.—(Cheers.)—And who can better testify to this truth, than the veteran whose happy lot it has been to visit the twenty-four states of the Confederacy; and who, from the kindness of the people towards him, has enjoyed, it may be said, an individual communication with the twelve millions of their inhabitants.

Nor will it, perhaps, appear misplaced in me, also to bear witness to the universal sympathy, the fraternal good wishes, which I have observed in the people of the United States, towards those of the other parts of the American hemisphere. May they, after the example of their elder brethren, by wise institutions, civic virtues, and practical freedom, attain to an equal degree, the blessings of tranquillity and happiness. May they, whatever may be the suggestions of European jealousy, or the errors of local prejudice, in the remembrance of what was done by the United States in their behalf, long before any European power had consented to acknowledge their independence, as well as in the congeniality of their Republican principles, find the only sure way to the guarantee of a purely American system of politics. Permit me, gentlemen, to offer you, as a toast—'The Constitution of the United States—the price of blood—the work of wisdom—the happy Republican compound of state rights and federal energy—may it ever stand far above partial collisions, under the sole patronage of national good sense and self-government.'"

The general sat down amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

LEOPOLD OF SAXE COBURG SAALFIELD.

Prince Leopold, who now bids fair to become a Regent of England, is the younger son of the Prince of Coburg, who at one time held a very important command in the allied armies. The subject of this sketch was born in 1790, and as soon as he was capable of serving, joined the Austrian army, in which, after various services, he attained the rank of Lieut. Colonel.— It is asserted by no other than the great Napoleon himself, that he solicited from him the place of Aid-de-Camp, and it was merely accidental that he did not obtain it. A very different fortune had in that case awaited him. The post of aid, though it was sometimes a step to the further favor of the French sovereign, generally "laid on the shelf" its unlucky occupant.

Luckily for Leopold, there was too great a crowd of German princes who were also applicants for offices of the same character, to be all gratified by the household arrangements of the Tuileries. He therefore remained somewhat in obscurity until 1814, when he followed the allied sovereigns to London. The events that followed this visit were of a different character. The poor German Prince, whose necessities had driven him into the army for his subsistence, soon became "the cynosure" of British eyes.— The Princess Charlotte was then 18 years of age, possessing a fine person, a cultivated mind and a most amiable heart. The Prince met her "in good society," and their acquaintance terminated in an affection, which was unquestionably an affair of the heart. She was at this very time destined to be the wife of the hereditary Prince of Orange. This personage was a great favorite with the English nation; he had pursued his studies and received a degree at Oxford; he had also served with credit in the army in Spain, and was evidently a sensible and pleasant observer of their laws and customs. But

"Love rules the camp, the court the grove,"

and the handsome Leopold became the object of the Princess' choice. She intimated the change in her feelings to her father, who in this instance consulting the feelings of a parent rather than those of the sovereign, promptly acceded to her wishes, and gave directions for the adjustment of the preliminaries to the marriage. It is said that when one of the English ministry called upon her to arrange some of the details of the settlement, she remarked there was a want of liberality in the propositions submitted to her; that she was "heiress to the throne of England, and that [illegible] Leopold, she did not [illegible] claims to the standard of [illegible] Coburg." The Princess was a high spirited woman, educated with the greatest care, and particularly well acquainted with the history of her own country. She spoke with fluency French, Spanish, German and Italian; performed well on the harp, piano and guitar, and drew with great facility and good taste.— She possessed a susceptible and affectionate heart, and would have been the ornament of any situation in life.

The Prince having been naturalized by act of Parliament, and raised to a handsome rank in the army, at length received the hand of his bride on the second of May, 1816, on which occasion the first kiss was bestowed by her on her royal father.

"The heart's high fealty
Became pledged, still on the altar's steps her knees,
Her nature rushed upon her, her tears out sprung,
She rose, and round her sire her white arms flung."

Claremont, a very beautiful place, was given them for their residence. 300,000 dollars were allowed them as an outfit, and 300,000 a year settled on them, 250,000 of which was to continue to Leopold if he survived her.

The English speak with enthusiasm of the happiness of the young lovers. They are represented as living solely for each other. They seldom left home except when their presence was required at court, but passed their time in riding out together in the morning, visiting the cottages of the country people, in doing acts of benevolence, and evincing good will to the poor.

After dinner they painted together, and the evenings were passed in reading or devoted to [illegible] horror the misery of high life abroad, it may not be unpleasing to mention that a picture of conjugal love could no where be found, more pleasing than at Claremont.

The following lines were written by the Princess to be inscribed upon a snuff box which Hayter had ornamented with a portrait of Leopold, and which she had intended to present him. They give evidence of a poetic talent of a very promising kind.

To Claremont's terrac'd heights and Esher's groves,
Where is the sweetest solitude embrac'd,
By the soft windings of the silent mole,
From courts and cities, Charlotte finds repose.
Enchanting vale! beyond whate'er the muse
Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung,
A vale of bliss! O softly swelling hills,
On which the power of cultivation lies,
And joys to see the wonder of its toil.

High expectations were naturally formed of the future reign of such a woman, but her premature death in 1817, deeply disappointed them. The physician who attended her, shot himself, in despair, it is supposed, at his want of success in the treatment of her case.

The distress of her husband, as might be supposed, was severe in the extreme. A wife and a throne were at once lost to him forever. It is certain that his conduct has ever been that of a sincere mourner. It is well known that the sovereignty of Greece has been recently offered to him, but the reasons for his declension, sincerely given, are those which will do him honor.

It is thought that he will be included in the proposed Regency from his near connexion with the heiress apparent, and that this has induced him to decline the honor of governing Greece. He is already a colonel of dragoons, a British field marshal, and knight of the garter. It is rumored that he is shortly to be made Duke of Kendal. Kendal is a town in Westmoreland, and has already conferred the title of Duchess on the famous Mademoiselle Schulemburg, whose ungainly appearance and swarthy skin did not prevent her from being the favorite of George the 1st. One would think that with such a remembrance before him, the Prince would prefer some other Dukedom.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE LOST CHILD FOUND.—The New Jersey State Gazette contains the subjoined affecting narrative of a child eight years old being lost in the marshes, where he remained undiscovered, and without tasting food, for six days and nights. He had wandered from his school fellows at noon, into a small wood, in quest of wild plums. Not returning home in the evening, his parents were alarmed; the neighborhood was roused; and the most diligent search was made and repeated for five days without success. The account continues.

"Six nights had now elapsed, and the afflicted parents retired from the pursuit to shed tears of bitterness; their sorrow heightened by the dreadful uncertainty that hung over the object of their affections. On Monday morning, the 30th of August, two persons in the neighborhood having occasion to be up before day, heard what they supposed to be the faint cry of a child, as if in pain. The intelligence was quickly spread through several neighborhoods, and upwards of one hundred and fifty persons from all quarters turned out to make a final effort. After searching the swamps at the head of the mill pond, some of the party heard a low moaning, proceeding from some tall white grass, and a signal being given they surrounded the spot; when one of the persons perceived a place where something had entered. Forcing his way thr

the grass and briars, which were quite as high as a man's head, and where the water and mud were above his knees, he discovered, to his joyful surprise, the little sufferer alive; but lying with his lower extremities in the water; his head and shoulders being supported by the white grass which he had pressed down for a bed.

He was immediately conveyed with every demonstration of heartfelt joy to Imlaystown. On being stripped, he presented a spectacle, the recollection of which must bring tears into the eyes of all who beheld him—emaciated until the bones nearly projected through the skin. But enough. My heart bleeds at the remembrance. It appears that being bewildered, he wandered into the place where he was found, and passed the first and each subsequent night in the same spot, *not having eaten a single morsel for six days and nights.*

The bed the little creature had made for himself was within six feet of the main creek, and a few turns would have carried him into a watery grave. There is now good reason to believe that he will finally recover.

From the Hartford Mercury, Sept. 20.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of Republicans from different parts of the State held at Hartford, September 17, 1830.

JONATHAN COE, Esq. of Litchfield County was chosen Chairman, and STEPHEN WARING, Esq. of Fairfield County, and ROSWELL LOWRY, Esq. of Hartford County, were appointed Secretaries.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States was instituted by the people for their own benefit, and that offices were not created as a reward for interested partisans.

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the sentiment of the letter of Andrew Jackson to James Monroe, that the Chief Magistrate of the United States should be the President of the Nation and not of a party; and that we reprobate the practice of the same distinguished individual in putting himself in the exalted official station at the head of a mere party, the principles of which are eminently intolerant, and anti-national.

Resolved, That any man, whether his station be high or low, whose precept is one thing and practice another, in relation to a subject of such vital importance, does not deserve the support of a high-minded and intelligent people.

Resolved, That the sole inquiry into the merits of candidates for public offices should be, are they honest, are they capable, are they faithful to the Constitution?

Resolved, That the principle of dismissing meritorious public servants, on account of an independent expression of their sentiments at the polls, is in a high degree reprehensible, and may lead to consequences dangerous to our invaluable institutions.

Resolved, That the practice of conferring all the appointments in the gift of the Government upon the adherents of any man or set of men, is a direct attempt to corrupt the elective franchise, and has an alarming tendency, by inducing men to act from mercenary motives, and not with a single eye to the public good.

Resolved, That the appointment of partisan editors to lucrative offices, not on account of their fitness to discharge their respective duties, but as a reward for services rendered to a successful candidate, is still more dangerous, as the object must be to bribe the press and misdirect its influence, and thus destroy all confidence in this Palladium of our Liberties.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has disregarded the welfare, and outraged the moral sense of the community, by the appointment of mere partisans, and many of abandoned principles to office, and that we cordially approve of the conduct of those members of the Senate, who, by their votes, expressed their disapprobation of his policy in this particular, and, though not in every instance successful, they merit for their patriotic opposition, the thanks of every friend of the country. [illegible] of the country, the object of which is to enable the partisans of the Government to carry on a gratuitous correspondence with a view to political results, and the effect of which is to throw the mails into great confusion, to diminish the revenue of the department, to render it a burden to the Nation, and to destroy the confidence of the people in the inviolability of private correspondence.

Resolved, That a few of the adherents of the President in Connecticut, having caught his spirit, are endeavoring to introduce the proscriptive policy into our State government, and that their efforts should be resisted by every friend of good order and correct government.

Resolved, That President Jackson has violated his own principles, as distinctly avowed both as a public officer and a private citizen, in relation to the conferring on members of Congress lucrative offices in the gift of the Executive.

Resolved, That the loud professions of the leaders of the Jackson party on the subject of their intention to curtail the expenses of the Government have not been realized, and that all their pretended zeal for reform was mere affectation, intended to delude the people, and secure to themselves the emoluments of office, and that we believe the nation is well satisfied, that these reformers need reformation.

Resolved, That this party has expended the public money in a wasteful and profligate manner, by creating new and unnecessary offices, and by increasing the salaries of many of them already existing.

Resolved, That the President of the United States has trampled on the laws of his country, by appropriating money from the Treasury without the authority of an act of Congress.

Resolved, That the appropriation of $500,000 for the removal of the Indians, connected as it must be with the expenditure of many millions if that unjust measure is carried into full effect, was entirely inexpedient, is hostile to the true interests of the country, and will seriously embarrass its financial affairs.

Resolved, That the Diplomatic expenses of the Government have been unnecessarily increased nearly one hundred thousand dollars, by recalling our public Ministers and other agents from foreign courts, for the purpose of substituting in their places the personal adherents of the President.

Resolved, That the principle of fostering domestic manufactures is of the last importance to the welfare of the nation, in which this State in particular has a deep interest, and we trust, that the electors will continue to give the measure a firm support.

Resolved, That the resources of the country should be developed by internal improvements, and that we will support no man for office, who is not a decided friend of this policy.

Resolved, That we much lament the operation of the principles, indicated by the Veto Message of President Jackson in defeating the appropriation of $10,000 made by the two Houses of Congress to improve the navigation of the River Thames, by which the just expectations of many of our citizens interested in that important object have been unhappily disappointed.

Resolved, That the tergiversation of the President and his Cabinet, in relation to the Tariff and internal improvement, has been such as to evince their hostility to those interests, and that they no longer merit the support of the friends of the American System.

Resolved, That the Union of these States is of momentous importance, and that we will discountenance every man, who avows principles dangerous to the harmony of the Government.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States is the sheet-anchor of the constitution, and that we deprecate all attempts to weaken its authority or undermine its influence.

Resolved, That the project of President Jackson to establish a National Bank which would absorb the finances of the country, and create a multitude of offices to be filled by the creatures of a party, would, if adopted, be a powerful engine in the hands of the Government, and dangerous to the liberties of the nation.

Resolved, That the hope, which was indulged by many respectable citizens in all parts of the Union, that Gen. Jackson would constitute his cabinet, by collecting around him the best talents in the Nation, in conformity with his avowed principles, has been signally disappointed; and that we can no longer indulge any expectation of his future usefulness as President of the United States.

Resolved, That the multiplied evils, which have been brought upon the country by the present Administration, makes it proper, that the attention of the people of this state should be called to some suitable individual to fill the chair of state, as the successor of the present Executive, who has repeatedly said, that no man should be twice elected to that important station:—We do, therefore, unite with our fellow citizens in other parts of the country in nominating

HENRY CLAY,

a citizen of Kentucky, as a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States; who, by the frankness of his character, singleness of his purposes, integrity of his life, liberality of his principles, and his devotion to the cause of Liberty and the rights of man, is well qualified to fill the first office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY, the orphan son of a poor man, has risen, by the force of his talents and strength of his own character, without the aid of wealth or family influence, to an enviable rank as an orator and statesman, and that he has ever been the warm friend of the industrious and laboring classes, to whose interests his life has been devoted, and that from the vigor of his intellect, habits of application to business, and maturity and strength of his constitution, he is well fitted to perform the arduous duties of the high station, for which he is designated.

Resolved, That if HENRY CLAY should be elected President of the United States, that event would put to flight the multitude of insatiable office-seekers, whom the policy of General Jackson has drawn around the treasury with the hope of fishing from the public coffers the means of a scanty subsistence.

Resolved, That the conduct of a few men in different parts of this State, chiefly office holders under the General Government, in arrogating to themselves exclusively the merit of republicanism and heaping upon long tried and faithful republican electors every opprobrious epithet, merits severe censure, and their motives cannot fail to be promptly understood and appreciated by the intelligent people of this state.

Resolved, That through good and evil report we will continue to devote ourselves to the cause of Genuine Republicanism, which is that of the distinguished patriot and statesman of the West, in opposition to the selfishness and indirectness of a combination of individuals, whose principles are those of an odious aristocracy.

Resolved, That Union and Co operation among the friends of HENRY CLAY in this State is expedient to ensure the triumph of Republican principles.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the election of the next President of the United States, on failure of a choice by the people, may devolve upon the House of Representatives, we will support only them to represent this State in the next Congress, who are the decided friends of HENRY CLAY.

Resolved, That the intolerance of the Jackson party in Connecticut renders it necessary, that the old Republicans should arise in their strength, and re-assert the integrity of their principles.

Resolved, That these Resolutions be signed [illegible] ly to the election of HENRY CLAY to the next Presidency of the United States.

Attest,

JONATHAN COE, *Chairman.*

STEPHEN WARING, ROSWELL LOWRY, } *Secretaries.*

FOREIGN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Alabama, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing London papers to, the 17th and Liverpool to the 18th of August, inclusive. The Commercial Advertiser gives the following summary of the intelligence by this arrival.

The London Courier had announced the arrest of Polignac, the news of which was said to have been received by an express from Dover; but the Morning Chronicle of the 16th, says the information was not only incorrect, but reiterates its belief that the Ex Minister was actually in England, and had set off from London on a visit to the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Brougham, at the Election dinner at York did not scruple to mix up the Duke of Wellington with the Polignac administration; and when no expression of doubt was manifested by some of the persons present, he boldly affirmed that the Duke entertained a strong partiality not a twelve month ago, and insinuated that orders had been sent to the Custom-house to violate the law in behalf of the Great Criminal, which argued a sympathy with the violators of Constitutions and murderers of the people, not to be accounted for in any other way than by supposing that the partiality still existed. What Mr. Brougham says on this subject is well deserving of notice.

The principal subject of interest in the Paris papers of the 14th August, is said to have been the charge of high treason preferred against the Ministers, by M. Salverte, in a formal speech on the day previous. The cry of *seconded* was heard from all parts of the Chamber when he had concluded. There had been on the 12th also a movement of surprise in the Chamber of Peers where a question deeply affecting the commercial body of Paris, was brought forward professedly under the sanction of Baron Louis, the new Minister of Finance, to which the Minister replied that he had never exchanged a word with the mover.

The movements in France had produced some ferment in the Southern parts of the Netherlands; and considerable panic in the German States. The Grand Duke of Baden on learning what had happened in Paris, ordered the bridge of Kehl to be destroyed. Bank Stocks fell at Vienna more than six per cent. The policy Prussia would pursue could not be ascertained. According to the Bordeaux papers there was a rising in several of the provinces of Spain, but the accuracy of the accounts was doubted.

Intelligence had been received at Marseilles that the French army at Algiers, on hearing the account of the revolution in Paris, unanimously gave in their adhesion to the new government. A few old soldiers exclaimed "Long live Napoleon 2d!" This cry, however, was soon drowned.

General Bertrand is appointed Chief of the Polytechnic School.

From what was known of the resolutions and instructions of the foreign Ambassadors resident at the Court of France, no interruption was apprehended of the friendly relations of that country with the other powers of Europe.

Charles X. had written to William IV. to inform him that he was going to Cherbourg, and requested him to put an English frigate at his disposal to convey him to England. The English Ministry returned an answer to Charles X. that the friendly relations existing between France and England would not allow his request being acceded to. [Doubtful.]

Perfect tranquillity prevailed at Toulon.—The Algerine treasure remained in the road, in the custody of the commanders of the ships.—The tri-colored flag was displayed there in every place.

Milan was announced by letters from Geneva to be in full insurrection.

The words *Excellence* and *Monseigneur* are hereafter to be expunged from the vocabulary of office, and plain *Monsieur* substituted for them.

It was said that the Jesuits had destroyed their house at Acheul, under pretext of a popular commotion, in order to destroy their archives.

The Morning Chronicle says, there was a report that Prince Metternich had poisoned himself on receiving the news of the French revolution.

The great majority of the French Chamber of Peers, comprising many of the old noblesse, had sworn fealty to the new Charter and Louis Philip 1st.

Some futile attempts were made to raise the standard for the Bordeaux party in La Vendee, and elsewhere. Every thing in France is settling down in perfect order.

By the ordinance of Louis Phillipee, the ancient seals of state are suppressed, and the seals are hereafter to represent the arms of Orleans, surrounded with the devices and the legend "Louis Philip, King of the French." The royal family continue the names and arms of Orleans, and the Duke of Chartres takes that title.

Brussels papers had reached London to the 14th of August. The Eclaireur Politique, gives, under the head Cologne, a Cabinet Order of the King of Prussia, relative to the Autumnal Reviews, in which the King condemns the conduct of the Ex King of France, and says that he had been several times warned by him (the King of Prussia) of the inevitable consequences of a *coup d'etat.* The exiles are refused admission into the Prussian territories. The Morning Chronicle considers this news apochryphal—and so do we.

A letter from Madrid of August 7th, states that that capital was in the greatest confusion, and the King and his family were in the greatest anxiety. The treasury was nearly exhausted. Messengers were sent to all the officers civil and military, requiring them to prevent the circulation of the news from France. The *Guarda-costas* were universally ordered to be on the alert.

The Spanish Ambassador in London has refused passports to Spain, on the ground that he has received positive information that parties are going there to assist in revolutionising the country.

The speculators upon the London Exchange, profess not to like the aspect of English politics. They say that the Duke of Wellington's administration, will not last six months, and this opinion is entertained by many persons not connected with the Stock Exchange.

Report of the Wounded in Paris.—The Gazette Medicale of Paris gives a report concerning the wounded in the late battles in the streets of that metropolis. The following facts are copied from it in a brief form.

From all sources, official and unofficial, it is believed that the number of wounded was about seven thousand. Two days before the publication of the report, there were 1700 in the hospitals. About 500 have been admitted into the Hotel Dieu; the surgeons of which establishment had besides attended 300 more. Mortality has not succeeded in the usual proportion to the severity of wounds received. Up to Tuesday preceding, only 50 had died; and since that day only 18, or 20 more. The principal part of the wounded were from the laborers in the faux [illegible] M. Basson remarked that almost all were wounded in front, chiefly in the breast and belly. The difference between the citizens and the soldiers is said to be remarkable, as they supported the most severe sufferings with fortitude, and in silence, while the latter were exceedingly melancholy and depressed. One case is mentioned, in which a soldier died on the day succeeding the engagement, who had suffered no apparent injury.

Eighty wounded men were received at Beaujon, 120 at La Pitie, 115 at La Charite, 100 at the Hospital of the Guard, 8 at a masonic lodge, and 20 at Val de Grace. The number of slightly wounded it has not been possible to ascertain.

Nearly all the wounds are by fire arms, and very few by stabs and cuts. Many of them are very severe, having generally been given at point blank distance. However, it is hoped that the principal part will be saved. Out of 400, mentioned in one report, none had died, although several had undergone severe operations. It is added, that the surgeons of the capital have been assiduous and disinterested in their exertions for humanity. Former students of the science had in some instances returned for the time to their former masters, to render their assistance; and various pupils, after distinguishing themselves for military zeal during the contest, resumed their profession after its termination, and rendered such succour as they could, indiscriminately, to their comrades and their wounded antagonists.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

NEW MINISTERS.

We have received an express from Paris, bringing the following communication:

"PARIS, Aug. 12.—As, at this important crisis, every eye is directed towards this country, and every person in Europe is more or less interested in the conduct of the French government, by which the tranquility of France and of other countries may be prevented or established, I send you (by express) the following lists of the Ministers, who have just been appointed by Louis Philip the First:

Foreign Affairs,	Count de Molé.
War,	General Gerard.
Finance,	Baron Louis.
Instruction Publique and President of the Council of State,	Duc de Broglie.
Interior,	M. de Guizot.
Marine,	General Sebastiani.
Justice,	M. Dupont de l'Eure.

"The Precurseur de Lyon contains the following:—"It is said that the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom is about to revoke all the measures which still keep many Frenchmen at a distance from their country, especially that which excludes the family of Napoleon. In this case, the Archbishop Fesch will resume the administration of our diocese, now usurped by M. de Pins."

The Journal du Commerce of the 14th August has the following postscript:—"It is believed that the government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing the embarkation of Charles X. this very day at Cherbourg."

The King of Prussia has issued an order, at Cologne, not to admit in his territories any of the royal refugees of France. The King of Prussia wishes to abstain from interfering in French affairs. It is even said he blamed the conduct of Charles.

General Lafayette, grown young again by the recent events, seems possessed of ubiquity. Yesterday, at four o'clock, he went to the Rue des Pyramides, to the establishment formed by Doctors Martinet, Andreux, and M. Dogenetais. Accompanied by his son, M. George Lafayette, the General went through the rooms filled with the brave men who obtained our liberty at the price of their blood. He addressed to each sufferer some words of consolation, and retired amidst the blessings of the wounded, and of the throng of persons assembled to see him.

On reaching his carriage, he extended his hand to the medical gentlemen, and said, "Gentlemen, I thank you in the name of our country, for having preserved these citizens who make our strength and glory."

Important Intelligence from Spain.

The following information, says the Sun of Monday last, has come to hand this morning, and is contained in a letter addressed to a highly official person, dated

MADRID, August 7.

"Madrid is now in the greatest confusion, owing to the great political change which has taken place in Paris. Last night an express arrived here, with an account of the proceedings of the 27th, 28th and 29th ult. in France, and the complete overthrow of the Bourbons. The French nation, notwithstanding the horrors which we suffered during their tyrannical reign in our country, must now be considered the first nation in the world. Paris has rendered itself a modern Rome. Charles encouraged the Jesuits, and by the appointment of Ministers whose names were execrated, has forfeited his throne. The result of the late transactions in Paris has created the greatest feeling of enthusiasm in the bosoms of the liberal and proud Castilians. It is the sole topic of conversation on the Pradro, and in the Cafes. The King and the whole of the royal family were horror-struck at the intelligence of the downfall of their royal relative, and the greatest anxiety shows itself about the court.

To day their Majesties leave here for Escurial, where the bigoted Ferdinand will have time to reflect on the unsettled state of his Government. The condition of affairs here is dreadful in the extreme; business is at a stand still, and the country in a complete agitation.—The Carlists are doing every thing in their power to overthrow the present order of things.—Conspiracies are forming in every part of the kingdom. Arguelles and Mina are ready to support a change which might lead to a more liberal form of government. The royal coffers are nearly empty, and the revenue has fallen off considerably in the last year. The officers of all the regiments, excepting the Royal Guards, are getting in arrears for pay, and much dissatisfaction is beginning to show itself: and, depend upon it, should any event take place, which is more probable than you may imagine, the crisis will be a fearful one. We have no Guards, Swiss or foreign troops here, to fire on the people, as in Paris. Orders have just been sent off by the government to the justices of the peace, alcades and governors of all the principal towns throughout Spain, to prevent the propagation of the news of the glorious revolution in France, fearing lest some feeling should show itself. Since the death of the King's aunt, the old Dowager Queen of Portugal, and the execrable Marquis de Chaves, her great supporter, Ferdinand, has evinced symptoms of cowardice and tyranny seldom to be met with. The Queen is in very precarious health. The Royal petticoat maker to the Virgin has already shown his diabolical spirit to a poor, harmless Princess.—Great events will take place here shortly and much is expected from abroad."

Letters from Madrid of the 6th inst. state, that the intelligence of the great events which took place in Paris during the last week in July, had been received there, and notwithstanding the great pains taken by the government to prevent their becoming publicly known, it was found impossible to keep them secret. Groups of anxious inquirers immediately collected at the Puerta del Sol, which is the great political rendezvous in that capital. A great public excitement was so produced by the discussions as to call for the deliberations on the subject of a Council of State. The result of the deliberations was speedily transmitted to the King at his residence [illegible] per to come into Spain and to be careful in opening and examining the contents of all private letters, and destroy all those which made the least allusion to late and passing occurrences.

Rumors were also in circulation, that 10,000 men on the frontiers of Spain had hoisted the tri colored cockade—that an insurrection had broken out in Biscay; that the insurgents had captured St. Sebastian, and were on their march to Madrid.

From the Gazette de France.

ALGIERS, July 27.

[*From the private correspondence of the Aviso.*]

Oran, Constantina, and Bona, have submitted. Troops will be sent to each of these places to occupy them. It is not said how many are to be sent to Constantina; it is also said that eight regiments are to be sent to Algiers, to form the garrison.

We are still employed in clearing Sidi Ferruch, but it will be soon completed. The treasure is still being embarked, and they are packing up 40,000,000 in Spanish piastres, which will be sent away in a few days. The Croeur, Steamboat, carries above 14,000,000 francs.

A letter from Algiers, brought by the Nestor, states that the chief of a tribe had waited on Count Bourmont, to induce him to repair, with some troops, into the interior, in order to reduce them. The General in chief took a corps of 1800 men, with some pieces of cannon, and proceeded to the interior, guided by this perfidious chief. He had scarcely gone eight leagues, when a band of 3000 horse and foot appeared suddenly and fired on the French. Our soldiers, thinking they had to do with that small number only, pursued them, but they were soon surrounded by other bands, forming a total of more than 14,000 men. M. de Bourmont, not losing his courage in this danger, advanced sword in hand, and charged the enemy himself, at the head of his little troop. Courage and valor triumphed over superiority of numbers, and all were dispersed. We lost 50 men in this affair; 17 were killed, among whom is the commander of a battalion, who was Aid de Camp to Count Bourmont.

ALGIERS, July 31.

For some time the harmony which had prevailed between the French and the natives had been disturbed. The general officers expected to be attacked every moment, even at Algiers, by the Moors and Arabs, and the naval officers were uneasy. These gloomy anticipations have been in part realized. On the 28th two French soldiers died by poison (put in coffee) at the same time a band of insurgents attacked the Babalzun Gate, and nineteen of our men were killed. Our troops took up arms and surrendered the rebels, one of whom made important revelations. He declared that a conspiracy was about breaking out—that 60,000 Bedouins were expected before Algiers, and that the Moors and Arabs of the town were to fall upon the French during the attack. A depot of arms has been discovered, and, in order to intimidate the inhabitants, several pieces of cannon of the upper battery had been turned upon the town. The General in chief has given orders for the small garrisons that would be endangered, scattered in forts at a short distance, to seek shelter in Algiers. The garrison of Sidi Ferruch, chiefly sailors, is of the number. The fort has been demolished. The evacuation was not effected without some disaster. A detachment of the engineer corps was surprised by the Moors upon the road to Algiers. Two wagons in advance were stopped, and the men massacred. The 17th regiment, which occupied a fort on the sea shore, four leagues from the town, was attacked by 2000 Bedouins, and, after some fighting, forced to retreat to Algiers. The army has already lost from 6 to 7,000 men, killed and wounded, and the dysentery is making ravages among the land and sea forces.

At the close of the meeting held in Liverpool to express their approbation of the people of France in the late revolution, three cheers were proposed by the chairman, (W. W. Currie) for Lafayette, which were so heartily given that the hall resounded with the shouts.

A grand public dinner, in celebration of the triumph of freedom in France, was to have been given in London on the 18th of August. Sir Francis Burdett was to take the chair.

From the Moniteur.

Some Deputies have affected not to appear to-day in the Chamber. If they refuse to take the oath to King Louis Philip and his Government, they will deprive themselves of their quality and renounce their mission; and it may be believed, that the Ministry will take a measure which will oblige them to perform this duty, or to resign their seats. In case of their refusal care will, doubtless, be taken to replace them.

PARIS, August 12.

At 8 o'clock in the evening the great Deputation of the Chamber of Peers came to the Palais Royal, to present to his Majesty the Address of the Chamber—which was agreed to yesterday by a majority of 81 to 1.

Baron Pasquier, the President, spoke as follows:—

"Sire—Your faithful subjects, the Peers of France, still penetrated by the great events which have just passed, appear before your Majesty to thank you for your attachment to France. By unanimous voice proclaims that your accession to the throne could alone secure the public happiness. It is only under your reign that we can enjoy in peace those liberties which have been so heroically defended. To be [illegible] to a great people, who acknowledged freely and calmly this necessity—what title was ever more noble and more free? Has Providence ever more plainly [illegible] manifested?

"This contract which you have entered into with France, this oath pronounced by reason and by honor, are engagements worthy at the same time of the Prince who enters into them and the nation that receives them.

"Our oaths, too, have not been dictated by an improvident enthusiasm or a blind sentiment. We swear fidelity to you with the profound conviction that we are performing a sacred duty to our country.

"Now that this reform act is accomplished, France is going to return to the regular course of legal existence. It was to defend its laws that it took up arms; it is, that it may no more have recourse to force to maintain them, that it has established new guarantees;—peace at home and abroad; public order; the free development of talent and industry—such has been the object of its efforts—such ought to be the reward of its victory.

"The Chamber of Peers will be eager to concur in the labors which are to improve our legislation and ensure our prosperity. Its efforts, which have more than once been [illegible] ful in contributing to the public good, have been too often confined to checking or to alleviating evil. At present, a noble career is opened before it. Your Majesty has no other thought than the happiness of France. This will be the principle of an unalterable union between the King and the Chambers."

The King replied—

"My Lords—I am happy to hear you declare that the fidelity which you have sworn to me is founded on the profound conviction, that you are performing a sacred duty to your country. It is the same conviction which has been the rule of my conduct; and I also feel that I was obeying this sacred duty in tearing myself from the peaceful habits which were the charm of my life, to devote myself entirely to what the country required of me. I have yielded to the national will with the firm resolution to fulfil all my obligations—to consolidate peace at home and abroad, and to assure the reign of the laws. I depend upon your loyal and sincere co-operation [illegible]

From the [illegible]

Yesterday an officer arrived in Paris, who quitted, at Vire, the cortege of Charles X.—The Ex King travelled very slowly, and would not arrive at his destination before Monday, the 16th. He complains bitterly, and observes that he ought not to proceed faster than five leagues a day, that consideration should be had to his great age, and that it is impossible for him to proceed more speedily. He has only with him 800 of the Gardes du Corps, in a state of great dejection. The Dauphiness is in a state of extreme irritation. The Duchess of Berry is sufficiently calm, and is no longer in such a state. Her children are in utter ignorance of all that is passing, and salute every body. It is said among the suite of the Ex King, that the King of the French, Philip I. had offered Charles a very fine house and a considerable estate, which he possesses in the neighborhood of Palermo, and it is thought that the offer will be accepted. The vessels were ready at Cherbourg, and the embarkation will take place as soon as the King and his suite arrive.

We learn that General Delpinch has been arrested. Thus terminated his vain attempts to effect a rising of La Vendee.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We are indebted to the editors of the Buffalo Journal for the following letter:

"OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO JOURNAL, Sept 16, 1830—4 o'clock, P. M.

SIR—A terrible disaster occurred here this morning, the particulars of which, so far as we have been able to learn them, are detailed below. The steamboat William Peacock, left this port at 9 o'clock this morning for Detroit, and when about forty miles outside of the light house, a joint in the pipe which conveys steam from the boiler to the cylinder gave way, which instantly discharged the whole head of steam into a steerage cabin, which is upon the deck. The apartment was thronged with passengers, mostly women and children; and the scene which ensued is not to be described.

As the boat had just left the port, the names of the passengers, generally, were not entered, and no perfect list of the sufferers, therefore, can at this time be made. The following persons or their families are among the sufferers, viz:

Mr. Isaac Palmer, of Dover, Windham county, Vermont, four children scalded; two already dead—the third dangerous, and the fourth slightly injured.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the same place, one child dead—wife and one child dangerous.

Mr. John Parker, of York, Livingston county, New York, three children dangerously scalded.

Mr. E. Darris, a Swiss emigrant, wife and daughter dangerously scalded, himself out dangerous.

This is all we can learn of names &c. with certainty, though the disaster is known to be more extensive. Two infant children were found dead, that have not yet been recognized, nor can their parents be found. Several passengers are confident that one man and one woman jumped overboard, the latter dreadfully scalded, and it is probable that the little sufferers were here. We have delayed writing until the mail is about to be closed that we might collect as many particulars as possible—well knowing the anxiety that would be felt by friends, and the great uncertainty that usually attaches to flying rumors of a disaster like this.

Yours, DAY, FOLLETT, & HASKINS.
Eds. Daily Advertiser, Rochester.

Another letter, received by a gentleman in this village, states that at 11 o'clock, ten were ascertained to be dead and missing.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Sept. 20.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steam boiler attached to the Iron Foundry of Mr. Robert McQueen, exploded with the noise of heavy artillery. The engine was in the building at the corner of Duane and Cross streets, and although of only about 5 or 6 horse power, the force of the explosion was so great as completely to overthrow a strong brick edifice 30 feet on Cross and 40 feet on Duane street, filling Cross street with timber, bricks, stones, &c. The glass in Mr. Doyle's house on the north-west corner of Duane and Cross streets, was broken by the concussion from the garret to the cellar, but no person was injured. Some glass was also broken in the house of [illegible] Mrs. Jacobs, who occupies the upper front room in a two story wooden building in Cross street, had a narrow escape. A part of the boiler, weighing seven or eight hundred weight, was thrown across the street, a distance of about sixty feet, passed through the front of the house, and lodged in the back part of her room. This piece of boiler, with the head attached, passed within two feet of her, and immediately filled the room with dust from the broken walls. She was enclosed by the dust, but remained in her position [illegible] whole front of her dwelling had been thrown [illegible] Although all the furniture in her room was destroyed, she escaped without injury.

After making diligent inquiry, we heard that only two persons lost their lives. One was Mr. John Coyle, the Engineer, who was shockingly mangled, and who has left a wife and child.—The other was Mr. John Davison, a single man, about 21 years of age, a cabinet maker. He was passing through Cross street, and was struck on the head by some brick, and thrown across the street, a distance of 40 feet, and died in a few minutes.

There were many reports last evening that others had been killed, and several persons wounded, but we are inclined to believe they are entitled to no credit. All the workmen of this extensive establishment were [illegible] after the accident, and if there were any missing [illegible] their bodies must be under the ruins of the building, and may be discovered to-day.

We understand that the Engine had been out of order some days, but as the Engineer believed it to be some trifling defect, had neglected to have it examined and repaired. His life is the forfeiture of his delay.

LAFAYETTE.—The National Gazette contains the following translation of a letter from General Lafayette to his venerable friend, Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia, dated Paris, August 8th.

"We have just accomplished, my dear friend, [illegible] a wonderful revolution. I received at Lagrange on Tuesday evening the 27th ult. the Ordinances of Charles X. declaring us to be in a state of slavery. On the same evening I repaired to Paris, where I found a [illegible] fermentation. In a three days combat the people of Paris have vanquished the Royal Guards, the Swiss and the Body Guard; the tri-colored flag floats every where; and on the morning of the 31st, I felt warranted to write to Charles X. a note stating to him my opinion (which he had asked through General Talon) that a reconciliation was impossible, and that the Royal Family had ceased to reign.

"The Parisians manifested a degree of courage, intelligence, disinterestedness, and generosity, surpassing all that you can conceive. Not a single Royalist, not a woman was insulted. The people fought only those who fired at them, with cannon and musketry. The vanquished experienced the most generous humanity. The regiments of the line submitted [illegible] cessively to the public will. Much blood was shed, but the people have triumphed, with ad[illegible] in which France is placed [illegible] in order to rally all opinions, of the various parties, under the safeguard of a constitutional throne, with popular institutions. We have chosen the Duke of Orleans, whom I esteem more and more as I know him better. The Chamber of Deputies has acted as the organ or interpreter of the French people, in laying down conditions and offering him a crown for which he acknowledges himself indebted to the will of the nation. Such then is our situation, and fifteen days have not yet elapsed since the ordinances appeared! I send you the short speech which I delivered yesterday. I shall continue to hold the command of the National Guards, of France, who are organizing in every direction. My son George is with me. Levasseur received a dangerous wound, and his life was despaired of three days ago; but he is better. Adieu—a thousand friendly wishes."

The nullification party in Charleston, S. C. apparently stung with mortification at their defeat in the late city election, and obviously fearful of its consequences upon the approaching election in that State, have held a meeting in Charleston, at which they passed a number of resolutions, expressing their feelings at the peculiar juncture, and voted an address to the "State Rights Party," in the country. One object of the meeting appeared to be to invigorate their party, disheartened, as we presume, under their late misfortunes; and another, to uphold and encourage the editor of the Mercury under his own personal calamities, he having failed of an election to the office of chief magistrate of the city. One of the principal actors on this occasion, was Mr. James Hamilton, Jun. the well known Hotspur of South Carolina, the chief supporter of nullification, and the ringleader in all measures tending to a dissolution of the confederacy of the states.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

THE BOURBONS.—It is curious to trace the striking resemblance which the measures adopted by the Bourbons in France to perpetuate their power, bear to those resorted to by our own rulers for the same purpose. One of the earliest acts of Charles X. was the removal of a large number of officers, because, at the late election for Deputies, they voted for the liberal candidates in opposition to the ministerial. The same has been done here by Gen. Jackson to a greater extent. When the French Chambers manifested their independence of Charles, he dissolved them. When our Senate rejected Gen. Jackson's nominations of Kendall and Noah, he contrived, by management, to have the decisions of the majority reversed by a minority!—Charles X. undertook to control the liberty of the press by his ordinances and police; Gen. Jackson does the same by his system of rewards, punishment, and proscription. For the arbitrary acts of the Bourbons in France, the people rose in their might and deposed them. Are our people more servile than those of France? If they are not, they will depose our Bourbons by a resort to that powerful and constitutional remedy, the ballot boxes.—*Mass. Spy.*

The Explosion of Thursday.—On removing the ruins, yesterday, caused by the explosion of the steam boiler of Mr. McQueen's furnace, no bodies were found—it is therefore now ascertained that but the two mentioned in yesterday's paper were killed. We could not ascertain that any persons had been wounded.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Saturday.*

[From the Boston Com. Gaz. September 27.

FROM LONDON.—The brig Hudson, Capt. Lord, at this port yesterday from London, bro't a paper of the 18th ult., one day later than previous advices. Mr. Topliff has perused this paper, and copied therefrom the following paragraph:—

Paris papers to the 16th ult. say, "Private letters from Bayonne, announce in the most positive manner, that the country from St. Sebastian to Saragossa was in full insurrection, and that Gen. Mina passed through Bordeaux the 8th, and had entered Spain at the head of 500 men."]

Prince Polignac, the late French minister, had arrived at Altona, and intended to proceed to Russia.

Capt. Lord informs that the ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll, from Cherbourg, having on board the Ex-King, Charles X., and followers, arrived at the Isle of Wight, evening of 17th August, and that His Majesty William IV. [illegible] supposed to be there at the time, whether by accident or design was not stated.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, SEPTEMBER 29, 1830.

FRANCE.—[illegible] interesting intelligence [illegible] from Europe. Before we have [illegible] wondering at the series of [illegible] occurrences and began to speculate on their consequences, [illegible] which almost [illegible] the former [illegible] and [illegible] of the wise prophecies in which [illegible] or less indulge. The modification of the Constitution of the French Government, at the same time that it shows nothing of a radical spirit, is [illegible] and [illegible] enough. The abolition of their national religion is a most [illegible] and unexpected measure, [illegible] overthrow of the political system of their government might be anticipated, even the adoption of an entire republican form of government, and the [illegible] of [illegible], was far more to be anticipated than [illegible] of their national religion. The religion of a people is interwoven with their earliest prejudices [illegible] that it is one of the last things which gives way, and the union with the civil power, [illegible] exists, is so intimate and almost indissoluble that the separation is the last thing to be expected. This event is certainly the most wonderful circumstance in the [illegible] of the revolution. [illegible] they should have been disposed to [illegible] of a religion [illegible] universally [illegible] by the nation, was not to be expected; but that they should [illegible] the power of doing it, [illegible] thoroughly than any other circumstance, the completeness of the revolution which has taken place, and the confidence [illegible] of its permanency. This circumstance, [illegible] important influence upon the [illegible] of the people; for the Catholic religion, [illegible] producing merely ignorance and bigotry, [illegible] and in most of the Catholic countries, [illegible] effect to a very pernicious extent. The [illegible] of the freedom of [illegible] of opinion on this subject, will not probably so much have the effect of producing [illegible] to Protestantism, as to [illegible] the dread of the Catholic [illegible] and liberal [illegible] views—and while they retain in part their [illegible] tenets, [illegible] down, and [illegible] in a great degree [illegible]. The [illegible] of the Catholic religion [illegible] the clear light of truth. To the more [illegible] in France for the last twenty years, may be [illegible] not only the abolition of the [illegible] but many of the events of this revolution. For within that period, it has been ascertained that more [illegible] published in France, than for more than [illegible] before.

Another important change [illegible] in their Constitution, is the abolishing the provision of the Charter which [illegible] that all laws should be proposed by the King, [illegible] from him should be acted on by the Chambers. It is true that they were a provision which might, with a moderate monarch and one who [illegible] the spirit of the times, [illegible] this difficulty—it was, that either house might [illegible] the King to propose any law, and the provisions of it were thus brought under discussion before the two [illegible] [illegible] as a probable thing would exercise sparingly his power of refusing such petition, as the king of England does his veto upon laws passed by the two houses of Parliament. Thus, indirectly and in course of time, they might have come to this desirable result. They have, however, now very wisely provided expressly that any bills may originate as well in either house as from the king, except revenue bills, which must originate in the Chamber of Deputies. Besides these modifications, there appears to be no essential change of the constitution, nor essential abridgment of the power of the king now [illegible]

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—By accounts which will be found under our foreign head, it will be seen that the anticipated effects of the revolution in France is showing itself in various parts of Spain. The most thorough consternation prevailed at Madrid, on hearing of the revolution among their neighbors. Newspapers were forbidden admission within their borders, and every means taken to smother up the intelligence and conceal it from the people. That they have not been entirely successful will be seen by the account which we publish. There is very little doubt that ere long we shall hear of more extensive revolt. It is, however, to be feared that the struggle will be more protracted, and that the government will not be [illegible] the Constitutionalists [illegible]. The Spaniards have [illegible] of the chivalrous bravery of their ancestors, and are so debased and degraded, that very little of [illegible] government is to be expected [illegible]. They [illegible] Bayonne [illegible] every [illegible] from Spain, [illegible] governments of Europe.

ALGIERS.—It appears, by accounts which will be found in another column, that the possession of Algiers by the French is not so [illegible] as the conquest was [illegible]. The hordes of barbarians which inhabit the country by the [illegible] will require the exercise of some [illegible] and rigid measures to make them thoroughly feel the French power. It is to be hoped that no division among the troops or the politics at home, will divide or weaken the force necessary at Algiers to keep the inhabitants of the town and country quiet. The destruction of that horde of pirates is hardly less important than the many events which have since occurred to fill the the public eye.

CLAY MEETING IN CT.—We publish, to-day, an account of a meeting, in Hartford, of the friends of Mr. CLAY, from different parts of the State. We think that the sentiments contained in the resolutions are such as the people of this State must highly and justly approve, and for which, at a proper time, they will show their approbation. It is desirable that there should be some concert in the operations of the Clay party in this State, otherwise their overwhelming numbers will avail them little; on that account it is that we are glad to see this meeting at Hartford, and we think a still more general meeting is desirable, composed of persons from different parts of the State. If the supporters of Mr. Clay act together, there is no possibility of their defeat—if they do not, such a result is highly probable.

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY.—The Foreign Mission Society, for Norwich and vicinity, will this day celebrate its eighteenth Anniversary. The business meeting is to be held at [illegible] o'clock at the Conference Room, and the public exercises to take place at two o'clock, at the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Meeting House. We are happy to inform the public that the Rev. Mr. Bardwell, formerly Missionary to Bombay, will be present, and with other gentlemen, address the Meeting.

INDIANA ELECTION.—The Indiana Democrat of Sept. [illegible], a Jackson paper printed at Indianapolis, has [illegible] article on the recent election in that State, from which we extract below. It is amusing to see with how ill a grace the editor acknowledges the popularity of the friends of Mr. Clay, and how [illegible] he clings to Mr. Whitcomb, who, "as many gentlemen in that place can bear witness, has often been heard to say that he was in favor of Gen. Jackson." Another most singular fact is stated, and is very ill [illegible], that is, that there was from 6000 to 7000 majority in the State, in favor of Gen. Jackson, and yet in their [illegible] the electors were so "regardless of a question without any reference to consequences," that the Clay men had "a majority of some six or seven votes" in the house of representatives—and, what is worse, hold all the offices in the State.

"Election returns from the different counties have at length reached us, and we are now able to calculate the strength of parties in the next Legislature, within a few votes. The Senate stands as favorable as the present administration as formerly, and the Senator from Monroe, Greene, and Owen, we consider as an additional member on our side. Mr. Whitcomb is elected from a district composed of a large majority of Jackson men, and was frank to declare, long before he became a candidate, that he was in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson, to which fact many gentlemen of this place can bear witness. We do know that the strongest Jackson men in Owen county were his warm supporters. Mr. Whitcomb is a gentleman of too much [illegible] to turn his back upon the people that [illegible] in contradiction to their wishes, and he is not so ignorant of his political prospects as to [illegible] merely because they [illegible] [illegible] in the Legislature.

[illegible] House of Representatives [illegible] in the minority some six or seven votes. Many of the strongest Jackson counties have elected old Adams and Clay men, and when they did this, a deep individual preference [illegible] their votes, regardless of a question, without any reference to consequences. On the other hand, our opponents always on the alert, and acting in concert, moved in solid phalanx in support of their party, while they [illegible] the old tune of 'no party—no party,' and proclaimed 'peace, peace, when there is no peace.' This is as it always has been. They have always had a majority in our Legislature, and have always exercised their power to its fullest extent. The people of Indiana have ever been duped by them, and have suffered the consummation of their designs, not because they had not the power to prevent it, but because they allowed themselves to be divided and to be led away by the seductive promises of their wily opponents. Indiana contains a full majority of six or seven thousand Jackson men, and yet she has not in her limits, one single Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Senator in Congress, Canal Commissioner, or other officer of government, who is a Jackson man, and who derives his office from the Legislature.

Shall Indiana fall behind every other sister of the West in the discharge of her duty to herself? Will she tamely be derided, scoffed at, and held her sons disfranchised by a minority of office seekers, and not even a crumb given to a Jackson man? Let her arise in her mighty strength, and show her power and assert her rights."

We very willingly break over the resolution which we had formed, to admit nothing more in relation to the conduct of our Legislature with regard to the Civil Authority of Stonington, to present to our readers the two communications below. We had, from the beginning, no doubt of the truth of the facts as stated originally by us, nor have we for a moment since had a doubt on the subject. As the charge was a grave one we were not unwilling that it should be a matter of discussion. Most [illegible], for the character of the State, it has turned out to be in every respect strictly true. The Legislature did turn out of office men acknowledged to be highly respectable, and in every other respect entirely unexceptionable, merely because they refused a license to the violators of the retail law. The gross and very groundless attacks which have been made upon us, in a number of communications on this subject, [illegible] as they were in the main untrue, would not have led to any reply. We rather pity than are angry with the author of such [illegible]. But the gentlemen from Stonington feel disposed to have the whole matter still more clearly before the public. The statement below, made by one of the former and also the [illegible] Board, and who is personally [illegible] with [illegible] except two, one or both of whom has already appeared before the public, set the matter, we think, at rest. That the "Member" of the Legislature from Ledyard, and a few others of his character, will be satisfied with these statements we have no expectation, but to every rational and unprejudiced mind the evidence is conclusive.

Some time previous to the meeting of the Board in January, a large proportion of the retailers of the town had entered into a voluntary agreement to discontinue the further sale of spirituous liquors. Of nineteen retailers in the Borough, seventeen were parties to this agreement. The Temperance Society of Stonington had been principally instrumental in producing this state of things, which tended to produce considerable excitement and opposition to that association, with a certain class of our population. Subsequently, under the auspices of this Society, a petition was put in circulation, and received the signatures of many respectable citizens, praying the Justices to withhold licenses from all applicants. The Temperance Society approved, and passed resolutions of a similar purport, and ordered them to be laid before the Board of Civil Authority. The friends of Temperance were ardent, perhaps indiscreet, in pressing their claims on the one hand, while their opponents, rallying under the cry of "no gag laws," insisted that rum-selling and tippling were inherent and inalienable rights, guaranteed by our republican institutions, and not subject to the restraints of ecclesiastical, legislative or judicial inquisitions. Under these circumstances the Board convened. It could not be expected that the constituted individuals of the Board would be entirely uninfluenced by the causes of excitement out of doors, or that perfect unanimity should characterize their deliberations; but whatever difference of opinion may have been found among them, on the several questions which offered for their decision, they have concurred in a report of their proceedings, which is now before the public; and their concurrent testimony will not be discredited, however inconsistent and irreconcilable it may appear to be with the many gratuitous and [illegible] misrepresentations that have preceded it.

The first misstatement of their proceedings (to which may probably be traced all subsequent misrepresentations) appeared in an editorial article of the Norwich Republican of 16th January; and it is to be regretted that the respectable editor of that paper did not avail himself of information subsequently placed under his observation, to contradict the misstatement, and offer such explanations to the public as a due regard for his editorial reputation, as well as the rights of the individuals implicated, would have required. This was followed by an address "to the Electors of Stonington," by a writer under the signature of Brutus, published in the same paper, which, adopting the editorial article aforesaid as authority, animadverted with much severity on the alleged conspiracy of church members and justices to invade the rights of freemen. A Petition to the General Assembly was then got up, and circulated with much privacy and discretion among a portion of our electors. But as it was supposed to be only a pretext for electioneering on the part of the individual who managed the business, no measures were adopted to intercept its progress. The individual referred to was elected to the Legislature, and, as the main object had been effected, it was supposed that no further use would be made of the petition. It was therefore with astonishment that the public here learned that such petition had been actually presented to the House of Representatives, and had by them been received and referred; without notice or order of notice to the individuals therein concerned. It appears that the petition was referred to a committee, composed of all the members from New-London County; that a day was assigned by the committee for hearing said petition; that no testimony was offered or heard, on the part of the petitioners, to support their allegations; that two of the Justices of the Board, who were in New-Haven at the time, were called before the committee, as witnesses, and [illegible] their statements so disproved all of the material averments of the petition; and that the committee agreed, by a large majority, to report unfavorably, or that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition, nominating for re-appointment all the justices of the town, except Mr. Faxon, who had declined; that when the County Bill was reported to the House, and the "member in his place" had moved to strike out the names of certain Justices and insert others, and to justify his motion called for the reading of the petition, the chairman of the County Committee (Mr. Wattrous, of Colchester) "in his place," made a statement of the facts as they had appeared before the committee, and the reasons which had influenced the committee in recommending the virtual rejection of the petition. But the [illegible] of out-door arrangement predominated. The [illegible] were stricken out. It being now for the first time seriously apprehended that misrepresentation and intrigue might be successful, a remonstrance was drawn up, and such signatures as could be procured in an hour or two were affixed. This was forwarded and presented, bearing the names of the most respectable inhabitants of Stonington. It simply required of the Legislature that which, in like cases, had never been refused, that the persons implicated might be heard in their defence, and have opportunity afforded them to disprove any allegations of improper conduct, which had been urged as disqualifying them for re-appointment as Justices, at the same time affirming that the remonstrants verily believed [illegible] to be untrue. The [illegible] would have [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] legislation, but the Representatives [illegible]. After a [illegible] by committee, [illegible] on a concurrent vote the [illegible] point was requisite, the Justices were of course rejected, condemned and punished without proof, and denied the privileges of the ordinary forms of justice.

It may be proper here to state, that the new Board of Civil Authority, as "reformed" and devised by the House of Representatives, has since been convened for the purpose of granting licenses to retailers; and though they granted licenses to all other applicants, after a careful and rigid inquiry, they rejected the applications made by persons who had been rejected by the board in January last—two only of those persons having renewed their applications. [illegible]

The undersigned members of the Board of Civil Authority in Stonington, convened on the first Monday in January, 1830, certify that the following statement of the proceedings of said Board, then convened, is correct:

JAN. 4, 1830. Present, William Randall, Enoch Burrows, William Robinson, George Hubbard, Joseph Noyes, Elias Brown, Gurdon Trumbull, Giles R. Hallam, Asa Fish, Alexander G. Smith, Samuel F. Denison, and Elisha Faxon, Esquires. The Board having been organized, by the appointment of Wm. Randall, Esq. Chairman, and G. R. Hallam, Esq. Clerk, a discussion took place as to the default and discretion of the Board, in approving of "proper persons to be retailers," which resulted in a decision, by a majority of the Board, that the law was imperative on this subject, and that all applicants who were "proper persons," within the meaning of the Statute, were entitled to approval. Leave was then asked to lay before the Board a Petition from certain inhabitants of the Town, and a copy of certain Resolutions, said to have been passed by the Temperance Society, on the subject of licensing retailers. Not more than two or three members of the Board appeared to have been previously apprised of the existence or object of these documents, yet they were refused, and they were not opened or read before the Board, nor was it permitted to state their contents. Leave was then asked, by one or more individuals, not members of the Board, to address the board on the subject of Temperance and the relative duties of the Board; which was also refused;—when, to avoid further interruption of this kind, the room was ordered to be cleared of all persons not members of the Board, notice at the same time being given that the applicants for licenses would be admitted and be heard severally on their applications.

The number of applications made to the Board, for licenses, were four—there being at that time about thirty retailers doing business in the town, and of these the applications were generally from the most objectionable persons. Of these, the first had been, the same day, refused a nomination as a Taverner, by a unanimous vote of the Selectmen, Justices of the Peace, Grand Jurors and Constables of the Town, on specific charges of improper conduct [illegible] [illegible] the law, [illegible] and was reported to the Board as obnoxious to his neighborhood. The third was proved to be equally unsuitable and disqualified. The fourth was the only applicant who was not unanimously rejected. In this case the members were divided, and he was rejected by a majority of one—three members not voting. It was not claimed on the part of any applicant before the Board, that he had sold according to law, during the year past, but the contrary was conclusively proved or admitted in every case.

W. RANDALL.
ENOCH BURROWS.
GEO. HUBBARD.
WM. ROBINSON.
JOSEPH NOYES.
ELIAS BROWN.
GURDON TRUMBULL.
G. R. HALLAM.
ELISHA FAXON.
S. F. DENISON.

FOR THE COURIER.

BENEFIT OF SEAMEN.—Among all the benevolent efforts which engage the hearts of Christians, there are few so interesting as those which relate to the welfare of Seamen. While that large and valuable class of community which 'go down to the sea in ships,' are encountering the danger of their lives, that they may bring home the treasures of the deep, and enrich the community with their industry, it well becomes those who enjoy the blessings of the gospel at home, to provide for them the means of religious instruction. It is therefore gratifying to perceive that a circle of benevolent ladies at New London, have manifested their kind regard and sufficient sympathy, by offering the garments which they have wrought with their own hands, to raise means for propagating the gospel to the 500 seamen sailing from that port. It must be the wish of every Christian, and every friend to Seamen, that their labours may be abundantly rewarded.

We trust the citizens of Norwich and vicinity, will take an active part in this interesting object, and encourage the effort, either by personal attendance and the purchase of such articles as they may select at the Fair to be held at New London on Tuesday next, or by generous contributions.

This community have a deep interest in the navigation of the Pacific, and furnish not a few of those who man the ships—but were it not so, the welfare of Seamen is one of common interest, and must commend itself to all who have benevolence to feel.

A CITIZEN OF NORWICH.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Society was held at the Town Hall in this city, on Monday evening—Mr. Benj. B. Vaughan in the Chair, and Mr. Isaac L'Hommedieu, Secretary. The report of the Executive Committee stated the progress of Temperance to be encouraging, and the gratifying fact that the number of members of this Society had doubled within the last three months. Three young men, members of the Society, Mr. J. T. Wait, Mr. Rowe, and Mr. Backell, then addressed the meeting in a manner highly creditable to themselves and auspicious to the future progress of the cause they so ardently espouse. After which, the gentlemen present as spectators were requested to offer their sentiments; when Wm. P. Greene, F. A. Perkins, Wm. C. Gilman, and Peter Lanman, Esquires, severally addressed the meeting, congratulating the members of the Society that they had entered on the work at this early age, before becoming contaminated with the habit of moderate drinking; and presenting a number of interesting facts calculated to promote the objects of the meeting.

The second regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Col. Howard, will be reviewed at Lebanon, on Friday next.

Mr. Dunham.—At a time when great exertions are making to render our Militia System unpopular, permit a friend of the system to say a few words through your paper, in its defence. The militia system is one of the main pillars of our free government. It is a system planned and adopted by the Fathers of our Republic, to avoid the necessity of a large standing army, that has so universally proved fatal to Republican governments. The exigencies specified in the Constitution of the United States, upon the happening of which the militia may be called into service, are the following: to wit, "to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to execute the laws of the Union." Abolish the militia system, and there must constantly be kept on foot a large standing force, sufficient to effect these purposes, and always under the influence and control of the Executive of the nation. It is said by some of the opposers of the system, that they would not abolish the militia, but they would do away the trainings and reviews. They would have men and officers well equipped; but how shall they choose officers, and how shall it be ascertained that they are equipped, unless they have trainings. It is said by others, that nothing is learned at the reviews, &c. of the militia. The fact is otherwise; much knowledge of military tactics is obtained by both officers and men. In addition to the knowledge obtained, a martial spirit, which in a national point of view is important, is kept up. It would be extremely [illegible] in the only remaining Republic on earth to destroy her martial spirit, at a time, too, when the proudest heads of Europe are eyeing us with jealous and revengeful eyes, and when we can see more than a million of men constantly in arms and subservient to their will. [illegible] Holy Alliance (falsely so called) first ground their arms, before these United States consent to do it. Much is said about the burdensomeness of the militia system. Let it be remembered that a price must be paid for every thing valuable, and that this is the price of Liberty, which cannot be bought at an easier rate, for without it nothing worthy is worth possessing. But I forbear to say more by and by. PUTNAM.

Mr. Dunham,—I have the pleasure to inform you that in compliance with the wishes of a number of our citizens, Mr. Wilcox will return to this place in a few days, to repeat his Lecture on Common Schools, and adopt such measures as to advance the cause of Education. He may be expected to address the public on Friday of next week, of which particular notice will be given in your next paper. Yours, O.

Norwich, Sept. 28.

ITEMS.

Hon. John Quincy Adams has been nominated in the Hingham Gazette as a candidate for Member of Congress from Plymouth, in place of Mr. Richardson, the present incumbent, who declines a re-election. Whether Mr. Adams will accept the nomination, is a question.

Dr. J. S. Pierce has addressed a letter to the editor of the Kentucky Commentator, denying that he is under any pledge to vote with the advocates of Gen. Jackson. This is the fifth denial published by persons claimed by the Jacksonians as having given such pledges. How will the party lay claim to a majority in Kentucky now?

Mississippi.—The last [illegible] says—"We stated in a former number of this paper that Francis E. Plummer, the Anti-Jackson candidate for Congress, was elected in this State. We are now enabled to say, that he has succeeded by a majority of 1800 votes over the highest competitor. Thus has another State been led to the combination; making, with Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, six entire States, that have thrown off the yoke of [illegible] since the 4th of August last." Pretty sorry prospect this, for the Bourbon party in Maine.

Married,

In this city, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM to Miss ELIZA RIPLEY, daughter of Dwight Ripley, Esq.

Died,

In this city, on the 16th inst. ERASTUS W. DAVISON, aged 17 months, only son of Capt. Erastus Davison.

At Norwich Falls, JULIA ADAMS, daughter of Erastus Bingham, aged 15 months.

LADIES' FAIR.

A circle of Young Ladies, at New London, will hold a Fair at the Court House in that city, on Tuesday next, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. A great variety of fancy and useful articles, [illegible] [illegible] pel among Seamen.

☞ If the weather is stormy, the Fair will be postponed until Thursday, that opportunity may be given for ladies and gentlemen from abroad to be present.

Sept. 29.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the New London County Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 13th at Jewett City. The society will assemble at half past 10 o'clock A. M. for business, and public exercises will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

The auxiliary associations for the promotion of Temperance in this County, are particularly requested to send Delegates on this occasion, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

Sept. 29. 3w*27

CONSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Consociation of the Congregational Ministers and Churches of New London County, will be held at Jewett City, on Tuesday, October 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M. A general attendance is requested.

It is expected that the members of Consociation will attend the meeting of the County Temperance Society, in the same place, the following day.

S. BLISS.

Jewett City, Sept. 25, 1830. 2w27

POTATOES WANTED.

700 bushels White Potatoes, 300 do. Blue do.—to be delivered in the course of ten days, for which cash and a fair price will be paid.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 29. 27

BROOMS! BROOMS!!

800 Brooms, flat and round, 250 Brushes, do. do. Just received and for sale by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Hannah Day, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Capt. James L. Day, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 Attest, Burrill Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows six months from this day for the creditors of the estate of George C. Metcalf, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to David Metcalf & Timothy E. Metcalf, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—and notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two public sign posts in said Lebanon.

27 Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

SEPT. 28. 1830.

NEW GOODS.

G. R. [illegible]

Has this day received from the Auction Room,

Merino Circassians,
Beaverteen and bangup cord,
Wide black Circassians, Canton flannel,
Handsome dark prints, corded cambric,
Book muslin, long lawns,
Irish linens, napkins,
Yellow, red, brown and plaid Bandanna Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's figured cravats, a new and elegant article,
1 box elegant winter hat ribbons,
Black palm wadding, &c.

☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash. 27

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has this day received a supply of FRESH GOODS, comprising a better assortment than usual, which he will sell very low for cash.

WANTED,

100 doz. pairs Large Mittens,
50 doz. " women's white Stockings,
50 doz. " do. blue or black, with white tops and toes,
Mixed and white Stocking Yarn—
None but large size need be offered.

SOLOMON GILBERT.

Lebanon, Sept. 22, 1830. 3w27

[illegible]'S
Guide to Chirography,

CONTAINING Writing Book Copies, Rules, and General Directions to the Acquisition, the result of many years' experience in the formation of letters, on a plan of ruling entirely original, containing equidistant crossruling, and diagonal lines for the proper slope of letters and distance of their several joinings—an intermixture of lines of different colors, to distinguish the lines to be written upon from those which are to show the comparative length of letters—engraved black lines, corresponding to the small hand, showing the length of the looped letters—copies attached to the cover of the book, to be turned out and kept constantly before the scholar with an exemplification and plain violation of the important rules of straightness, smoothness, parallelism, equi-distance and equal size, which the whole system is calculated to produce—equally adapted to common schools, monitorial schools and academies. By a Teacher.

For sale by R. HUBBARD,

Sign of the Ledger.

Sept. 29. 27

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR MECHANICS,

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

BIGELOW'S Technology,
Nicholson's Operative Mechanic,
Allen's Mechanics,
Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts,
Patridge and Haugh's Receipts for Dying,
Brunton's Mechanics,
Benjamin's Architecture,
Fowles' Linear Drawing, &c.

Sept. 28. 27

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York.

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Mal bach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron.

[illegible]

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
250 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles.

For sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

FLOUR, &c.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,
15 half bbls do. do.
5 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
2 do. white do.
6 boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do sperm do.

For sale by ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

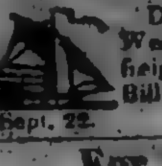
For Savannah.

The fast sailing substantial sloop Georgia, Capt. Luce, will leave this place for the above port about the 5th of October. For freight, (which will be taken on the most reasonable terms) or passage, apply to

JOHN PRENTICE.

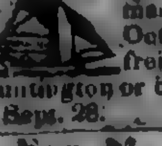
Sept. 22. 3w26

FOR MOBILE & NEW ORLEANS.



The schooner Splendid, James L. Day, master, will sail about the 1st of October. For freight or passage apply on board or to [illegible] Lesters & Co.

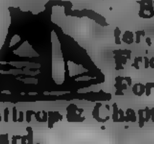
For New-York.



Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Wednesday, 29th at 5 p. m. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Sept. 22. 1w26

For New-York.



The sloop Maria, W. W. Coit master, will sail on Monday, 4th October, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington or on board.

Sept. 28. 27

For N. Y. and Albany.

Sloop Teazer, J. Williams master, will sail for the above ports, on Friday, 8th Oct. 2 o'clock p. m.—For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board. 1w27

BROKE INTO THE SUBSCRIBER'S ENCLOSURE,

ABOUT the 27th of August last, a yearling STEER, of a dark brindle color—no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BARNABAS ALLEN.

Canterbury, Sept. 18th, 1830. 3w27

STARCH.

20 bbls. fresh Starch, just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

VIZ:

Lectures to Young People, by William B. Sprague, D. D., with an Introductory Address, by Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

Essay on the Hyeroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jun., and on the advantages which it offers to sacred criticism.—Translated from the French by Isaac Stuart, with Notes and Illustrations.

Speeches on the passage of the Bill for the removal of the Indians, delivered in the Congress of the United States, April and May, 1830.

The Napoleon Anecdotes—illustrating the mental energies of the late Emperor of France. By W. H. Ireland.

The Commandment with Promise. By the author of "The last day of the week."

The Frugal Housewife; dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy.

The Political Class Book; intended to instruct the higher classes in schools in the origin, nature and use of Political Power.—By William Sullivan, Counsellor at Law—with an Appendix, by George B. Emerson.

Memoir of Dr. Payson—a new and improved edition. By Asa Cummings, Editor of the Christian Mirror.

The Child's Song Book, for the use of schools and families; being a selection of favorite airs, with Hymns and moral Songs, suitable for infant instruction.

The Book of Health; a Compendium of Domestic Medicine, deduced from the experience of the most eminent modern practitioners.

Gummere's Treatise on Surveying.

Letters and Conversations on the Cherokee Mission. By the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission.

Abstract of Infantry Tactics, including exercises and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, for the use of the Militia of the United States. Published by the Department of War.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

An extensive assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, Paper Hangings, &c.

Sept. 29. 27

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, from the most celebrated authors; by Drs. Cazanave and Schedel.

Bell on the Teeth, with plates.

A Treatise on Remittent and Intermittent [illegible] Fevers; by Dr. [illegible].

A new edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary.

Dewees's Practice of Physic, and all his other works.

Sept. 28. 27

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are counterfeited, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the [illegible] [illegible] around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship-yard. A plan of them will be shown.

Enquire of JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

AUCTION.

WILL be sold by order of Court of Probate, at the sign-post in Norwich City, on Saturday, Oct. 2d, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M. a lot of second hand Furniture, consisting of Desks, Tables, Chairs, Iron Ware, two good Stoves, &c. &c.

E. W. ROATH, Administrator.

Norwich City, Sept. 27, 1830. 1w27

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Saturday, Oct. 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M. at the public Sign Post in the city of Norwich, by order of the Court of Probate, all the remaining personal estate of Stephen Remington, Esq. deceased, (excepting the articles set off to the widow.) The articles to be sold are, a large quantity of foolscap, letter and printing paper; one large barouche wagon; one fowling piece; a few articles of furniture, &c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. 1w

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

SIX months from this day are limited and allowed for the creditors of the estate of William Durkee, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Felix Durkee, Administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law. And notice of this limitation and allowance is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on two public sign-posts in said district.

[3w27] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

POETRY.

MARSEILLES HYMN.—We are indebted, says the Baltimore Gazette, to a correspondent, for the annexed account of its author:

The name of the author of this celebrated production, is Joseph Rouget de Lisle, born in the year 1760. At the commencement of the French revolution, Rouget was stationed at Strasbourg, an officer of an Engineer corps. At this time nothing but low, vulgar ballads were sung in praise of the war, and Rouget being a man of talents, a good musician and a great enthusiast, was solicited by some friends to furnish a war song: in a moment of enthusiasm he retired to his chamber, and in one night produced the words and music of a piece which is every respect is worthy of admiration. The effect of this song on the army of the revolution is well known, and requires no further illustration. It first appeared by the title of "l'Offrande a la Liberte," but subsequently was known by the name of "Marseilles Hymn, or March," on account of its being first publicly sung and used by the Marseilles Confederates, in the year 1792.

The services of Rouget de Lisle in the cause of liberty did not shield him from the persecutions of the terrorists; he fled to Germany. In Hamburgh, the great poet Klopstock, with whom he had an interview, intimated that his hymn alone "had caused the death of 50,000 brave Germans." Rouget was wounded at the attack of Quiberon, and is now living retired from business.—Philip I, the present King of France, has bestowed on him a pension of fifteen hundred francs, as a reward for this hymn.

MARSEILLES HYMN OF LIBERTY.

Ye sons of Freedom, wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries.
Shall hateful tyrants, mischiefs breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave!
Th' avenging sword unsheath!
March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd
On victory or death!

Now, now the dangerous storm is rolling,
Which treacherous kings confederate raise;
The dogs of war, let loose, are howling,
And lo! our fields and cities blaze.
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force, with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands embruing?
To arms! to arms! ye brave, &c.

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile, insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst for power and gold unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore—
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms, &c.

O! Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms, &c.

The following spirited lines are copied from the Liverpool Chronicle of the 7th ult.

THE BIRTH OF FRENCH LIBERTY.*

For the vine-covered hills and gay vallies of France
See the day-star of Liberty rise,
Through clouds of detraction unwarried advance,
And hold its new course in the skies.
An effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright,
All Europe with wonder surveys,
And from deserts of darkness, and dungeons of night,
Contends for a share in the blaze.

Let Burke, like a bat from his splendor retire,
A splendor too strong for his eyes;
Let pedants and fools his effusions admire,
Entrapt in his cobwebs like flies.
Shall frenzy and sophistry hope to prevail
When reason opposes her weight—
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
And the balance yet trembles with fate?

Oh! who 'mid the darkness of night would abide
That can taste the sweet breezes of morn?
And who that had drank of the chrystalline tide
To the feculent flood would return?
When the bosom of beauty the throbbing heart meets,
Ah! who would the transport decline?
And who that has tasted of Liberty's sweets
The prize—but with life—would resign?

But 'tis over, high Heav'n the decision approves,
Oppression has struggled in vain;
To the Hell she had formed, Superstition removes,
And tyranny gnaws her own chain.
[illegible]
And gives a new charter to earth.

O, catch its high import ye winds, as ye blow!
O, bear it ye waves, as ye roll!
From the nations that feel the Sun's vertical glow,
To the farthest extremes of the Pole.
Equal rights, equal laws to the Nations around,
Peace and friendship its precepts impart;
And wherever the footsteps of man can be found,
May he bind the decree on his heart!

* More than forty years ago, our justly revered and celebrated townsman, Mr. Roscoe, hailed the commencement of the French Revolution, as an event fraught with consequences calculated to increase the liberty and happiness of mankind. The sentiments which then inspired our illustrious author, are evinced in the above verses, not less distinguished by their poetic excellence, than by the ardent love for and devoted attachment to those grand principles which it has been the ardent object of Mr. Roscoe's life successfully to promote and defend.

MEDLEY.

MARRIED WELL.—There is not an expression in the English language more wretchedly abused than this, married well; it is abused because it is misapplied.—When properly used it tells of a heart and hand connexion; a blending together of similar tastes and fancies for the journey of life; a giving away early in the spring of years, the affections of the heart; and a joining then of the sexes in marriage, with the determination of adding a joy to the existence of each other. But this is all forgotten in the face of selfishness. We live to be happy—we ponder much upon the best mode of becoming so; yet if we wander from the true path in marriage, we get lost in a wild of misery, where the sun-light of enjoyment scarcely ever finds its way. Now I, for one, do not believe that money is the grand panacea for every ill of marriage, or that it will create a smile of joy upon the brow where affection does not dwell. Take the word of an old fellow for it—he who woos and wins modest merit—who seeks a partner for the social circle, and a helpmate for the domestic concerns of life—who uses the voice of reason, and I have no objection to his listening a little to the warblings of fancy in his choice, will marry well, although he may not obtain copper with his bride, yet he brings to him a willing heart and a free mind—and these are of infinite value, to have around us on our journey through the world.

A CAUSE FOR MOURNING.—The biographer of Napoleon, speaking of the loss sustained by England on the field of Waterloo, says: 'Fifteen thousand men killed and wounded, threw half Britain in mourning. It required all the glory, and all the solid advantages of that day, to reconcile the mind to the price at which it was bought. But what mourning would fill all Britain, if every year should behold another Waterloo? But what does every year [illegible] continuity, [illegible] every eye sees its woes, every ear catches its groans. The wounded are too numerous to count. Who is not wounded by the Intemperance of this nation? But of the dead, we count, year by year, more than four times the number that filled half Britain with mourning. Ah! could we behold the many thousands whom our destroyer annually delivers over unto death, collected together upon one field of slaughter, for one funeral, and one deep and wide burial place; could we behold a full assemblage of all the parents, widows, children, friends, whose hearts have been torn by their death, surrounding that awful grave, and loading the winds with tales of woe, the whole land would cry out at the spectacle. It would require something more than *'all the glory,'* and *'all the advantages,'* of Intemperance, *to reconcile the nation to the high price at which they were purchased.—Address to young men on Temperance.*

Some men make a womanish complaint, that it is a great misfortune to die before our time. I would ask what time? Is it that of nature? But she, indeed, has lent us life, as we do a sum of money, only no certain day is fixed for payment. What reason then to complain, if she demands it at pleasure; since it was on this condition you received it.—*Cicero.*

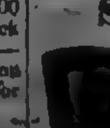
BAD SINGING.—There was something of severity it is true, but not less of reason, in the proceeding of a late esteemed minister of New-England, who, at the close of a very badly sung psalm, read another to the choir, saying 'You must try again, for it is impossible to preach after such singing.'

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. S. P. ROBINSON.
Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

FASHIONABLE HATS, FROM $3 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.



Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first-rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell splendid Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.
Sept 14, 1830. 25

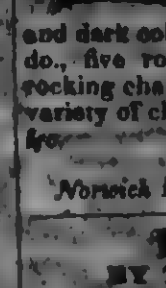
SPLENDID $3 HATS,

A. WICKHAM,

Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this new, elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

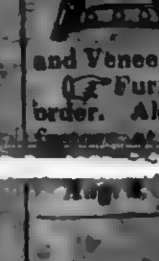
Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.
Sept. 7. 6w24

1000 CHAIRS,



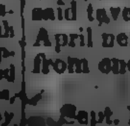
Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.
CONGDON & TRACY.
Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.
8000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.
☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory at short notice.
[illegible]
Aug. 8.

FOR SALE,



About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.
DENISON WATTLES.
Sept. 14, 1830. 25

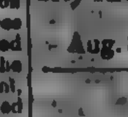
TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, or frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.
☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.
JOSEPH B. PALMER.
Aug. 25, 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

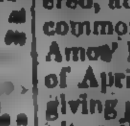
A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.
Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. CHARLES FRENCH.
Aug. 18th, 1830. 1f21

FOR SALE,



A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.
Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich. ASA WITTER.
Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

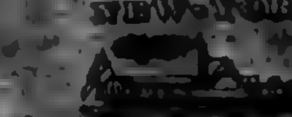


A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.
AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.
Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.
J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.



The Splendid low pressure Steam Boats (with Copper Boilers,) OLIVER ELLSWORTH, MACDONOUGH, [illegible]

The above Boats form a Daily line between Hartford and New-York.
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.
C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*
Hartford, July 1830. 20
Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

FOR NEW-YORK.

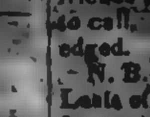
THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.
The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.
CHARLES DAVISON.
April 7. 2

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*
Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

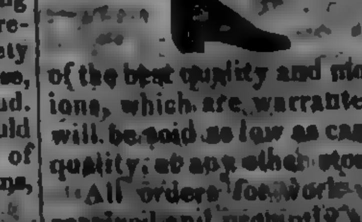
BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. *CHARLES C. DALEY.*
N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 6. 1f2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the
LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,
a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,
of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.
All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has the
DYING ESTABLISHMENT
of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed. Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, [illegible] Lemon, Lafayette brown, fawn, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by
E. D. SAUNDERS, foot Shetucket street.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.
I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Godard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.
Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.
WM. CLEGG.
March 10. 50

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.
The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, applications may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.
☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.
Aug. 6, 1830. 20

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.
He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis', in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.
He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.
☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.
North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m16

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.
TRUMAN SAFFORD.
Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the *Fry Factory* (so called), in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.
ALBERT AVERY.
June 30, 1829. 1f31

EBEN ALLEN

W[illegible] cheap as his neighbours. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.
June 1, 1830. 10

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by
W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 28, 1830. 1f10

These celebrated bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues. They are recommended particularly for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and [illegible] eruptions, removing nausea, vomiting, heartburn, weakness of the breast, pain in the stomach, and other symptoms of flatulence and indigestion. To be prepared in wine or water.—One box will tincture one gallon.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S
ITCH OINTMENT.

This choice and safe Ointment is said to be superior to any now in use for that disagreeable and loathsome disease, the Itch. It is so certain in its operation that no person troubled with the disorder, ought to be without it. It is a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, scorbutic affections of the head, Salt Rheum, chilblains, or any breaking out which arises from sharp humors of the blood.
Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—
RUSSELL'S CELEBRATED
SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.

This is unquestionably the best and safest remedy ever yet offered to the public, for that obstinate disorder, the *Salt Rheum.* Where every other means have failed, it has succeeded: and the fact that it has been extensively used by eminent practitioners, speaks volumes in its praise. It is equally efficacious in all diseases of the skin, scald head, inveterate itch, ring worms, &c. &c. Numerous certificates might be obtained, but the proprietor chooses that a fair trial should be the only evidence of its superior efficacy.
Price 50 cents per Box.
A fresh supply for sale by LATHROP & Co. and GILMAN & RIPLEY, General Agents, *Norwich City,* who will supply the above article at wholesale and retail, at the same prices as the proprietor. Also by N. B. ADAMS, *Norwich Falls,* JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON and HYDE & BACKUS, *Norwich Town,* NATHANIEL HOWES, and JOHN H. RIPLEY, *Windham,* E. M. WORTHINGTON and W. T. TURNER, *Colchester,* and for sale in New-York and most of the principal towns in the U. States.
June 2, 1830. 13w10

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SMART, intelligent boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.
J. DUNHAM. 2

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double Cone Spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.
These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a *perfect self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.
The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 8, 1828.
This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.
WM. ANDERSON,
Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of [illegible]

TROY, March 8, 1828.
I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss,* and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.
MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *J. GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.
Norwich, Sept. [illegible], 1830. 26

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.
NEW YORK, July 17th, 1828.
This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a bottle, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.
LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.
With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief, and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted. [illegible]

Few men in this community [illegible] contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.
I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.
GIDEON LEE.
Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.
None warranted as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.
For sale by [illegible] GILMAN & RIPLEY.

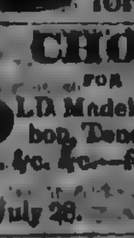
Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*
☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*
JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash. 15

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York.
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 13

A VARIETY.

Flour, Turks Island Salt, Cope [illegible], Codfish, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong, } Teas, Loaf Sugar, Lump do., White and Brown Havana do., New Orleans do., Porto Rico do., Molasses, Figs, Raisins, Rice, Almonds, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cassia, Ginger, Coffee, Chocolate, Brown Soap, Castile do., Fuller's do., Shaving do., French Brandy, Holland Gin, American do., St. Croix Rum, New do., Oranges, Lemons, Mustard, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sal Æratus, Black Snuff, Yellow do., Tobacco, Pipes, Spanish Cigars, American do., Writing Paper, Wrapping Paper, Madeira Wine, Lisbon do., Port do., Columbus [illegible], Malaga do., Brooms, Sperm Oil, Cotton Wicking, Starch, Seives, Bengal and Manilla Indigo, Oil Vitriol, Muriatic Acid, Aqua Fortis, Blue Vitriol, Cut and ground Logwood, Hache Wood, Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood, Curcuma, Red and white Tartar, Brimstone, Cochineal, Cudbear,

Logwood, Nicaragua, and Fustic, in the stick, Copperas, Press Papers, [illegible], White Lead ground in oil, White Lead dry, Verdigris, Paris White, English and American, Spanish White, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Spruce Yellow, [illegible], Chrome [illegible], Chrome Green, Terre [illegible], Patent Yellow, Rose Pink, [illegible], Copal Varnish, Shellac, [illegible], Spirits Turpentine, Sugar Lead, [illegible], Red Lead, Vermillion, Litharge, Prussian Blue, Ivory Black, Black Lead, Lamp Black, Blue and gr. Verditer, Fr. & mineral Green, Blue, brown and green Smalt, Gum Copal, Gum Shellac, Glue, Rosin, Chalk, Sand Paper, Cut Spikes, and Nails, Sheet Lead, Sheet Copper, Bar Lead, Shot and Flints, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace Chains, Brushes of most kinds and sizes, Window Glass, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Fish Glue, Gold, silver, and copper Leaf, do. do. do. Bronze, Spatulas, Wafers, Ink Powder, Emery, Cords and Lines, Boots and Shoes, Rakes, Scythes, Scythe Stones, & Rifles, Pitch Forks, Bellows, Tacks and Brads.

For sale, wholesale and retail by *FITCH & SMITH.*
June 23.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. ol peppe[illegible]
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
[illegible]	[illegible]
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes [illegible]
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sacc. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. chamomile,
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
800lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
200 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drops,	Whitwell's liquid [illegible]
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
Balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
Bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
Cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
Cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	[illegible] itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Rolfe's [illegible] drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills,
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen.
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Judkin's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills.	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's do.	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's do.	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment,
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humulus,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate [illegible]
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus.

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.
CHARLES [illegible]
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

OCT

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 28. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. [illegible]

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Brow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. [illegible]

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, [illegible] o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket-street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

SIX months from this day are limited and allowed for the creditors of the estate of William Durkee, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Felix Durkee, [illegible] or be debarred a recovery [illegible]. And notice of this limitation and allowance is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on two public sign-posts in said district.

[illegible] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows six months from this day for the creditors of the estate of George C. Stowell, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to David Stowell & Timothy E. Stowell, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—and notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two public sign posts in said Lebanon.

29 Attest, *Wm. Wattles, Clerk.*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed commissioners to receive, examine, and allow the claims of the several creditors of the estate of *Nathaniel Kimball,* late of Preston, deceased, give notice that we shall meet at the house of William P. Nash, in said Preston, on the 29th day of October 1830, and on the first Monday of March 1831, at 1 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our said appointment—Six months is limited by said court, for said creditors to exhibit their claims to us, or be debarred a recovery—and said court order us to give public notice of said order, and of the times and places of our meetings, by advertising in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting in two or more public places in said Preston.

JOHN BREWSTER,
JEREMIAH S. HALSEY, } Com'rs.

Preston, Sept. 16. 3w28

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been, by the court of Probate for the District of Norwich, appointed Commissioners on the insolvent estate of Wm. Dailey, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they shall meet at the store of Peleg Hunt, in said Norwich, on the first Tuesday of Oct. 1830, and the first Tuesday of January 1831, at 2 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said estate—six months from the 12th day of July 1830, being allowed by said court for the creditors of said estate, to exhibit their several claims to us, or be debarred a recovery, according to law.

PELEG HUNT,
JACOB ROWE, } Com'rs.

Norwich, Sept. 20th, 1830. 3w26

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1y[illegible]

CARRIAGE MAKING.

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 28, 1830. eow1y28

FASHIONABLE HATS,
FROM $2 TO $3.50.

S. NOURSE & Co.

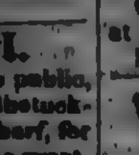
Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

SPLENDID $3½ HATS,
BY
A. WICKHAM,

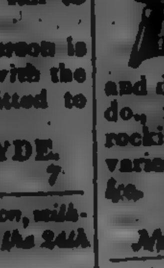


Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.

Sept. 7. 6w24

1000 CHAIRS,

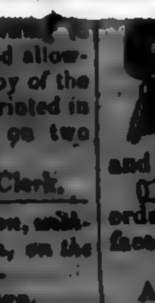


Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.



A general assortment of [illegible] together with PLATES of all sizes.

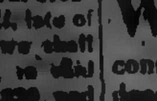
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

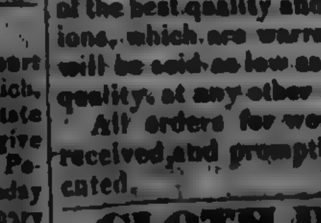
April 6. [illegible]

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

CLOTH DRESSING.
NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞ *Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July [illegible], 1830. [illegible]

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving, and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new, and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 26, 1830. [illegible]

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON;

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters [illegible] satinett on [illegible]

June 1, 1830. 10

PAINTING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Plainfield, and its vicinity, that he has taken the shop near Jos. S. Gladding's Store, where all orders for Painting, Glazing, &c. will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

Paints of every description, ready prepared for use, may be had at all times, on the most reasonable terms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

One or two first rate journeymen at the above business, to whom good wages will be given.

GEORGE B. WELLS.

Plainfield, Sept. 22. 3w26

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, unmarred blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, Londonsmoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street

RE-CUTTING FILES.

THE subscriber having ascertained the mode of re-cutting files, and from an experience of six months in the business, made some improvement in the same, now informs the public that he will re-cut files when worn out, in such a manner that they will do from two-thirds to three-fourths the service of new ones—in proof of which hundreds of experienced mechanics who have used his re-cut files, can testify. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to those gentlemen who have favored him with their custom, and flatters himself that he can please all who will favor him with work in his line. Mechanics who may wish to re-cut their own files, can obtain all necessary information to enable them to do it, on very liberal terms, by calling on the subscriber.

NAHUM EAY.

Norwich City, Sept. 14, 1830. 3w26

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,
AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

[illegible]

Aug. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered, a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 122 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 39

FOR SALE,
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

TO MANUFACTURERS.

[illegible] *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and [illegible] ed barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 16. 50

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the *life time* of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

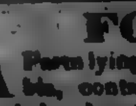
It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test,* may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 16

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 160 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY DUTTON, *on the premises.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOWS, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BRUSTER, 103 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater [illegible] than myself. [illegible] I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of this medicine.

[illegible]

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the [illegible] materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to secure the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

Troy, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c., University of Vermont.

Troy, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss,* and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

MISCELLANY.

From the [illegible] Recorder.

RELIGIOUS SPECULATION.

The great outlines of Christian truth are too plain to be mistaken by sincere and humble inquirers. Our wise and beneficent Parent has not given us a revelation calculated to mislead by its obscurity; and the actively and thoroughly pious of all ages and all communions, however their religious notions may have been colored and modified by the circumstances of the age in which they lived, or the peculiarities of the church in which they belonged, have agreed with admirable consistence on all the great subjects which affect the feelings of the heart and the conduct of the life. It is only after seasons of long declension, and of deepened general corruption, when these great principles have been totally obscured and nearly obliterated, that there is need of a radical change. Such a season was the dark ages; and such a change was effected by the Reformation. The great outlines of Christian truth, which are always perceptible to every pious mind, were then clearly and distinctly marked. The path to heavenly wisdom was then made so straight, that it cannot now be altered, unless it be for the worse.

But must we always believe just as our fathers believed? Is it not possible for us to advance a step beyond them in the knowledge of religious truth? Certainly it is possible, and it is our duty to do it. We enjoy the advantages of all their improvements, and have access to every source of knowledge, from which they were excluded. There is no proof that our natural powers were inferior to theirs, and it is certain that our means of cultivating our powers are superior.

Improvement, then, in religious knowledge, is possible. We should remember, however, that *to change is not always to improve,* and to alter our course is not the same thing as *going forward.* We need strike out no new road, for the old one is the best and the only safe one. We want to invent no new doctrines, *for there are* enough of the old ones, and they are the doctrines of the Bible. Advancement in religious knowledge does not consist in the *changing,* but in the *maturing* of our faith. The bloom of childhood is very different from the ripeness of middle age; and yet, the body of man is nothing more than the development and increase of the same limbs which he had in infancy. We wish not to change the system of our fathers, but with our increased means of knowledge, we can and ought to bring them to greater perfection. We can outgrow any inconsistencies, false principles, dismiss inconclusive arguments, and remove excrescences. It is one thing to polish away the rough stone which adheres to a diamond, and a very different thing to exchange the diamond itself for a piece of glittering tinsel. It is a pious work to develope, to illustrate and confirm the old doctrines of the cross; but it is impious to obscure, to mutilate, and to change them.

Let us, then, cull out the weeds from the fields of our fathers, that the grain may grow more thrivingly; and not, like many self-styled Reformers, pluck up weeds and grain together, and sow the ground over with thistles.

PROMISES.

We never knew a man who was noted for making and breaking promises, but he turned out to be a hollow hearted villain. An individual who to-day will hold out expectations for the morrow which he knows there is not a moral possibility of fulfilling, is either void of all moral principle, or [illegible] [illegible] liable at best with [illegible] to make errors in calculation, and to be subjected to disappointment; when therefore a promise is broken under circumstances of disappointment, over which the promises held no control, he should not be held culpable. In the every day affairs of life, nothing perhaps is more injurious than false promises. Every man depends upon the promise of his neighbor; and in nine cases out of ten these pledges of honor are not redeemed. Thus one promise may produce twenty, and the falsity of the first may contribute to the fallacy of the others. By this course the system becomes universally practised, until at last a man's word is considered of no more avail, in the performance of an act, either of duty or obligation, than so much wind. Promises are delicate things when brought in connexion with a man's reputation. Still there are situations in life where to promise, even when not intending to perform, is unavoidable. Every man who has been subjected to the reverses of fortune and adversities of life, can at once point out situations in his career, where a false promise was absolutely necessary. No man should judge too harshly of his fellow, especially if the sunshine of prosperity had never departed from the former. Nothing so much teaches us philosophy and charity as trouble—nothing will sooner call forth our sympathies for a fellow creature than the recollection of some desperate emergency, in which, by the force of circumstances, we have been placed. Lavater observes, "to enjoy blunders may proceed from a comic turn, but to enjoy blunders because they make the blunderer contemptible is a fiendlike joy, that fosters crimes, as causes of perdition to others, [illegible]" The same theory with [illegible] is evinced a fiendlike propensity [illegible] to enjoy the adversities of another, merely that he is benefitted in a pecuniary point of view thereby. Yet this is a characteristic of human nature and of the general world. Seldom is it that we do not find men of business exulting at the downfall of a neighbor, more especially if that neighbor is a rival. It is a pithy saying of Franklin, that the man who is good at making an excuse is seldom good for any thing else.—This will with a slight alteration apply to the man of promises. He who is fertile in these expedients, will seldom be found among the prompt to execute. The foible of promising has now become so generally distinguished, that when an individual becomes known for this vice, he is generally considered a knave. In short, he is not recognised as a man of his word, a man of honor, or one who will bend every nerve in an effort to keep within the pale of his engagements. Consequently he is looked upon with a cautious eye, as one unworthy to be trusted, and the whole tenor of his history takes its color accordingly. No crime is more culpable than a breach of promise where the heart and its happiness is concerned. No punishment, however severe, can be more than adequate to its heinousness, so perfidy too exorbitant. "Who writes as he speaks, speaks as he writes, and looks as he speaks and writes, is honest." Who deceives in all these things is not.—Who, instantly, without evasion, gives a dispassionate refusal of what he can or what he cannot give, will impart to his most rapid eyes, the firmness of an oath." But who will, upon all occasions, give fair words of promise, then prevaricate and evade their import, is not worthy of trust, is not worthy of confidence. We admit there are circumstances in which a man may be placed, where to promise is unavoidable, even without the hope of performing. But where a man's

whole life is one continued system of deceit and villany, kept up by flattering promises and dazzling expectations, be sure that man is base and treacherous, be sure that his friendship is valueless, his honor that of the apostate.

From the Boston Centinel.

We have received by the Concordia, from an intelligent and esteemed friend in Paris, the following interesting letter, dated

PARIS, 10th Aug. 1830.

"DEAR ADAMS—When I had the pleasure to see you last, you requested me to write you sometimes, but it is rare that I have any thing to say, that one could not gather from better sources. At this interesting moment, the English and French newspapers will give you all the details of the late unparalleled and glorious Revolution, with much better comments than I could make, but as they may not say enough of our hero La Fayette, I will just add a word or two for your amusement.

General Lafayette can now be ranked with Washington without exaggeration. His late conduct has capped the climax of his glory.—Few people at present realize the degree to which he is entitled to our admiration. When, on the first days of the contest, I was told that he had come to Paris from La Grange to accept the dangerous post of leader of the armed people, I could hardly credit the news. Who could then have divined the issue? And had it not proved successful, think of the terrible consequences to the old veteran? To escape to America with his life, was the utmost he could have hoped in such an event. But he not only accepted the command, but did not fear to appear on horseback, in military dress, in various parts of Paris, in the prosecution of his arduous undertaking. But his fearless devotion to the cause of liberty constitutes the smallest part of his claim to our admiration. It is his magnanimity, his wonderful disinterestedness, and the purity of his patriotism, that rank him with Washington. It must be recollected that he is an avowed Republican, and has always desired a republic for France. And yet the new King, Philip I., is indebted to him personally for his crown. Yes! I am confident of this extraordinary fact. It is not generally known that a republic would certainly have been established, of which La Fayette might have been the head, had it not been for his noble and disinterested preference of his country to himself. But he reflected that a republic, at this crisis, would be at the risk of foreign or civil war, or both. He was not afraid of either. He knew that he and the people could maintain a republic against both foreign and domestic foes. But he knew, also, that the Duke of Orleans would make a "Republican" King, and at the same time not endanger the public tranquility. The magnanimous La Fayette then did not hesitate to give the Duke his support, without which he never could have reigned. This I gather, not from newspapers, but from the state of public mind, expressed in innumerable ways, and particularly when the people came so near stopping the deliberations of the Chamber of Deputies the other day, and when nobody could calm them but La Fayette. People now cry about the streets medals of "La Fayette, Pere des Francais."

I now feel quite confident of a quiet reign for Phillip. I do not believe in any more civil commotion for a series of years, and foreign powers will either approve or be quiet.

It is not known where the Ex King will go, and I doubt if he knows himself. It is thought that such of the ex-ministers as are taken will be convicted and executed for high treason.

I have just learned a most extraordinary fact, which is not yet made public, for fear of too much exasperating the people. Not only long lists of proscription have been found among the private papers of the late government, but these papers show that many of the principal Liberals were to have lost their lives, and others to have been sent to the gallies. So that had the French submitted to the Ordinances, our idolized La Fayette might have ended his glorious life on a scaffold.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Capt Fairchild, of the brig Huron, from Plymouth, England, for the London Globe of Aug. 19th, evening, containing Paris dates to the 17th, received by express. It will be seen from the subjoined paragraphs that the Ex-king of France had arrived at Cowes, and we learn from the Captain that he afterwards proceeded to London.

COWES, Aug. 16.—Arrived here this morning, the American ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll, from Cherbourg, having on board the Ex-king of France, Duke and Duchess d'Angouleme, Duchess de Berri with her two children, the Duke de Bordeaux and his sister, with their respective suites, among whom we noticed Marshall Marmont (Duke of Ragusa,) General Count Dogherty, Duke de Polignac, &c. With the exception of the Ex-king and the Dauphin, the rest of the Royal party landed and have taken up their residence at the Fountain Hotel. The two former remain on board the Great Britain until the instructions of government shall be received, or the result of their mission to London be ascertained. Upon the arrival of the ships, the tide-surveyor, Mr. Richard Stevens, immediately went alongside, and after being presented in his official capacity to the Ex King and family, returned, and afterwards accompanied the Comptroller of the port, Mr. R. Estwick, on board. The Marquis of Anglesey, Earl of Uxbridge, Lord Clarence Paget, Lord and Lady Grantham, and other persons of distinction, paid their respects to the royal party, who, from the considerate reception they have received, and the delightful scenery both afloat and ashore around them, seem desirous of making this island their asylum, should no untoward or political obstacles be thrown in the way. The American ships are attended by a French frigate and cutter, both displaying the tri-colored flag.

Since writing the above, Marshal Marmont has set off for London, taking his carriage and domestics with him.

From the Messager des Chambres of Aug. 17.

It is stated with certainty, that the king received to day an autograph letter from his Majesty William IV. containing the most positive expressions of good understanding with France and the King of the French.

A letter from Leipsic, dated July 30, says—"Our city has been a theatre of disorder during the last few days: the people rose against the authorities; the riot lasted for several days; the soldiers used their bayonets—a citizen was killed and several wounded. The University and the citizens united to pay distinguished honors to the dead." The German letter which gives this news does not explain the cause of the tumult.

From the Moniteur.

Some journals, on the faith of private letters from ill-informed correspondents, have announced that an insurrection had broken out at Algiers: the details are of a nature to alarm the families of the soldiers serving in the expedition to Africa, and we are authorised to deny all the reports. Accounts which we consider authentic—the correspondence of the Minister of War posterior to the date assigned to the insurrection at Algiers, says nothing of this, and does not even give, up to the date of the 7th of August, any detail which can afford the least foundation for such report.

From the Constitutionnel.

Paris, Aug. 15.—When M. Molé went to the department of Foreign Affairs to take the place which had been filled for ten days by Marshal Jourdan and General Felot, a discovery was just made in a private drawer which were carefully locked, of papers of the greatest importance.—Among them are the confidential correspondence between Charles X. and his friend Jules Polignac, the several plans of counter revolution projected against the French people, who have within these few days so ingeniously prevented the execution of them. A list of counter revolutionary agents, members of the first authorities, paid periodical and political writers, the statement of the sums regularly given out of the particular funds of the budget to all those agents of crime. We know positively the names of several of these wretches, whom for the present we only allude to. The lamentable list of the victims destined to death has been seen. It is not very astonishing to learn that all those papers were found accompanied with several symbols of devotion—amulets, scabularies, daggers remarkable for their richness and the fineness of the steel. The acts of St. Bartholomew and Charles IX. were doubtless prepared and settled in the same manner.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

The city of Paris has offered to-day, Aug. 15th, a municipal banquet to Gen. Lafayette. The company invited assembled at six o'clock at the hotel of the Prefect; among them were the King's ministers, members of the Chambers of Peers and of the Deputies, the members of the Municipal Council of Paris, of the Court of Cassation, the Court of Accounts, the Royal Tribunal of Paris, of the Tribunals of the First Instance and of Commerce, of the Council General of the Department, and of the Council of Prefecture. The Mayors and their Adjuncts, the Staff, the Commander of the Legions, and principal officers of the National Guard, the Commanders of the Staff and of the Division of Paris, the Commander of the troops forming the garrison of Paris, pupils of the Polytechnic School, of the Schools of Law and Medicine, members of the Four Academies of the Institute of France, and of the learned, literary, and philanthropic societies of the capital, and a great number of men, eminent in science, literature and the arts.

The banquet was for 380 persons. The bust of the King, surrounded by piles of arms, surmounted by tri colored flags, was placed opposite the banquet. On the other side of the hall was placed on a pedestal an engraving of the portrait of General Lafayette on foot, surrounded by streamers of the national colors. A vast orchestra filled the extremity of the hall. The pieces played by the band were mingled with choruses performing two cantatas, and with couplets in honor of the veteran of liberty, and of the brave men who have so gloriously fought for it. These couplets, sung by M. Adolphe Nourrit, were vehemently applauded. At the dessert, Count Alexander de Laborde, Prefect of the Seine, rose and proposed the following toast:—"The French Nation and the King of the French." The company replied by an unanimous cry and reiterated acclamations.

The second toast was given by General Lobau, Senior of the Municipal Commission—"To General La Fayette."

After the acclamations with which this toast was received, General Lafayette rose, and in the midst of the most profound silence expressed himself in the following terms:—

My dear fellow colleagues, it is with a delicious emotion that I thank you for the manner in which you have received the toast proposed in your name by my honorable and patriotic colleague. When the population of Paris rose spontaneously to repel aggression, and re-conquer its rights, the rights of us all, the imprescriptible rights of the human race, it deigned to remember an old servant of the rights of the people in proclaiming me its chief; in associating my name with its triumphs it has recompensed the vicissitudes of a whole life. This people, so great during the combat, has shown itself still greater by its generosity. To-day it is, with the deep-rooted sentiment of its sovereignty, its free interest that it must organize its victory.—Already all the patriotic opinions have frankly rallied round a constitutional and popular throne. The acclamations of the capital—the accounts from all the departments, testify a general re- [illegible] are free—the press is at hand to enlighten, to warn, public men, and all the citizens; but there is an observation which my old experience ought to submit to you.

The nation had conquered in '89, national and social rights had been proclaimed and organized, force could do nothing against us; then rose that fatal system of division and anarchy, the deplorable consequences of which you all know, and have we not since seen agents of that false system, emissaries of Coblentz and foreign powers, impudently claim their salary? But the exquisite good sense of the actual population will preserve us from that misfortune. You are no longer those generations of the ancient regime astonished at learning they had rights and duties, you are the children, the pupils of the revolution, and your conduct in the great days of glory and liberty, has just shown the difference.

Surrounded by so many persons, formerly and recently distinguished, who awake in me so many recollections of attachment, of gratitude, and of respect, and among whom I am pleased to meet our heroes of the barricades, invited by the magistrates of the capital to this patriotic banquet, I feel that they have intended to give to the National Guard of Paris a testimony of affection in the person of a chief, whose constant sentiment has been that of a respectful subordination to the civil authority, but how can I express to all and to each the emotions of my heart? I shall confine myself to proposing to you the following toast: '*the glorious Parisian Population.*'

At these words, "the glorious Parisian Population," the acclamations of the company burst forth, with increased vivacity. The orchestra played patriotic airs. Gen Lafayette rising, indicated that the banquet was concluded, and the company again assembled in the saloons. There only one subject offered matter for conversation; the splendor, the rapidity of the great events which we have just witnessed, the heroic courage of the brave men who insured the glorious success; the generous devotedness of the citizens, who placed themselves at the national movement; the solemn acts which have confided the destinies of the country to a King who is the defender of the rights and liberties of all. This was the subject on which every body conversed with a noble pride, an entire confidence, and that unanimity of sentiment which the triumph of the most holy of causes ought to inspire.

From the New York Daily Advertiser of Friday.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, bringing us our files to the 27th of August, and London papers to the 25th. Capt. Smith has brought despatches for our government from Mr. Mc Lane, our Minister, which are said to contain a treaty relative to the West India trade.

Tranquility still prevailed in France; and although some uncertain reports were in circulation, tending to excite apprehensions of active opposition on the part of Austria and Prussia, stronger indications are found on the other hand. Particularly an extract which we give from the Algemeine Zeitung, dated 'Berlin, Aug. 12th,' we regard as worthy of attention, which speaks, as if from good authority, of the prospects for peace in Europe as being very favorable. The ex-king of France had arrived at Poole, (a port in Dorsetshire, about 100 miles south west from London,) and proceeded on for Lulworth Castle, where he was to reside for a short time as a *private person*, until he could hear from Austria, whither he was expected then to go. The two American ships, it was reported, were to return immediately to Cherbourg.

A letter from Navarino, dated July 17, says, "By the last intelligence from Smyrna, at Constantinople, it appears that the Turks are more tractable than they were supposed to be; the abdication of Prince Leopold has not occasioned any change in the Porte, for it is asserted that firmans for the evacuation of Athens and Negropont, had arrived, and that Commissioners were expected at Negropont to fix the boundaries. Admiral de Rigny was at Napoli.

It appears by accounts from Algiers that the French were not able to exercise an undisputed authority in the interior of the country. A body of French troops are said to have been attacked by the Bedouins, and 200 killed.

It is stated that the Austrian ambassador is still in Paris, though he has had as yet no communication with the actual Government.

ENGLAND.

The Hampshire Telegraph states, that the application first made by Charles X. to be received in England as King of France, was at once refused by the British Government. By its consent, however, he is received as a private individual, and the seat he has selected as the residence for himself and family is Lulworth Castle, near Weymouth, whither he will proceed, from Cowes, on Monday. There it is understood, he will only sojourn until he receives tidings from Vienna, and then he will repair to Austria. This morning 336,000 francs, in gold, were deposited by the French Consul at this port, at the bank of Messrs. Grant & Co. in the name of Charles X.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 16th, M. Jars spoke in the name of the Commission charged with the examination of the proposal of M. Delessert relative to the recompense and pensions to be given to the wounded, the widows and the victims of the 27th, 28th and 29th of July. He proposed, in a few words, the adoption of the law which the Commission has amended as follows:

Art. 1. Recompenses shall be decreed to all those who were wounded in defending the national cause in Paris on the glorious days of the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of last July.

Art. 2. The fathers, mothers, widows, and children of those who have fallen, or may fall in consequence of their wounds, shall receive; a pension, or relief.

Art. 3. A medal shall be struck to perpetuate the remembrance of those events.

Art. 4. A Commission shall be named by the Government to make the necessary inquiries to decide on those who, in conformity with the preceding articles, shall be entitled to pensions or relief. The progress of this commission shall be reported to the Chambers.

This bill shall be discussed at a public sitting immediately after the bill relating to the oath.

M. de Tracy stated, at great length, a proposition, for the abolition of the punishment of death.

M. de Montigny opposed the immediate consideration of this, as there were more urgent ameliorations required in the Penal Code.

General Lafayette then rose and said, I conceive, differing from my honorable colleague, that the abolition of the penalty of death is a new principle, or rather a sentiment that ought to be at once examined. It is no new idea that is now laid before you—the abolition of this penalty has been called for at every period; it was demanded by some highly respectable members of the Constituent Assembly, by Adrian Duport; it was demanded by the father of our honorable friend, the author of the commentary on Montesquieu. How deeply have we all to regret that it had not been abolished ages back! It is in the present day loudly called for in the United States of America. From this, gentlemen, you will perceive that many have formed a decided opinion upon the subject. For my own part, I shall demand the abolition of the penalty of death until I am convinced that human judgment is infallible. What frightful use of this penalty was made during our former revolution! The reflection fills my soul with horror. [illegible] with his own blood the condemnations in which he had joined. But our present revolution has a character of generosity as well as of patriotism, and it would adorn its commencement were we to consummate this great act of humanity. I therefore vote for its being taken into consideration.

M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay called for an adjournment. M. de Tracy opposed it. M. de Rambuteau opposed the consideration. The adjournment was negatived, and the question taken into consideration.

The Courier Français has commenced a violent opposition to the present Chamber of Deputies, demanding its dissolution after a few measures of importance are adopted.

Mr. de Broglie, Minister of Instruction, has made a report to the king, recommending the reorganization of the Council of State. A royal ordinance has also been published, appointing a commission, with Benjamin Constant at the head, to carry it into effect.

The King of France is represented as very actively engaged in public business. Cabinet meetings were held daily, and were very long, whence it was presumed that the relations with foreign powers were occupying the attention of government.

The London Morning Herald says—"We have not the least doubt of the determination of his Prussian Majesty to acknowledge the existing order of things in France, as soon as he can do it without giving umbrage to his Allies. The intelligence from Spain may be compared to distant thunder; while, from the darkness of her political horizon, we may count with certainty on the storm being a frightful one, though we do not think it will be of long duration. It is this certainty, and a vague apprehension that its fury may extend to other countries, which are the great source of perplexity at this moment—but can any reasonable man express surprise at the danger which impends over the Spanish Government—and would it not be an outrage on humanity to feel any regret on the subject?"

In the French House of Peers, on the 21st, the President read a letter of some length from Prince Polignac, dated at St. Lo, Aug. 17th, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Having been arrested at the moment of flying from the late deplorable events, and when I was endeavoring to emigrate into the Island of Jersey, I surrendered to the Provisional Committee of the Prefecture of La Manche, as the Charter did not allow the Procureur du Roi of the Arrondissement of St. Lo, nor the Judge d'Instruction, to issue a warrant against me. Supposing that the Government has given orders for my arrest, it must be remembered that the Chamber of Peers alone, according to the new, and as well as the old Charter, has a right to arrest a Peer of the Realm. I do not know what the Chamber will do in that respect, and if it will put to my account the untoward events which I regret more than any one else—events which struck us like a thunderbolt, that no one could foresee and avert, for in that terrible moment it was impossible to know who to listen to, who to apply to, and all we could do was to defend life.

"I should wish, M. le Baron, to retire to my own house, there to resume those peaceful habits which coincide so much with my inclinations, from which I was called against my own will, as is well known by those who are acquainted with my character.

"If I am not allowed to retire to my own estate, I should be desirous of going to a foreign country with my wife and children. If, after all, the Chamber of Peers issue a warrant against me, I should wish to be imprisoned in the fort of Ham, in Picardy, where I was detained during the long captivity which I supported in my youth, or in some spacious and convenient citadel.—I prefer Ham to any other, as being most favorable to my bad state of health, not a little increased by the late unfortunate events. The misfortunes of an honest man are entitled to some consideration in France; but, at any rate, M. le Baron, it would be dangerous to drag me forth to the capital, at a moment when so many passions are in ferment against me, which time alone can appease."

The Messager des Chambres states that the Government has just learnt, by a telegraphic despatch, that Prince de Polignac was arrested at Granville, on the night of the 15th or 16th.—He was accompanied by a second person, supposed to be Montibel. Both are sent to St. Lo, with a numerous escort. Madame Chantelauze has just left Lyons to go to Tours. She has given to several persons letters from her husband, in which the ex-Minister deplores the blindness of the ex-King. M. Chantelauze asserts that the ordinances were not countersigned until after a most warm opposition, and that it was the imperious will of Charles X. which forced his hand, as well as those of his colleagues.

Not a single emblem of royalty has been allowed to remain in Paris, and in pursuance of the system of expunging the names given during the reign of the late King, the title of the Academie Royale de Musique has been changed to Academie Nationale, and the Theatre de Madame has resumed its former name of Gymnase.

PARIS, August 21.

Paris continues perfectly tranquil, but the Chamber is preparing abundant matter for discussion and excitement. The law of elections, about to be remodelled, will open the door for demagogues and journalists to introduce the doctrines of universal suffrage, &c.; and the trial of the ex-ministers will rouse passions which it were better should remain dormant.—It will be, however, impossible to avoid bringing those in custody to trial; if tried, to convict; and if found guilty, to execute them.

FRANCE & AUSTRIA.

We have received letters from Vienna, announcing that the news of the revolution which has taken place in Paris, was received with such enthusiasm, that the government might very well perceive that even in Austria the liberal party is numerous. It is said that Prince Metternich advised the Emperor to send troops to the frontier, but the *Emperor* answered—"Stop there! I will have no more to do with wars. The French have cost me money enough: if they don't come out I won't go in; all may be settled by negotiation; provided they name a king, I don't care for the rest."

At Munich the admiration was the same.—Subscriptions have been opened for the wounded, and the general tenure of conversation is as follows:—The power of Metternich is at an end. Some old nobles and the congregationalists are outrageous; they are laughed at. One may easily perceive that the spark will be felt all over the world.

Letters from Cologne state, that on hearing the news of the revolution in Paris, the General who commanded at Cologne instantly despatched a courier to Berlin, to inquire what dispositions he should make. He was told, in answer, that, for the present, every thing was to continue in the same state, for that there was no notion of attacking France so long as she did not assume the offensive.—[Journal du Commerce.]

BERLIN, Aug. 12.

It is asserted on good authority, that our Court has already expressed its firm resolution not to interfere in the internal affairs of France, so long as they do not assume a decidedly hostile character to foreign powers. The sentiments of the British Cabinet are also known, and deprive the expelled French family of all hope of receiving the smallest support by arms from that quarter. To judge by expressions used on a former occasion, and of which we are reminded [illegible] cause of the losing party in France. The public here are, in general, desirous of peace, which is necessary to the prosperity of commerce and manufactures. The great reviews in Westphalia are countermanded, and there will be only the usual exercises in small divisions. Opinions are extremely various with respect to the turn that affairs have taken in France. The want of faith, the incredible infatuation of the advisers of the late measures, and the arbitrary nature of the steps intended to be taken scarcely find any one to defend them; but many justly lament the cause which has fallen to the ground with these measures. Time alone can show whether, as most people hope, a peaceful and happy state of things will ensue from this great revolution.—[Allgemeine Zeitung, Aug. 18th.]

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain are not of that decisive character which was expected. They are, however, very loose and general. In Barcelona and Madrid, particularly, great agitation prevailed, but nothing like an insurrection is mentioned.

The Madrid dates are to the 14th. A private letter, of the 12th, professes to have it from good authority, that the King will grant a Charter, in September, limiting the number of Peers, recognizing the debt of the State, comprising the Cortes Loan, suppressing the Council of Castile, and Council of Finance, and granting full amnesty.

Another letter of the same date says:

The Councils of Ministers succeed each other, or, more correctly speaking, there is a permanent Council since the events of Paris have become known. If we are to believe public reports, the Council is divided into two parts—the first is for the immediate assembling of the Cortes, (par Estamentos.) This measure is said to be advised by our ambassador at Paris. The other is for compressing the public mind by a great display of force, and purposes to arm all the provincial militia, to increase the effective corps of Royalist volunteers, and to put all things in the same state of organization as in 1823.

Nothing, however, can be settled, as yet, and it is asserted that no measure will be taken, before the Captain Generals of the Provinces and the Intendants have made the returns ordered respecting the state of the public mind, and the modifications which the late events may have caused.

In the mean time the ferment is great in Madrid, and as there was much murmuring respecting the silence of Government, it determined to say something to-day, but barely published the fact of the escape of the Royal family, &c. &c.

MADRID, Aug. 15.

[By an extraordinary conveyance.]—Things remain in the same state as at the departure of the last post. It seems to be determined that the Council of State shall be organized.

The English papers, as well as those of France, however, anticipate a speedy change in Spain; and we observe, that one of the best political barometers (if not the best) indicates an approaching storm in that quarter. The Royal Spanish Loan is on the decline in the London market, while that of the Cortes rises fast.

BARCELONA, Aug. 11.

"The news from Paris has given a great impulse to public spirit in our town, and much more to the persons that dwell on our sea coast, who are already in a state of ferment. Since the arrival of the news all our authorities—military, civil and ecclesiastic—are in constant deliberation, and they have reinforced the garrisons of our citadel, of Atarazanas, and of the fortress of Monjuich. The military chiefs had at first the intention to command that domiciliary visits should be made, and that all our arms should be taken from us; but it afterwards occurred to them that this measure might be a signal for a general explosion, such as that of Paris, and they accordingly changed their minds."

Ferdinand has issued a new decree against the Press in Spain, by which imprisonment for two years is declared against minor offences, and the punishment of death awarded to authors and printers who shall publish books containing treasonable or sacrilegious expressions.—Lit. Gazette.

The Britannia store ship has sailed for Gallicia with cannon, 9000 stand of arms, gunpowder, &c. Gen. Quiroga departs soon for the same province, where his brother has already arrived, and commenced his operations.

From a private Correspondent.

BAYONNE, Aug. 17.

Several Frenchmen, who have returned hither, relate the enthusiasm which animates the Spaniards on account of the recent events in Paris. On their whole route they have been feasted and treated. They could not have imagined that so remarkable a change should have been effected in a nation which was thought destitute of all generous sentiments, and that was born only for slavery. The Spaniards exclaimed loudly, "We shall follow the example of the brave French; and we will take such measures that we shall be more successful than in 1820."

The Spanish refugees would be sorry for the capture of a vessel laden with arms, sailing from an English port, if they had no other resources. But arms of every description, and even Congreve rockets, are daily imported into Spain for their account, to be used when the time arrives.

ALGIERS.

A private letter from Toulon gives important information from Algiers. According to it, Bourmont has refused to strike the white flag, and Duperre has hoisted the tri-colored, so that all communication between the army is suspended.

The following (from a private letter) are some particulars of the conspiracy which has just been discovered here:

"The posts placed at the gates of Algiers had, for some time past, observed mules laden with filth and driven by Algerines, pass out of the city. Our people took it into their heads to examine some of them, and found a great quantity of ammunition, which they were taking to the Arabs to arm them. The news of this discovery was immediately spread, and about fifty French, who were scattered in Algiers, were cruelly massacred. The whole garrison were immediately under arms; a good many of the infamous conspirators were arrested, and, happily, among them were the principal chiefs.—They were all Turks, and orders have been given to make an immediate and rigorous search for all of that nation remaining here. The search has placed in our hands 2000 Turks, who will be sent, without loss of time, to Smyrna, on board some frigates. One has already sailed; and we hope that this measure will restore tranquility."—Times.

GERMANY.—A letter of the 12th Aug. from Frankfort states in substance, the following: that when the ordinances of Charles X. were received there, they caused great joy among the Deputies in that city and neighborhood, all of them, with two or three exceptions, being devoted to the Austrian System. They thought they had seen evidence, in the course pursued by Polignac, of his acting in concert with Metternich. They thought the Press was at last put down, and gloried in their victory over that great enemy of arbitrary power. The friends of freedom, on the other hand, trembled lest Polignac should be successful. But when the accounts of the Revolution in Paris arrived, the case was entirely changed. "A general enthusiasm broke out every where; the privileged classes at first raved at the French, and threat- [illegible] stadt picked up courage, and the court decreed it expedient to invite a considerable number of men to dinner, though they were Routiniers by birth, which is not usually the case. The Ministers acted very gently towards the Deputies. In order to give a correct picture of the general sentiments of Germany, one need but copy all the English Journals have expressed to denote their admiration for the great nation which has, in so admirable a manner, effected its liberation.

Extract of a letter from Leipsic, dated July 30—"Our town has been for some days past the theatre of confusion, the population having risen against the authorities. The tumult lasted several days. The military employed their bayonets. One citizen was killed, and many wounded. The university and the citizens assembled to pay due honor to the deceased. A German paper which gives this letter is silent upon the cause of the tumult.

By a letter from the Persian Gulf to the beginning of February, we learn that the whole state of Muscat was in insurrection. The Prince had gone to an island on the 1st, and left his nephew in charge, who confined one of the Governors in irons, in consequence of which the country rose, and took five or six places, and 3 of the young Prince's children, whom they threatened to kill if the prisoner was not given up.

The King of Naples had returned to his capital. Savoy was in a state of fermentation.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Salem Gazette of Tuesday, Sept. 28.

EXECUTION OF KNAPP.

The two brothers, J. F. Knapp and J. J. Knapp, *Jr.* had an interview on Saturday evening. They both requested it of the gaoler, and were indulged; he conducted Joseph from his cell (in the third story of the prison) to the condemned cell of Frank on the lower floor. They spent some time together. It was the first time they had met since they were carried into court together to be arraigned about two months ago. Frank was calm and firm; Joseph is wasted and feeble in body, and appears miserable and broken down in body and spirit, having little appetite for food, enjoying little rest, and with difficulty uttering articulate words. To the question from Joseph, whether Frank was really as well as he appeared to be, Frank replied "Yes, I can sleep as sound now on the soft side of a plank as I ever could."

Yesterday they were indulged with another sad interview—the *last* in this world! They bade each other a last *Farewell*, under such circumstances, as must give poignancy to pain and sharpness to agony.

On Monday evening the prisoner ate his usual supper, slept soundly till half past four o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he rose and took his breakfast. At no moment did his firmness and self-possession appear to desert him. The body of Knapp was given to his friends; and it was interred at seven o'clock in the evening, in the Branch Burial Ground. His grave is near the centre of that handsome cemetery, at the side of that of his *mother*, Mrs. Abigail P. Knapp, who died about three years ago. The grave of Capt. White, the victim of his cruel cupidity, is only a few rods distant from his.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.

We understand, from a gentleman who left Salem yesterday afternoon, that Knapp was executed, agreeably to sentence, yesterday morning. He was swung off about a quarter before 9 o'clock, and died almost immediately, without a struggle or a groan. There were only thirteen persons in the gaol yard, though the spectators outside were numerous. At eight o'clock, as we learn, the Sheriff and Deputy informed Knapp that, according to the warrant, the law must be complied with, between 9 and 10 o'clock. He requested half an hour only, and stated that he was desirous of having an interview with the Rev. Mr. Flint, who was with the prisoner until half past 8 o'clock. Soon after this Knapp gave notice to the officers in attendance that he was ready. He came out of prison, ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and as soon as the necessary preparations could be made, and the warrant read, he gave the signal, and, at 15 minutes before 9 o'clock, was launched into eternity, "with all his imperfections on his head." He made no address to the multitude, and as there were none of the clergy present, no prayers were offered up to the throne of mercy in behalf of this impenitent culprit. It is understood that Knapp has left a sealed package, with directions that it be opened after the trial of his brother Joseph, which takes place in November.—*Com. Gazette.*

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, October 1.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIVES.

A fire broke out yesterday morning about half past 3 o'clock in the bakery of Mr. Wm. B. Humbert, No. 224 Bowery, between Prince and Spring streets, and before the flames were got under, destroyed seven houses, most of them two story brick front dwellings, fronting the Bowery, and burnt through the centre of the entire block to Elizabeth street, including in the ravages two, large brick houses, a slaughter house, and some small buildings on the east side of the latter street, with all the buildings in the rear. The further progress of the flames north was arrested by a solid brick wall, formed by the end of a three story brick house fronting on the Bowery, and the end wall of the Chandlery Melting Company establishment. Fortunately there was very little wind at the time, otherwise, as the neighboring buildings were very dry, and the difficulty of obtaining water was very great, the conflagration would probably have been very extensive.

What renders this occurrence peculiarly disastrous, is that four men employed in Mr. Humbert's bakery were burnt to death. It is supposed they were asleep at the time the fire commenced, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that they were enveloped in them before they had time to escape. The names of the deceased were, Samuel Clark, a native of New-York, aged 18; George Lowe and Bernard Joselyn, both of Prussia, aged 21, and John Gallagher, a native of Ireland, aged 22.—The remains of three of the bodies have been found.

We have not been able to ascertain, satisfactorily, the cause of this sad disaster. Mr. Humbert was first awakened by the crackling of the flames, and hastened to remove his family. After telling his wife to take her child and fly to the street, he proceeded to the chamber where his men and boys slept, and gave the alarm.—One of the boys had previously seen the flames and hurried to the bed room of Mr. and Mrs. H. This apprentice and another, with Mr. and Mrs. Humbert and their infant, with difficulty escaped down stairs with their lives; a third apprentice leaped out of the window. A morning paper says that "two young ladies, the one sister to Mrs. Humbert, the other her cousin, perceiving the flames had intercepted their flight by the stairway, crept out of the garret window and over the roof of an adjoining house, into which they got by another window, and this house was subsequently burned." There were seven persons in the bed room over the bakery, three men and four boys.

From the National Intelligencer.

OBITUARY.—It has been our painful duty to announce the death of Mrs. Monroe, the consort of the Ex-President, James Monroe, which occurred at Oak Hill, their residence in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 23d instant. This distressing event is most afflicting to her [illegible] and highly respected. She has been long indisposed, and every remedy which able physicians could prescribe, was adopted in vain.—She displayed, during her illness, that calmness and serenity, which distinguished her through life.

Mrs. Monroe was the daughter of Lawrence Kortwright, Esq. of an ancient and respectable family of New York. Mr. Monroe's connection with her was while he was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, in 1786, and she has been the inseparable, devoted, and consoling partner of all his cares and burdens, in the various high trusts he has filled, in his country's service, through an eventful and long life. She was with him in his two missions to France, in that to London, while in the Executive of his native State, while in the Departments of State and War, and while he was the Chief Magistrate of the Union, in which latter office he served fourteen years in this City, where she was well known and highly respected by our fellow citizens, where she has left many friends, who will unite in sincerely condoling with her family, for their severe and irreparable loss. Her conduct through life, as an affectionate, prudent and estimable wife, as a tender and affectionate mother, kind neighbor, and humane mistress, was exemplary. Her manners and acquirements suited her for the stations in which her husband was placed, and she acquitted herself in all of them with credit.

BOLIVAR.—The result to which the affairs of Bolivar have at length arrived, is such as we have long anticipated, and such as his conduct has given the world every reason to believe is most for the interest of Colombia. Events have entirely contradicted all the assertions and all the presumptions, and all the fears and all the hopes of those who have seen fit to uphold him in the United States. Bolivar has aimed at a crown and has been corruptly negociating with the agents of European kingdoms for their guaranty in assuming it. For this cause his country was agitated for two or three years, and was brought to the verge of ruin. On that verge, however, she met a rescue; and Bolivar was driven from power by a popular voice too pure and too loud to be disobeyed. Whithersoever he may go, is a matter of little importance, could he be persuaded to go: his country is safe, at least for the present; and the result of the exertions of better and more patriotic men than himself, has taught both Europe and America a lesson, which, we trust, will long be remembered for their mutual benefit. America will not bear the establishment of new monarchies, and any foreign court which makes the attempt, engages in a futile design, wastes time important to itself, and postpones a course of policy which she will be inevitably compelled hereafter to adopt by the power of events.

The late great changes in Colombia have occurred, not merely in spite of European intrigues, but in spite of the expectations, and, as it would seem, of the wishes of our present administration. Let us look at Bolivar's medal one moment, then read the expressions in General Jackson's letter on the subject, the despatches of Mr. Moore from Bogota—The "Meditations" of Garcia del Rio—and then look at the results! Let us remember also the return of Gen. Harrison from his embassy, the wonderful magnanimity with which the menace to foreign powers in General Jackson's message was in that case not carried into effect, the new attitude in which our new Minister appeared at Bogota

and then enquire whether we have maintain[ed] … to the sight of the world such … principles of our country demanded.—N. Y. Adv.

[illegible] a Lady and Are Politics.—Some few days ago … letter was published in several of the newspapers, from Mrs. Lane, of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, to Mrs. Mary Barney, in which the fair writer at great length and with much earnestness reprehended the latter for indicting her epistle to the President; informed her that rotation in office was a democratic principle; told her that "the greatest and best" had done right in turning her husband out; and invited her to come and live in Indiana, where provisions grow ready cooked along all the highways. This was certainly benevolent on the part of Mrs. Mary Lane, and it appears there was some substantial reason for her sensibility and patriotism, as before she wrote her homily to Mrs. Barney, the whole race of her kith and kin were snugly provided for.—Her brother, (Gen. Root of this State) is a Minister to the Winnebagoes and Menominies; the husband of her neice has been made an Assistant Post Master General; her son educated at West Point at public expense, and probably now in the army, and her eldest daughter's husband has been rewarded with a snug office for deserting Mr. Clay and standing to his adherents. Of course, as she deems Mrs. Barney's course unjustified when the wheel shall have turned round, Mrs. Lane will not complain if the office holders of her family should be discharged. Meantime her kindly invitation is commendable in [illegible]; but as it is a long ways to Indiana, perhaps it would be better to send some of the promised loaves and fishes to Maryland.—N. Y. Spectator.

After Knapp's execution the body was placed in a coffin, and returned to his cell, whence he had been taken, and kept there till one o'clock, when it was delivered to his friends for interment. J. J. Knapp, says the Salem Register, requested permission to see the corpse of his brother while it remained in prison, and the request was granted. The scene was truly a distressing one. The wretched survivor kneeled to embrace the lifeless features of his brother, and the agony of his feelings was so intense, that he fainted as soon as he returned to his cell.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, OCTOBER 6, 1830.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We promised on a former occasion to add to some remarks which we then made on the subject of the reformation of the defects of our common schools. In a former article we pointed out some of the defects of the present system, and showed the imperfection, the fallacy and incompleteness of the measures proposed heretofore as a remedy of the defects, unless we can show that these evils are susceptible of remedy. For it is of little moment to dilate on, groan and lament over remediless errors, or to go through the thankless and useless task of pointing out defects which are [illegible]. We say, then, that the only and the effectual remedy of the evils of the system is to *require of every school district to raise, by tax, a sum equal to the amount received from the State fund.* All other remedies have fallen far short of the effectual reform required. They have not struck at the root of the evil. They have been, in their nature, partial and incomplete, and even if they accomplished all that the most sanguine could anticipate, would fall far short of any permanent and [illegible] good. The tendency of our system is bad, and that tendency must be counteracted by some alteration of that system itself. External applications will not do any thing more than remove temporary inconveniences—a radical cure can only be effected by removing the cause of the disease. Most of the remedies which we have heard proposed have only been of this partial and inefficient character. They have anticipated great and important results from very small causes. We think that Mr. Wilcox himself does not lay sufficient stress upon the remedy proposed above. He proposes a division of the schools, placing scholars of similar ages and degrees of advancement together in one school. This is certainly a very [illegible] … of permanent teachers, and of permanent teachers only—a then important, and indeed necessary, reform in the schools, to make them what they should be. He would also have a general superintendent of schools, who should possess a persuasive but no compulsory power over the schools—should collect information and make a report to the Legislature. This suggestion too is perhaps of some value, and some useful emulation might possibly be excited among the different schools in different parts of the State. But in order to accomplish either of his first measures two things are necessary—in the first place funds, and, in the next place, a continued interest on the part of the parents for the good education of their children. In the present state of public feeling it is impossible to convince one parent out of twenty, that it is for the interest of his child that he should lay out any money to pay for schooling his child in a *free school*, as the common schools are called. Besides, those who would harken to these suggestions, would be only induced to take their children out of the district schools to put them into schools possessing more advantages for the additional pay—a course which would increase what Mr. Wilcox justly notices as a great evil, namely, the extension of private schools and the deterioration of the common schools. If a man should become satisfied that defects, to a most alarming extent, exist in the common schools, and were at the same time informed that the division of the schools, the employment of competent teachers would remedy these defects, and that the parent must pay for this improvement and should be willing to do so—if convinced, it is [illegible] the man never thinks of endeavoring to bring about this change in the school and overthrow of the good old way, to make a school which will be a good one, but at which he must pay nearly as much as at a private school. He will send his child to a private school, which is supposed, often indeed erroneously, to possess those advantages ready at hand. Besides, it must be recollected that our common schools should be to those entirely poor perfectly *free*; so that this arrangement would cast upon those who were able to pay, a burden quite equal to the support of a private school—as those who were poor and whose tuition was abated would be sufficient to absorb all of the fund. The greater part of those who send children to school are doubtless able to pay for it, and if they understood the difference between the advantages of good instruction and bad, would be willing to pay for that difference—but some there are who cannot pay, and who would keep their children from school rather than pay any thing for their tuition, and any thing which would tend in any measure to deprive them of the benefits of a school, would but be endured. In either view of the subject, then, we think that the [illegible] of funds, [illegible] the change, from the pursuits of the [illegible], is impracticable. But these propositions require a strong and continued interest [illegible] the community [illegible] for one moment. It is not to be dissembled, that those most immediately interested, those who attend [illegible] school, are very generally content to take it as it is, and would never think about exerting themselves seriously to work. We mean not this [illegible]—it is certainly the main true. As for the rest of the community who are interested indirectly, but only indirectly, it is not to be expected that they should manifest an activity and zeal in the thankless task of reform.

Will it be said that the measure which we propose as the only effectual one, is [illegible] of accomplishment [illegible]? We think not. In the first place there is not that difficulty in the legislative adoption of any one measure, that there is in inciting and keeping alive a constant spirit of vigilance on the part of the community, or any large portion of them, by the mere consideration that they are doing good. The public at large regard this proposition with much favor, and it has now many supporters among persons of high respectability and wealth.

Would this measure afford an *effectual* remedy? It now … our last [illegible]. We think that it would [illegible] be made [illegible] of the schools. This, [illegible] districts, would go far to supply the deficiency now experienced. It would place in the hands of the committee a sum much nearer approaching the wants of the community, than the present inadequate provision. Even if the districts continued to rely upon the public support without raising funds from the scholars, the benefits of the school would be more than doubling of the money. But far the most salutary effect of this provision, would be found in its effect upon the community at large. It is a principle of universal application that men value that most highly which costs them something—and if they spend their money they will see that they obtain their money's worth. So long as they have little or nothing to pay, they are utterly indifferent whether the money which comes out of the State funds is misapplied or not—but lay a tax on the whole community amounting to the interest which arises from our fund yearly, and the apathy would subside and our district and society meetings would be thronged by anxious voters. Now it is in effect the same thing to the citizens, so far as the calculation is a pecuniary one, to expend the interest of their money on hand, or to appropriate that amount of money to some other purposes, and raise annually, by tax, a sum equal to the interest. But the community never look upon it in that light; they regard what comes from the State in the nature of gratuity, and not as in part coming out of each individual as a component part of the community and a tax payer for the support of government. So that the effect of the two measures is entirely and widely different—one produces apathy, the other a [illegible] and permanent interest.

Now we do not wish, by any thing that we have said, to be understood to wish to have one of these courses taken as a substitute for the other. We feel too strongly the importance of a certain and regular provision for the support of schools, to wish that our school fund should ever be infringed upon. This permanent constitutional provision is immensely important, and is not to be sacrificed to the variable and ever changing support of a Legislative assembly. That being too uncertain a body to entrust with a matter which possesses in its nature so much permanency and requires so much regularity.—But [illegible] the one upon the other—require that an amount equal to the annual product of the fund shall be *yearly raised by taxation*, and you have, we think, a system which cannot well be improved. The moment that you touch the pocket directly by a tax, you remind every man most forcibly, not of his duty merely, but of his interest.

Why is it that the town meetings are fully attended? Why is it that the conduct of the public officers is vigilantly watched and their proceedings inquired into? Why [is] it that this strict accountability is required and enforced, and this examination sustained often with credit to the parties concerned? It is merely because the people are called upon to pay their money, and they have a right to and will see to its application—and when there is this spirit in the community, you have every thing that is wanted. They will require and exact from the Society and District Committees, and the School Visitors the performance of their duty to the schools, and they will see that the duties are done, and they will be done, and cheerfully and willingly done, by those appointed, when they find that instead of being disheartened by the indifference of their employers, or thwarted perhaps in their honest attempts at producing an improvement, their efforts are understood and appreciated by the community. Then will it be that you may with success urge for improvement. Then will it be that they will hearken to the suggestion to have the schools divided, and permanent, and competent teachers employed. Then will be, that which is now an idle boast, a simple fact—that the public schools free to the poor citizen, are as good as money can purchase for the children of the most wealthy.

Mr. Wilcox, as will be seen by an advertisement, designs giving a lecture on Friday evening next, on the subject of Common Schools. His views on this interesting subject, as developed by his lecture some weeks since, were so just and so much the result of experience as a teacher, that we listened to them then with much pleasure. We hope that the community at large will attend his lecture of Friday evening, and will give to his suggestions the attention and consideration which they deserve.

Missionary Meeting.—The eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of … [illegible] … the Rev. Mr. Nott in the Chair, and Jabez Huntington, Esq. Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Bliss. On motion of Joseph Perkins, Esq. seconded by J. A. Rockwell, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Report of the Treasurer be accepted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Bliss, supported by Rev. Mr. Hyde,

Resolved, That the Report of the Secretary be accepted, and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Vail, supported by Rev. Mr. Bardwell, late Missionary to Bombay,

Resolved, That among the various objects of Christian benevolence, no one deserves more uniform and increasing support than efforts to send the gospel to the heathen.

The meeting was addressed by the foregoing gentlemen in a highly interesting manner—Rev. Mr. Bardwell being present as a delegate from the American Board of Missions.

The amount received by the Treasurer of this Auxiliary during the year past, was $867 34.

The Society elected the following gentlemen officers for the year ensuing:

Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D. *President.*

Rev. Levi Nelson, Rev. Seth Bliss, Rev. Joseph Ayer, Jun., Rev. Cornelius B. Everest, Dwight Ripley, Esq., Hon. Calvin Goddard, Gen. Wm. Williams, Jun., Wm. Tucker, Esq., *Vice Presidents.*

Jabez Huntington, Esq., *Secretary.*

F. A. Perkins, Esq., *Treasurer.*

Wm. P. Greene, Wm. C. Gilman, Esqrs., Col. Clement Coit, together with the Secretary and Treasurer, Examining Committee.

At the annual town meeting, held in this city on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the year ensuing:

Benjamin Snow, Russell Morgan, Samuel Story, *Selectmen.*

John DeWitt, John Hyde, Asa Roath, *Assessors.*

John Lathrop, James Stedman, John Breed, *Board of Relief.*

Alexander Lathrop, *Clerk.*

Chas. B. Huntington, *Treasurer.*

Frederick Prentice, *Constable and Collector.*

The New-York American of Friday, contains the following intelligence relative to the opening of the West India ports. It was communicated to the editor by a correspondent at Liverpool, under date of August 25:

"*My dear sir*: It may be worth the postage of a letter to you, to know that the West-India question is settled. The President is to issue his proclamation in conformity with last act of Congress on the subject; and on its arrival in this country, the Order in Council of the 27th of July, 1827, (issued you recollect in Mr. Gallatin's teeth) will be abolished, and the act of Parliament of 5th July 1825, which opens the West India trade to other countries, will be extended to the United States, and all discriminating duties will be abolished." The editor of the American says there is no treaty come, or probably to come; but as we understand it, a communication from the British government importing that if, on the receipt of the despatch here, the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, giving effect to the act of last Congress, the direct trade between the United States and the British West Indies shall be renewed, upon the terms stated in that act.

The Evening Post of the same date, contains an extract of a letter from Francis B. Ogden, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, to Samuel Swartwout, Collector of the port of New York, giving similar intelligence to the above. It is stated in an editorial article in the Post, that the conditions upon which the British consent to open their ports, are the same that were refused by the last Administration. If this is the fact, the United States will lose more in dignity than they will gain in trade, by the arrangement. At best, the West India trade is a poor affair. It has ruined more than ever got a living by it in this place, which was once extensively engaged in it.

FOR THE COURIER.

A writer for the Journal of Commerce, in the city of New York, under the signature of "Mercator," has given two aphorisms much to the point in relation to our lost trade with the British West Indies:

"The play is not worth the candle"—"It is like Pat McFaggery's Horse, very hard to catch, and when caught, not worth a fig."

There can be no doubt that the thing is now made a theme for the party supporters of the present dynasty, the ultras in pay of government, for the express purpose of rendering the late Administration unpopular with the people. In reply to Mercator, in relation to our trade and intercourse with the British West Indian possessions, for the ten years prior to the non-intercourse, there can be no doubt, or question, that for one merchant successfully engaged in that traffic, dozens might be named who were driven against the wall. It was indeed a traffic which brings to my mind an Irish pedler, during Mr. Pitt's administration, who had painted a sign on his hand cart "Billy Pitt & Co." and being asked his object in using that statesman's name as a partner, very promptly answered, "why indeed, your honor, he has the greatest share of the profit, and it is but fair that I use his name." Uncle Sam, by the large duties on rum, was in fact the only gainer by the West India trade, in this district.—Commercial monopoly, as respects the colonial possessions, has marked the policy of mother Britain from the beginning, and some of us have not forgotten the emphatic declaration of a most distinguished member of the British Parliament, "that the Colonies in British America had no right to manufacture a nail for a horse-shoe." Lord Chatham stood high with the people of both countries, and this was his estimate in relation to our rights as Colonists.

We have been told, over and over again, about Mr. Canning's ardent desire to negotiate with us, on the subject of the West India trade, on just and liberal principles; but we cannot forget the sneer of satisfaction which marked the final notice given to it, by the British negociator, nor can we for a moment lose sight of the feelings of the people of England on the subject of their intended empire in the East, and in connection with it, the extremely hostile character of that nation to every interest connected with slave labor, in the British possessions abroad. Already a bill has been before Parliament for the total abolition of slavery, and there are indications that it will eventually pass; for there is a host of strong men engaged in the cause, and so far as a mere moneied interest is concerned they had rather the West India Islands were sunk deeper in the ocean than plummet ever sounded, than to suffer longer the odium of professing to be just, with this standing, glaring contradiction staring them in the face.

The trade offered to us by the British government as a boon, and refused by Messrs. Adams and Clay, was subject to the interdiction of a London Board of green cloth, at pleasure; and as Rum is almost the only article which we were to receive in exchange for our lumber and cattle, and as every gallon imported of that commodity, for home use, excludes from our market a gallon of Whisky from the West, it becomes a very serious question for our Western farmers, whether we are to be a gainer by the importation of the produce of slave labor, to the exclusion of an article made at home, and the produce of our free born citizens besides. We all of us know, who know any thing on the subject, that our traffic with the West Indies is rather the grave, than the nursery, of our seamen—more of them having fallen victims to that trade than the trade with all other parts of the world. Moreover, there is one other consideration, paramount to all others at this time, intemperate Rum drinkers live longer than the drinkers of other kinds of alcoholic liquors, and many of our farmers in former times, when we were large dealers in rum, exchanged their Horses for the commodity, placed it on tap as they would a cask of Cider—and who is there among us who could not count scores of [illegible] … quence of our former large importations of rum … of the West India trade has been a great gain to this district. We have now from fifteen to twenty sail of whaling ships, with temperate and healthy officers and crews profitably employed, and for our country at large, the whaling business may be deemed our most important nursery for the Navy, and not subject to the interdiction of British orders in council, or Berlin or Milan decrees—and in lieu of Rum for the purpose of making drunkards at home, with poverty and crime in the wake, we are made rich and prosperous by sending our Oil, Sperm Candles and Whale-bone to all parts of the world.

Married,

In this city, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Albert Daniels, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to Miss Olive W. Bolles, daughter of Capt. Ralph Bolles.

In this city, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hemenway, Mr. Josiah Harmer, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah Coit Lanman, daughter of the Hon. James Lanman.

In Springfield, Mass. on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. Worthington Hooker, of this city, to Miss Mary Ingersoll, daughter of John Ingersoll, Esq. of the former place.

In this town, on the 30th ult. by Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. Benjamin Huntington, to Miss Margaretta Perrit, daughter of Mr. John Perrit, of Philadelphia.

At Cannan, N. Y. on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. John Bliss, of New-Orleans, to Miss Abby Williams, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, on Thursday last, Henry, son of Mr. Elisha H. Holmes, aged 17 months.

In Coventry, R. I. on the 27th ult, Mr. Marvin Robinson, aged 23 years, son of Mr. Joseph Robinson of Plainfield, Conn.

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the 2d School Society in Norwich, for the choice of officers, will be holden on Friday evening, the 8th inst. at 7 o'clock, in the school-house in the first district.

N. B. Punctual attendance is requested, particularly at the house, as Mr. Wilcox is expected to address the inhabitants on the subject of schools, immediately after the business of the meeting is through, at the same place.

Oct. 6. 1w28

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SMART, intelligent boy, from 14 to 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. J. DUNHAM.

CONSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Consociation of the Congregational Ministers and Churches of New London County, will be held at Jewett City, on Tuesday, October 19th, at 11 o'clock A. M. A general attendance is requested.

It is expected that the members of Consociation will attend the meeting of the County Temperance Society, in the same place, the following day. S. BLISS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the New London County Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, at Jewett City. The society will assemble at half past 10 o'clock A. M. for business, and public exercises will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

The various associations for the promotion of Temperance in this County, are particularly requested to send Delegates on this occasion, and the public are respectfully invited to attend. WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglas, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

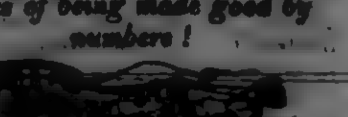
☞ Fare through from Norwich to Boston, $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP, Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

FARE REDUCED and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!



Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW-YORK.

Fare from Boston to New York,	$6 00
Worcester to do.	4 50
Oxford,	4 25
Dudley,	4 00
Woodstock,	3 75
Pomfret,	3 50
Brooklyn,	3 00
Canterbury,	2 75

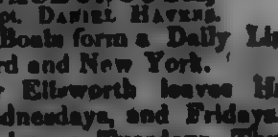
For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

☞ Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.



The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow, MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

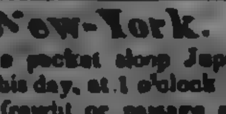
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, Agent.

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.



Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for … [illegible] … line for New York.

For New-York.

The packet sloop Jupiter will sail this day, at 1 o'clock P. M.—For freight or passage apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

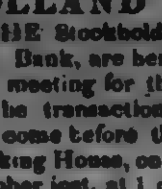
Oct. 6. 1w

For New-York.

Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Monday, 11th, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Oct 6. 1w

For New-York.



Sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Friday, 8th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton or on board.

Oct. 6. 28

TOLLAND COUNTY BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Tolland County Bank, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the 18th day of October inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

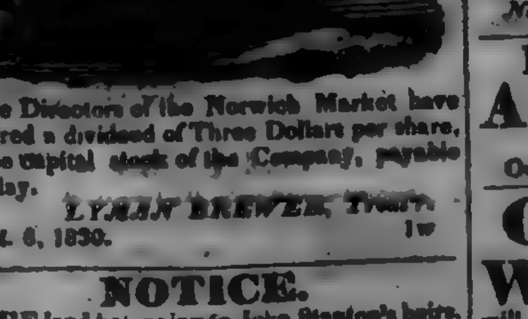
Tolland, Oct. 5, 1830. 3w28

SCHOOL.

JOSEPH B. PALMER

WILL open a school in this city on Monday next, for the common branches of education, if a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained to make it an object. Terms may be known by calling at his house.

Norwich City, Oct. 4th. 28



The Directors of the Norwich Market have declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, on the capital stock of the Company, payable this day.

LYMAN BREWER, Treas'r.

Oct. 6, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

THE land belonging to John Stanton's heirs, lying in the town of Montville, First Society, will be sold at public auction, at the Sign Post, in said society, on the 20th day of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to pay the taxes on said property, in my hands for collection.

THOS. P. ROGERS, Collector.

Montville, Sept. 30, 1830. 3w28

LOST,

A Gold Seal, Key and Ring. The person finding them shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the store of

W. D. RIPLEY.

Sept. 28. 3w28

VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A Dictionary of General Knowledge, or an explanation of words and things connected with all the arts and sciences.—Illustrated with about 500 engravings. By George Crabb, A. M. This work is beautifully printed on about 500 duodecimo pages. Price $1 75.

—ALSO RECEIVED—

The Vestal, or a Tale of Pompeii.

The First Book of Geography. By Samuel Worcester, A. M.

The North American Review for October.

The Missionary Herald for October.

The Mechanics' Magazine, &c.

Oct. 6. 28

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE,

ELEGANTLY bound in calf and gilt—a few sets, just received at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store, Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

JUST received and for sale cheap at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, a new supply of Scott's Family Bible—6 royal octavo volumes—the latest and best edition.

Oct. 6. 28

CHOCTAW MISSION.

CONVERSATIONS on the Choctaw Mission, by the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store, Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5. 28

LUMBER.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON

Has for sale a complete assortment of Lumber, consisting of

150,000 feet merch. boards and plank,

100,000 ft. clear boards and plank,

100,000 ft. spruce timber and joist,

150,000 ft. pine and hemlock timber, joist, plank and boards,

25,000 ft. long clapboards, clear and merch.

25,000 ft. patent do. " "

10,000 ft. whitewood and cherry boards,

350,000 shingles, from 1.50 to 3.75,

75,000 laths—which will be sold at the lowest terms offered in this market. All persons wanting to buy, are requested to call and look.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

FLOUR, SUGAR, & COFFEE.

60 bbls. Rochester and New York Flour, 10 half bbls. do. do. do.

1 tierce prime Rice,

15 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,

5 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, (a prime article,)

6 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,

5 bbls. White Havana do.

1 bag Old Java Coffee,

10 bags Green do. Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Chocolate—This day received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 5, 1830. 3w28

TROY ALE.

20 bbls. Troy Ale, manufactured by Reed, Armstrong & Co. and warranted equal to any in the country, this day received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

PURE SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of … [illegible] …

Oct. 28, 1830. 28

OIL.

2 bbls. winter strained white Oil,

3 do. summer " do.

3 do. whale do.—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

SPERM OIL & CANDLES.

10 bbls. Winter, Fall, Sperm and refined Whale Oil,

10 boxes Sperm Candles, 4, 5, and 6 to a pound,

10 do. Tallow do. 5, 6, and 8 to a pound,

10 do. Brown Soap,

3 do. White ditto,

20 do. Shaving ditto—Also, Castile, Saponaceous Compound and Naples Soap.

For sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 3w28

LIME.

150 bbls. Lime, for sale by J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 28

FLOUR.

500 bbls. fresh Flour, from new wheat, Rochester brand—for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

30 tons Anthracite Coal, from the Baltimore Company's Mines, warranted equal to the best Lehigh, for the Grate and for Iron Foundries, for sale by the subscribers. If taken from the wharf, will be sold cheap. LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6, 1830. 28

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Joy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 3w28

IRON, STEEL, &c.

AN additional assortment this day landing, and for sale cheap as ever offered.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

Garden Beans.

WANTED immediately 200 bushels Garden Beans. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

TEAS.

A NEW stock of fresh Teas, comprising a complete assortment, just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 28

TANNERS' OIL.

5 bbls. first quality, for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6. 28

NEW GOODS.

A general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, recently received and for sale at a small advance from cost, by

ERASTUS COIT.

Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 5. 28

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Willimantic and vicinity are respectfully informed that the subscriber has taken a shop, in the centre of the village, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

and earnestly solicits a liberal share of patronage. All who favor him with their custom shall have their work executed with fidelity and punctuality.

Particular attention paid to cutting. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

He is just from New York with the latest Fashions.

SIMON CLARK.

Willimantic, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

GUNS, &c.

FINE Fowling Guns, double and single barrel, with flint and percussion locks, of various qualities; Rifles, with flint and percussion locks; Percussion Caps; Powder Flasks; Shot Bags; Lock Vises; Gun Trimmings; fine Gun Flints; Pistols, &c.—for sale by

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 5. 3w28

SPERM OIL.

2000 galls. Fall strained Sperm Oil—just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 6. 28

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES.

JUST received, very fine, and for sale by E. A. BILL.

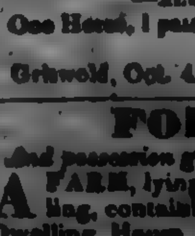
Oct. 6. 28

A new supply of Bark Mills, of large size home [illegible]—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 19th inst. the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 6 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next,

A FARM, lying in the south part of Sterling, containing 45 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Work Shop thereon standing, with a first rate Saw Mill in good repair, with a good water privilege, and a plenty of good custom. Said farm is situated on a good road, within one mile of a meeting house and one half a mile from a school house. There is on said farm a good orchard, with about 400 young apple trees, mostly grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of

JOSEPH G. TILLINGHAST, living on the premises.

3w28

FOR SALE,

A [illegible] new Milch COW. Enquire at [illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. Oct. 1, 1830.

SAMUEL G. ALLEN, Mary Andrews (2,) Josh. Aune, Maria Bailey, John W. Bailey, Acors Barns, Silas Bickford (2,) Jeremiah Bennet, Lydia Billings, Hetty Bissell, George G. Bishop, James M. Bray, Patrick Brewster, Daniel Burgess, Samuel Case, William L. Cheney, Samuel Clark, William Clarke, Amos Cobb (2,) Bela B. Colton, Thomas J. Crane, William D. Doyle, Edward Downing, Margaret Eldridge, William Emerson, Erastus T. Frost (2,) Amos R. Frisbie, James D. Frost, Polly Gardner, Benjamin Gorton, William Hilliard, Thomas Hills, Nancy Johnson, George Kingsley, Joshua Lasper, Jun., Martin Leach, Sibbel Mallison, Angeline Maples, Martha Morse, Zopher B. Osborn, D. Parker, Alfred J. Perkins (3,) Frederic Perkins, Daniel Perkins, Melinda Perkins, Asa Post, Jun., William Powers, Roswell Preston, Avis Rosbard, Wealthy Sabin, Frederic Sill, James Smith (2,) Louisa Staunton, William Swift, Henry G. Thompson, Henry H. Wade, Phebe Welles, Norwich—William Waters, Lisbon.

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, Oct. 1, 1830.

MARY AVERY, Hannah Barber, Thos. & Elizabeth Bradley, Samuel P. Cooper, Lucy Ann Cooper (2,) Hezekiah Crandall, George Dixon, Josiah P. Gilmore, Weston Greene, Juliana Hill, Jared R. Holmes, Jonathan P. Horton, Lydia Ingraham, Pardon Kenyon, Archipus S. Parish, Ira Parkhurst, Lyman W. Parkhurst, Aposia Pierce, Sophia Slade, Susanna Taylor, Nathan C. Turner, Joseph Whipple, Elizabeth D. Wood, Lemuel Woodward.

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

THE Superior Court, at their session at New London, in and for the County of New London, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, having adjudged and declared Palmer Hewitt, of Groton, an insolvent debtor and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said County, on the first Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Hewitt.

JOHN HYDE, GERARD CARPENTER, } Commissioners.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Doct. Rufus Spalding, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus P. Spalding Esq. the Administrator with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, Burrel Lathrop Clerk.

N. B.—During my absence from Norwich, claims may be exhibited to James Stedman Esq. R. P. SPALDING, Adm'r. 28

POETRY.

AUTUMN.

Sweet Sabbath of the year!
While evening lights decay,
Thy parting steps methinks I trace
Steal from the world away.

Amid thy silent bowers
'Tis sad, but sweet to dwell;
Where falling leaves and drooping flowers
Around me breathe farewell.

Along thy sunset skies
Their glories melt in shade;
And, like the things we fondly prize,
Seem lovelier as they fade.

A deep and crimson streak
Thy dying leaves disclose;
As on Consumption's waning cheek,
'Mid ruin, blooms the rose.

Thy scenes each vision brings
Of beauty in decay;
Of fair and early faded things,
Too exquisite to stay;

Of joys that come no more;
Of flowers whose bloom is fled;
Of farewells wept upon the shore;
Of friends estranged or dead;

Of all that now may seem
To Memory's tearful eye
The vanished beauty of a dream,
O'er which we gaze and sigh.

From the Liverpool Albion.

THE ANT AND THE CRICKET.

A silly young Cricket, accustomed to sing
Thro' the warm sunny months of gay summer and spring,
Began to complain, when he found that at home,
His cupboard was empty and winter was come.
Not a crumb to be found
On the snow covered ground,
Not a flower could he see,
Not a leaf on a tree:
"Oh! what will become," says the Cricket, "of me?"

At last, by starvation and famine made bold,
All dripping with wet and trembling with cold,
Away he set off to a miserly Ant,
To see if to keep him alive he would grant
Him shelter from rain,
A mouthful of grain,
He wished only to borrow,
He'd pay it to-morrow,
If not he must die of starvation and sorrow.

Says the Ant to the Cricket, "I'm your servant and friend,
But we Ants never borrow, we Ants never lend;
But tell me dear Cricket, did you lay nothing by
When the weather was warm?" quoth the Cricket, "not I!
My heart was so light,
That I sang day and night,
For all nature looked gay."
"You sang, sir, you say?
Go then," says the Ant, "and dance winter away."
Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,
And out of the door turned the poor little Cricket.

Tho' this is a fable, I'll warrant it true;
Some crickets have four legs and some have but two.

MEDLEY.

French Anecdote.—M. Jacques Lafitte, one of the ablest of financiers and politicians of France, is indebted for his elevation to the following accidental occurrence. During the consulship of Napoleon, Lafitte, being then a simple commis with only 1200 fr. salary, was one day sauntering in the garden of the Tuilleries, when he saw a pretty young lady walking near him, and alone. He said to himself, loud enough to be heard by her—*voila une belle femme; je voudrais qu' elle fut la mienne*—(there is a pretty woman; I wish she were my wife.) The lady, like all the rest of the daughters of Eve, was not insensible to flattery. She sent for him to her dwelling—that dwelling was the Tuilleries, and the lady, Pauline, sister of the First Consul! This gave a new turn to affairs, and Lafitte's fortune was made.—*N. Y. Standard.*

The following beautiful extract is taken from the New England Weekly Review.

"The War may stride over the land with the crushing step of a giant—Pestilence may steal over it like an invisible curse—reaching its victims silently and unseen—depopulating here a village and there a city—until every dwelling is a sepulchre: Famine may brood over it with a long and weary visitation, until the sky itself is brazen, and the beautiful greenness gives place to a parched desert—a wide waste of unproductive desolation. But these are only physical evils. The wild flower will bloom in peace on the field of battle, and above the crushed skeleton.—The destroying angel of the pestilence will return with his errand is done, and the nation will again breathe freely—and the barrenness of famine will cease at last. [illegible] republican principles of our country be abandoned—our representatives bow in conditional obsequiousness to individual dictation—let ambition and intrigue and corruption, triumph over honesty and intellect, and our liberties and strength will depart forever. Of these there can be no resuscitation. The 'abomination of desolation' will be fixed and perpetual; and as the mighty fabric of our glory totters into ruins, the nations of the earth will mock at us in our overthrow, like the powers of darkness when the wicked one of Babylon became even as themselves—and the 'glory of the Chaldees' excellency' had gone down forever."

Look to your Accounts.—It is an old and vulgar, although a true saying, that "there is as much in picking up as there is in digging;" and the business world will find it so, if they have not already. It matters not how much business a man does, if he be not regular in keeping his accounts. Mechanics and farmers are proverbially lax in this particular. Many keep no accounts at all; a piece of chalk and a pine board [illegible] their only memorials of record; the whole is liable to be totally lost by the slightest accident; so the credit sales of perhaps twenty or thirty people, have only this frail memorial to tell that they have taken place. And even those who pretend to keep account books do it but partially; they either depend upon the honesty of their neighbors, or upon their own memory, rather than perform the trifling labor which arises from a record on paper; or, having charged, they are dilatory in collecting. They either have a false delicacy which prevents them, or they are too indolent to dun others, while they are continually dunned themselves, and while their own claims, which might have been collected with a very little attention in due season, are becoming good for nothing. This want of attention, we will venture to say, has ruined as many mechanics as any one thing. Their payments for labor and for stock are periodical and regular, while that of their customers is the reverse; they depend upon being paid without asking for it; they are disappointed, and of course disappoint others—and their credit once gone, they are ruined.

Every man, whether farmer, mechanic or merchant, who has dealings with the world, ought to know how he stands in relation to it—and in order to do this, he should keep with precision, honesty and neatness, a set of account books. Contracts and bargains should be recorded, and nothing should be bought or sold without having a place there. He should also have a system for the collection of what is due to him, as well as for the payment of what he owes. Fear of giving offence by asking the payment of just dues, should never be indulged for a moment. The custom of one who is unwilling or unable to pay for what he has is better lost than retained, and all should reflect that it is their duty to be honest before they are benevolent. Let every man take care of himself, and then every man will be taken care of; but when a man entrusts his pecuniary matters to the charge of the public, he must make up his mind to starve.—*Pawtucket Chronicle.*

Female Society.—If there is any recreation, which more than all others tends to preserve the moral senses from pollution, the affections from being corrupted, the purer feelings from going to decay—to 'raise the mean genius and improve the heart,' it is in the frequent intercourse with sensible and well educated females. I do not mean now that these advantages are to be sought for or expected in the crowded ball room or in fashionable parties. These are too often the hot-beds where the rank weeds of dissipation shoot up in their deadly luxuriance and wither the seeds of virtue. It is rather in the exchange of thought in the hours of social intercourse, that the influence of woman's delicate feelings, and impressions. Here there is no artificial excitement so fatal a false glory to her cheek, or a deceitful volubility to her tongue. I value far higher, one hour passed in the society of an intelligent, accomplished female, than all the gaudy scenes of the Theatre or Ball-room—I had rather stand in the shadow of such a woman by moonlight, than promenade Broadway with the most fashionable belle in the city.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

A few questions asked, and answered according to our way of thinking.

Who is the best man? Not he who makes the greatest show, or the most noise. But he who does the most good at the least expense.

Who is the best Farmer? Not he who has the largest farm or the most land. But he who does all his work at the right time, and in the right way.

Who is the best Politician? Not he who rides the horse till he sees which side is the strongest, or who intrigues with the ignorant, the vicious, and the profligate, to get himself into office. But he who candidly imparts the information he has acquired honestly, and is faithful in all situations.—*N. H. Post.*

SEPTEMBER 28, 1830.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM. D. RIPLEY,

HAS just returned from New York, and is now opening a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Super middling and low priced Broad Cloths and Cassimeres,
Premium Sattinetts, (a superior article,)
White and colored Flannels,
Very fine white gauze do.
Scotch Plaids and indigo blue Camblets,
Merino and other Circassians,
Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, silk, worsted barrage and gauze Hdkfs.
Irish linens and Lawns,
Linen Cambric, and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Plaid and plain cambric Ginghams,
A great variety cap and belt Ribbons,
Black Levantine, Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
A great variety fancy Prints, and furniture Chintz,
11-4 and 12-4 Marseills Quilts, very cheap, some very fine,
Cotton and Silk Umbrellas,
Corded and cross bar'd Cambrics,
An extensive assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
9-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose Blankets,
Fine, extra fine and superfine *CARPETING*,
Hearth Ruggs,
Plain and printed Floor Baize,
Domestic cotton goods, of every description. 3w26

SEPT. 21, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.

IN PART ARE,

Black Gro de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongees; Colored Cambrics,
Black Froggs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8-4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

MERINO CLOTHS

AND Merino Circassians of various colors; indigo blue Camblet and plaid Camblet; Scotch Plaid; Phillippine Paplin, (an entire new article for Ladies' dresses,) English and India Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.; Shell Combs; 10, 11, 12 and 13-4 Marseills Quilts, [illegible] and for sale by
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.
Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 14, 1830.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Elegant dark Calicoes,
Elegant French Ginghams,
Dark and light common Prints,
Blue and white and two blue do.
Mourning do.
Fancy silk and gauze Hdkfs.
Flagg and Bandanna Hdkfs.
German flagg do.
Long Lawn and linen cambric Hdkfs.
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins,
Plain and figured mull do.
Plain and figured book do.
Bobbinett Edgings and Footings—various widths,
Elegant black bobbinett Lace Veils, very cheap,
Irish and German Linens,
6-4, 7-8 and 9-4 Table-Diaper,
Birdseye and Russia do.
Fine brown Linens,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Sinchews and Gro de Naps, very cheap
Pongees, green worsted barrage,
Black do., a superior article,
Nankin and Canton Crapes,
Bombazetts and Bombazines,
Merino and Cashmere Shawls,
Thibet wool Hdkfs.
Ladies' and gentlemen's horseskin and beaver Gloves,
Black and white silk do.
and many other seasonable Goods—all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. 25

TO THE PUBLIC.

J. Y. NILES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from New York a general assortment of

FANCY CLOTHS,

consisting of brown, mixed, olive, black and blue Broadcloths,
Blue, black and fancy Cassimeres,
A general assortment of Vestings,
A good assortment of Flannels and Baizes of all prices.

☞ The above named articles were purchased at auction at the lowest prices, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

Sept. 14. 25

NEW

FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and cold Silks,
Rich Callicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino and Cashmere do.
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

GOODS AT COST!

EDWIN TUCKER & Co.

WOULD inform their friends in Plainfield and vicinity, that they will sell off their present stock of Goods at cost, for cash, to close a concern.

☞ All persons indebted to the above firm, are requested to make payment by the 10th of October. Their arrangements are such as will require punctuality.

Plainfield, Sept. 21, 1830. 3w26

SEPT. 22, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

J. Y. NILES

Has this day received from the Auction Room,

Merino Circassians,
Beaverteen and bangup cord,
Wide black Circassians, Canton flannel,
Handsome dark prints, corded cambric,
Book muslin, long lawns,
Irish linens, napkins,
Yellow, red, brown and plaid Bandanna Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's figured cravats, a new and elegant article,
1 box elegant winter hat ribbons,
Black pelisse wadding, &c.
☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash. 27

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has this day received a supply of FRESH GOODS, comprising a better assortment than usual, which he will sell very low for cash.

WANTED,

100 doz. pairs Large Mittens,
50 doz. " women's white Stockings,
50 doz. " do. blue or black, with white tops and toes.
Mixed and white Stocking Yarn.—
None but large size need be offered.
SOLOMON GILBERT.
Lebanon, Sept. 22, 1830. 3w27

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.
Sept. 21, 1830. 26

JAPAN'D LAMPS.

80 doz. socket, petticoat, and stand japand Lamps, for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
Sept. 22. 26

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

BRASS ANDIRONS, shovels and tongs, of all sizes; knives and forks of every quality; brass and plated candle sticks; snuffers and trays; coffee and tea pots; tea trays; Silver Spoons of all sizes, &c. &c., for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
Sept. 22. 3w26

LAMPS.

ELEGANT Astral Lamps, with cut and plain glass shades; Chimneys and Wick for astral lamps. Also, Suspending Lamps for manufactories and stores; Lamp Wick and Glasses, of all sizes, for sale by
EDWARD COIT.
Sept. 22. 3w26

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.
☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.
Aug. 24. 23

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, RENSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.
New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Caspar, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel. &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron.

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
20 boxes mould and dipped Candles,
For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*
Sept. 28. 27

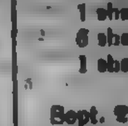
FLOUR, &c.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,
15 half bbl's do. do.
8 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
2 do. white do.
6 boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do. sperm do.
For sale by *ELIJAH A. BILL.*
Sept. 28. 27

BROOMS! BROOMS!!

800 Brooms, flat and round,
250 Brushes, do. do.
Just received and for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Sept. 28. 27

ALE, &c.



10 bbls. Bridgeport Ale,
50 do. Beach and other brands Flour, from new wheat,
50 bbls. and half bbls. Mackerel, 1830 inspection,
A lot of Cider Casks,
1 share Salem Turnpike,
6 shares Market,
1 share Female Academy—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Sept. 22. 26

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SAMUEL S. MOSELY & Co.

Have, the week past, opened a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARD WARE,

LOOKING-GLASSES,

together with an extensive assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

recently purchased in New York, at the lowest cash prices. All which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, for cash and most kinds country produce.

The fatigue in enumerating the different articles we will avoid, and invite our friends to call and examine prices and variety of goods, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

WANTED.

500 doz. boys blue mixed Stockings, good sizes for ages of 12 and 14 years, for which an extra price will be paid in goods, at low prices, if presented as soon as they are wanted, to answer a particular demand.

—ALSO—

300 doz. men's good blue mixed socks,
100 " " " " long stockings,
100 doz. men's blue striped mittens, large size,
100 doz. boy's blue striped mittens,
20,000 knots good and coarse thread, and blue mixed stocking yarn,
2,000 knots good and coarse white stocking yarn,
100,000 skeins good and heavy sewing silk.

All the above are wanted immediately to answer a demand, and the highest prices paid for them.

—ALSO WANTED—

Butter, cheese, hogs lard, tallow, corn, rye, oats, beans, flax seed, wool, flannel, &c. &c., and the highest prices paid for them in goods, at the lowest prices.
Scotland, Sept. 20. 4w26

BACKUS & NORTON

Have, within the last month, replenished their stock of

IRON & STEEL,

and now offer to the public the most extensive assortment that can be found in the county of New London.

English iron, wagon tire 3½c., Swedes, 4½c., Russia, P. S. I. Old Sable, 4½c.

We are determined to sell Iron and Steel, and every other article in the trade, at the very lowest rates.

☞ Blacksmiths and all others that are interested, are invited to call and see our assortment before they buy.
Sept. 22. 26

SPERM OIL AND CANDLES.

BACKUS & NORTON

OFFER FOR SALE,

7 bbls. winter strained Oil, being part of a lot bought last winter. We know it to be a superior article.
10 bbls. summer strained Oil,
10 bbls. fall " "
20 boxes sperm candles, at 23c. by the box.
Sept. 22. 26

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Sicily do., Old Port, London Port, Teneriffe, Dry Lisbon, Colmanar, Mountain Malaga, and Currant Wine.

The above wines were selected expressly for retailing, are old and pure, and will be sold as low as any in market, of same quality, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Sept. 22. 3w26

10 bbls. new rum, 20 bbls. gin,
5 bbls. soda crackers, 5 boxes loaf sugar,
10 boxes bunch raisins,
1 bbl. almonds, 1 do. filberts,
3 boxes pepper sauce,
for sale cheap, by
GALLUP & CULVER.
Sept. 22. 3w26

MACKEREL & CODFISH.

45 casks Codfish; 40 barrels No. 1 and 2 Mackerel, 27 half do. do. do.
For sale by *E. A. BILL.*
Sept. 22. 3w26

LIME.

40 casks Thomastown Lime, just received from the kiln, per Sloop Jasper, and for sale by
E. A. BILL.
Sept. 22. 3w26

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS new disinfectious agent is the most valuable article yet discovered for putrifying sewers, stables, privies, ships, &c.—In short, it destroys all infectious odors in sick rooms and confined places, and imparts to the air freshness and purity.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 18

BACKUS & NORTON

Have just received and now offer for sale,

300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
20 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ½ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmanar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 30 bbls gin.
Sept. 22. 26

POTATOES WANTED.

700 bushels White Potatoes, 300 do. Blue do.—to be delivered in the course of ten days, for which cash and a fair price will be paid.
BACKUS & NORTON.
Sept. 28. 27

STARCH.

20 bbls. fresh Starch, just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
Sept. 28. 27

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.
June 9. 11

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

VIZ.—

Lectures to Young People, by William B. Sprague, D. D., with an Introductory Address, by Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

Essay on the Hyeroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jun., and on the advantages which it offers to sacred criticism.—Translated from the French by Isaac Stuart, with Notes and Illustrations.

Speeches on the passage of the Bill for the removal of the Indians, delivered in the Congress of the United States, April and May, 1830.

The Napoleon Anecdotes—Illustrating the mental energies of the late Emperor of France. By W. H. Ireland.

The Commandment with Promise. By the author of "The last day of the week."

The Frugal Housewife; dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy.

The Political Class Book; intended to instruct the higher classes in schools in the origin, nature and use of Political Power.—By William Sullivan, Counsellor at Law—with an Appendix, by George B. Emerson.

Memoir of Dr. Payson—a new and improved edition. By Asa Cummings, Editor of the Christian Mirror.

The Child's Song Book, for the use of schools and families; being a selection of favorite airs, with Hymns and moral Songs, suitable for infant instruction.

The Book of Health; a compendium of Domestic Medicine, deduced from the experience of the most eminent modern practitioners.

Gummere's Treatise on Surveying.

Letters and Conversations on the Cherokee Mission. By the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission.

Abstract of Infantry Tactics, including exercises and manœvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, for the use of the Militia of the United States. Published by the Department of War.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

An extensive assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, Paper Hangings, &c.
Sept. 29. 27

NEW

MEDICAL BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, from the most celebrated authors; by Drs. Cazenave and Schedel,

Bell on the Teeth—with plates,

A Treatise on Remittent and Intermittent Fevers; by Dr. Macculloch,

A new edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary,

Dewee's Practice of Physic, and all his other works.
Sept. 28. 27

VALUABLE BOOKS

FOR MECHANICS,

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

BIGELOW'S Technology,
Nicholson's Operative Mechanic,
Allen's Mechanics,
Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts,
Patridge and Raugh's Receipts for Dying,
Brunton's Mechanics,
Benjamin's Architecture,
Fowler' Linear Drawing, &c.
Sept. 28. 27

SCHOLAR'S

Guide to Chirography,

CONTAINING Writing Book Copies, Rules, and General Directions to the Art—being the result of many years' experience in the formation of letters, on a plan of [illegible] the proper slope of letters [illegible] their several joinings—an intermixture of lines of different colors, to distinguish the lines to be written upon from those which are to show the comparative length of letters—engraved black lines, corresponding to the small hand, showing the length of the looped letters—copies attached to the cover of the book, to be turned out and kept constantly before the scholar, with an exemplification and plain violation of the important rules of straightness, smoothness, parallelism, equi-distance and equal size, which the whole system is calculated to produce—equally adapted to common schools, monitorial schools and academies. By a Teacher.

For sale by R. HUBBARD,
Sign of the Ledger.
Sept. 29. 27

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Dessenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smaltz,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 27. 18

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

300 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepper
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	100 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolbrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. chamo.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac. G.
2 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials muriat,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	30 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo.	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cough drops,	Whitwell's liquid opodeldoc,
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonary detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	Soda do.
bears oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specifics,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Fay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Ralfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills,
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. do.
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dunbar's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

A VARIETY.

Flour,	Logwood, Nicaragua and Fustic, in the stick,
Turks Island Salt,	Copperas,
Cape "	Press Papers,
Codfish,	Tenter Hooks,
Hyson, } Teas.	White Lead ground in oil,
Young Hyson,	White Lead dry,
Hyson Skin, &	Verdigris,
Souchong,	Paris White, English and American,
Loaf Sugar,	Spanish White,
Lump "	Venetian Red,
White and brown Havana "	Spanish Brown,
New Orleans "	Spruce Yellow,
Porto Rico "	Stone "
Molasses,	Chrome "
Figs,	Chrome Green,
Raisins,	Terra Dessenna,
Rice,	Patent Yellow,
Almonds,	Rose Pink,
Pepper,	Linseed Oil,
Pimento,	Copal Varnish,
Cloves,	Shellac "
Nutmegs,	Bright "
Cassia,	Spirits Turpentine,
Ginger,	Sugar Lead,
Coffee,	Borax,
Chocolate,	Red Lead,
Brown Soap,	Vermillion,
Castile "	Litharge,
Fuller's "	Prussian Blue,
Shaving "	Ivory Black,
French Brandy,	Black Lead,
Holland Gin,	Lamp Black,
American "	[illegible]
St. Croix Rum,	[illegible]
New "	Smalts,
[illegible]	Gum Copal,
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	Gum Shellac,
Sal Æratus,	Glue,
Black Snuff,	Rosin,
Yellow "	Chalk,
Tobacco,	Sand Paper,
Pipes,	Cut Spikes, and Nails,
Spanish Cigars,	Sheet Lead,
American "	Sheet Copper,
Writing Paper,	Bar Lead,
Wrapping Paper,	Shot and Flints,
Madeira Wine,	Cart and wagon Boxes,
Lisbon "	Trace Chains,
Port "	Brushes of most kinds and sizes,
Colmanar "	Window Glass,
Malaga "	Seine and Wrapping Twine,
Brooms,	Fish Glue,
Sperm Oil,	Gold, silver, and copper Leaf,
Cotton Wicking,	do. do. do. Bronze,
Starch,	Spatulas,
Seives,	Wafers,
Bengal and Manilla Indigo,	Ink Powder,
Oil Vitriol,	Emery,
Muriatic Acid,	Cords and Lines,
Aqua Fortis,	Boots and Shoes,
Blue Vitriol,	Rakes,
Cut and ground Logwood,	Scythes,
Hache Wood,	Scythe Snaths, & Rifles,
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Camwood,	Pitch Forks,
Curcuma,	Bellows,
Red and white Tartar,	Tacks and Brads,
Brimstone,	
Cochineal,	
Cudbear,	

For sale, wholesale and retail by
FITCH & SMITH.
June 29. 14

BROKE INTO THE SUBSCRIBER'S ENCLOSURE,

ABOUT the 27th of August last, a yearling STEER, of a dark brindle color—no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
BARNABAS ALLEN.
Canterbury, Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w27

CHOICE WINES

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

OLD Madeira, Sicily, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Sweet Wines, &c. &c. &c.—for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 28. 16

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by
W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 26, 1830. tf10

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1830—
Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Hannah Day, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Capt. James L. Day, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.
27 Attest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

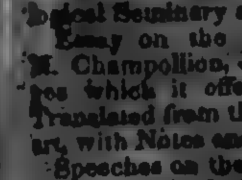
New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 29. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1782

NEW BOOKS

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

VIZ:



Lectures to Young People, by William B. Sprague, D. D., with an Introductory Address, by Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

Essay on the Hyeroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jun., and on the advantages which it offers to sacred criticism.—Translated from the French by Isaac Stuart, with Notes and Illustrations.

Speeches on the passage of the Bill for the removal of the Indians, delivered in the Congress of the United States, April and May, 1830.

The Napoleon Anecdotes—illustrating the [illegible] of the late Emperor of France.—By W. H. Ireland.

The Commandment with Promise. By the author of "The last day of the week."

The Frugal Housewife; dedicated to those who are not ashamed of economy.

The Political Class Book; intended to instruct the higher classes in schools in the origin, nature and use of Political Power.—By William Sullivan, Counsellor at Law—with an Appendix, by George B. Emerson.

Memoir of Dr. Payson—a new and improved edition. By Asa Cummings, Editor of the Christian Mirror.

The Child's Song Book, for the use of schools and families, being a selection of favorite airs with Hymns and moral Songs, suitable for [illegible] instruction.

The Book of Health; a compendium of Domestic Medicine, deduced from the experience of the most eminent modern practitioners.

Gummere's Treatise on Surveying.

Letters and Conversations on the Cherokee Mission. By the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission.

Abstract of Infantry Tactics, including exercises and manoeuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, for the use of the Militia of the United States. Published by the Department of War.

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

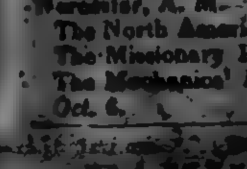
An extensive assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, Paper Hangings, &c.

Sept. 29. 27

VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,



A Dictionary of General Knowledge, or an explanation of words and things connected with all the arts and sciences.—Illustrated with about 500 engravings. By George Crabb, A. M. This work is beautifully printed on about 500 duodecimo pages. Price $1 75.

—ALSO RECEIVED—

The Vestal, or a Tale of Pompeii.

The First Book of Geography. By Samuel Worcester, A. M.

The North American Review for October.

The Missionary Herald for October.

The Mechanics' Magazine, &c.

Oct. 6. 29

[illegible] BIBLE

[illegible] sets, just received at *R. HUBBARD'S Book Store, Sign of the Ledger.*

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

SCOTT'S

FAMILY BIBLE.

JUST received and for sale cheap at *T. ROBINSON'S Book Store*, a new supply of Scott's Family Bible—6 royal octavo volumes—the latest and best edition.

Oct. 6. 28

CHOCTAW MISSION.

CONVERSATIONS on the Choctaw Mission, by the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission—just received and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Book Store. Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5. 29

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS

RECEIVED BY

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, from the most celebrated authors; by Drs. [illegible] and [illegible].

Bell on the Teeth—with plates,

A Treatise on Remittent and Intermittent Fevers; by Dr. Macculloch.

A new edition of Hooper's Medical Dictionary,

[illegible] Practice of Physic, and all his other works.

Sept. 28. 27

SCHOLAR'S

Guide to Chirography.

CONTAINING Writing Book Copies, Rules, and General Directions to the Art—being the result of many years' experience in the formation of letters, on a plan of ruling entirely original, containing equi distant cross-ruling, and diagonal lines for the proper slope of letters and distance of their several joinings—an intermixture of lines of different colors, to distinguish the lines to be written upon from those which are to show the comparative length of letters—engraved black lines, corresponding to the small hand, showing the length of the looped letters—copies attached to the cover of the book, to be turned out and kept constantly before the scholar, with an exemplification and plain violation of the important rules of straightness, smoothness, parallelism, equi-distance and equal size, which the whole system is calculated to produce—equally adapted to common schools, monitorial schools and academies. By a Teacher.

For sale by R. HUBBARD, *Sign of the Ledger.*

Sept. 29. 27

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by *WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.*

Oct. 6. 28

NEW GOODS.

A general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, recently received and for sale at a small advance from cost, by *ERASTUS COIT.*

Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

SEPT. 28, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

G. V. [illegible]

Has this day received from the Auction Room,

Merino Circassians,
Beaverteen and bangup cord,
Wide black Circassians, Canton flannel,
Handsome dark prints, corded cambric,
Book muslin, long lawns,
Irish linens, napkins,
Yellow, red, brown and plaid Bandanna Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's figured cravats, a new and elegant article,
1 box elegant winter hat ribbons,
Black pelisse wadding, &c.

☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash. 27

NEW FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS,

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barraige Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 21, 1830,

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.

IN PART ARE,

Black Gro de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongees; Colored Cambrics,
Black Froggs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8-4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has this day received a supply of FRESH GOODS, comprising a better assortment than usual, which he will sell very low for cash.

WANTED,

100 doz. pairs *Large* Mittens,
50 doz. " women's white Stockings,
50 doz. " do. blue or black, with white tops and toes,
Mixed and white Stocking Yarn—None but large size need be offered.

SIMEON GILBERT.

[illegible] 2w27

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

SAMUEL C. MOSELY & Co.

Have, the week past, opened a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS and HARD WARE, LOOKING-GLASSES,

together with an extensive assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

recently purchased in New York, at the lowest cash prices. All which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, for cash and most kinds country produce.

The fatigue in enumerating the different articles we will avoid, and invite our friends to call and examine prices and variety of goods, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

WANTED.

500 doz. boys blue mixed Stockings, good sizes for ages of 12 and 14 years, for which an extra price will be paid in goods, at low prices, if presented as soon as they are wanted, to answer a particular demand.

—ALSO—

300 doz. men's good blue mixed socks,
100 " " " " long stockings,
100 doz men's blue striped mittens, large size,
100 doz. boy's blue striped mittens,
20,000 knots good and coarse thread, and blue mixed stocking yarn,
2,000 knots good and coarse white stocking yarn,
100,000 skeins good and heavy sewing silk.

All the above are wanted immediately to answer a demand, and the highest prices paid for them.

—ALSO WANTED—

Butter, cheese, hogs lard, tallow, corn, rye, oats, beans, flax seed, wool, flannel, &c. &c. and the highest prices paid for them in goods at the lowest prices.

Scotland, Sept. 20. 4w26

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR MECHANICS,

FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

BIGELOW'S Technology,
Nicholson's Operative Mechanic,
Allen's Mechanics,
Mackenzie's 5000 Receipts,
Patridge and Raugh's Receipts for Dying,
Brunton's Mechanics,
Benjamin's Architecture,
Fowles' Linear Drawing, &c.

Sept. 28. 27

BROOMS! BROOMS!!

800 Brooms, flat and round, 250 Brushes, do. do.

Just received and for sale by ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,

20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON, Agents for the Manufacturers.*

June 15. 12

LUMBER.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON

Has for sale a complete assortment of Lumber, consisting of

150,000 feet merch. boards and plank,
100,000 ft. clear boards and plank,
100,000 ft. spruce timber and joist,
150,000 ft. pine and hemlock timber, joist, plank and boards,
25,000 ft. long clapboards, clear and merch.
25,000 ft. patent do. " "
10,000 ft. whitewood and cherry boards,
350,000 shingles, from 1.50 to 3,75,
75,000 laths—which will be sold at the lowest terms offered in this market. All persons wanting to buy, are requested to call and look.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

GUNS, &c.

FINE Fowling Guns, double and single barrels, with flint and percussion locks, of various qualities; Rifles, with flint and percussion locks; Percussion Caps; Powder Flasks; Shot Bags; Lock Vises; *Gun Trimmings*; fine Gun Flints; Pistols, &c.—for sale by *EDWARD COIT.*

Oct. 5. 3w28

SPERM OIL.

2000 galls. Fall strained Sperm Oil—just received and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

Oct. 6. 28

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES,

JUST received, very nice, and for sale by *E. A. BILL.*

Oct. 6. 28

A new supply of Bark Mills, of large size horse power—for sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Sept. 21, 1830. 26

TEAS.

A NEW stock of fresh Teas, comprising a complete assortment, just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 28

TANNERS' OIL.

5 bbls. first quality, for sale by *LATHROP & CHAPMAN.*

Oct. 5. 28

OIL.

2 bbls. winter strained white Oil,
3 do. summer " do.
3 do. whale do.—for sale by *E. A. BILL.*

Oct. 28

LIME.

150 bbls. Lime, for sale by *J. P. HUNTINGTON.*

Oct. 5. 28

FLOUR.

500 bbls. fresh Flour, from new wheat, Rochester brands—for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Oct. 6. 28

[illegible]

30 tons [illegible] more Company's Mines, warranted equal to the best Lehigh, for the Grate and for Iron Foundries, for sale by the subscribers. If taken from the wharf, will be sold cheap. LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

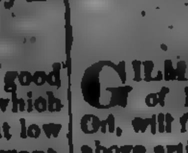
Oct. 6, 1830. 28

IRON, STEEL, &c.

AN additional assortment this day landing, and for sale cheap as ever offered. *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Oct. 6. 28

TROY ALE.



20 bbls. Troy Ale, manufactured by Read, Armstrong & Co. and warranted equal to any in this country, this day received and for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Oct. 6. 28

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. 28

FLOUR, SUGAR, & COFFEE.

60 bbls. Rochester and New York Flour, 10 half bbls. do. do. do.
1 tierce prime Rice,
18 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,
5 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, (a prime article,)
6 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. White Havana do.
1 bag Old Java Coffee,
10 bags Green do. Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Chocolate—This day received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 5, 1830. w28

STARCH.

20 bbls. fresh Starch, just received and for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY.*

Sept. 28. 27

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts; West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Peppersauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Joy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Aeratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 6w28

BACKUS & NORTON

Have, within the last month, replenished their stock of

IRON & STEEL,

and now offer to the public the most extensive assortment that can be found in the county of New London.

English iron, wagon tire 3½c., Swedes, 4½c., Russia, P. S. I. Old Sable, 4½c.

We are determined to sell Iron and Steel, and every other article in the trade, at the very lowest rates.

☞ Blacksmiths and all others that are interested, are invited to call and see our assortment before they buy.

Sept. 22. 26

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

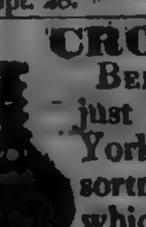
—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles.

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

FLOUR, &c.

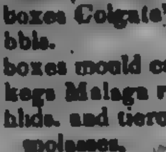
40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, 15 half bbls do. do.
5 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
2 do. white do.
6 boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do. sperm do.

For sale by ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

BACKUS & NORTON

Have just received and now offer for sale,



300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmanar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
25 hhds. new rum, 30 bbls gin.

Sept. 22. 22

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
100 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,

and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

MISCELLANY.

COMMON SWEARING.—I will barely touch on the profligate habit of common swearing, now resorted to—I might almost say exclusively, in the very lowest plebian speech. The march of intellect, if it has done nothing else during the last thirty years, has at least unmanacled the better bred from the pernicious habit, which is now confined to the dregs of the people, as an appropriate, distinctive, characteristic mark of vulgarity. Low as is this vice, however, it is epidemic. Scarcely will you find, I will not say a county, but a hamlet, in which there is not a class with whom this disgusting abuse of language is not *rife* and *popular*. The habit is eradicated; and it is known to demoralize and degrade the people wherever, and to whatever extent, it prevails. Nor is this contemptible habit confined to the earth on which we tread. It has long ago launched forth upon the ocean, and flourishes with the most offensive luxuriance on that element where storms and tempests rage, where death with sudden terrors reigns, and where habitual seriousness would be more appropriate; even there, however, of late years it has somewhat abated; it has lost ground *aft*, and is seldom found beyond the *foremast*. Yet it will not be out of place, if I here call to mind the anecdote of the *captain and his chaplain*, to demonstrate the force, as well as the occasional corrigibility of habit. The ship had scarcely left its anchor, when the chaplain began to observe and lament the incessant "*d—n my eyes*," which flew from the captain's lips. This continued day after day, without abatement,—increasing as the wind increased, but never entirely subsiding, even when zephyrs sighed, and the placid face of ocean smiled. The chaplain remonstrated with delicacy, in vain! He preached—in vain! He lectured—in vain! He might as well have read a homily to the winds. So, giving up reason and argument, he had recourse to stratagem; for it is notorious, that though habit will frequently resist the most unanswerable ratiocination, it can with difficulty bear up against ridicule. One morning, as they were perambulating the quarter-deck, "*bread and cheese my eyes!* good morning, sir!" said the chaplain, with a face as grave and as serious as the face of Momus vituperating the retiring goddess of beauty on account of her slippers! At this strange and unexpected salutation, the captain smiled, not doubting, in sooth, but that the Levite was "*veering about*," and that the transit from "bread and cheese my eyes," to his more sailorly phrase, would be the work only of a day; but before the smile had left his cheek, '*Bread and cheese my eyes!*' repeated the parson, "how slow we go!" and every half minute he interlarded his confabulation, with a fresh and emphatical "Bread and cheese my eyes!" until the captain, quite disgusted, walked away, under the full impression that the good man was a fool! He, therefore, took an early opportunity, in presence of the purser, of expatiating with him on the *folly of bread and cheesing his eyes* every minute—the priest pleaded guilty, keenly turning the tables upon the officer, who in his mode of swearing, so completely united *folly* and *profligacy* together! This was *argumentum ad hominem*; the captain felt the full force of it, and, hard as he confessed the task was, he absolutely gave up the habit which had unceasingly vibrated on his tongue, at sea and on shore, in foul weather and in fair, for at least twenty years.—*Athenaeum.*

From the New York Evening Post.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

The season has now arrived when the farmers are preparing to sow their winter grain. The [illegible] cy of slack lime, as a manure on ground that was entirely worn out, producing nothing but five-fingered leaves and weeds. The ground was tilled, and forty bushels to the acre was spread over it. It was seeded with grain, and timothy and clover were sown at the same time. It yielded me a fine crop. I mowed the same five years without adding any manure. The second manuring was still more efficacious, when 60 to 80 bushels was used. Forty bushels is as much as ought to be used for the first time. I know of a farm in New Jersey, in a lime stone country, completely worn out. The most that could be obtained for it was fifteen dollars per acre. I presume the purchaser would not now sell it for fifty dollars per acre. It is entirely renewed by lime, and it is a pleasure to look over it.

The advantage of using lime is, you insure yourself a certain crop, unless the season is very unfavorable. Ground which has not yielded wheat for many years now produces fine crops. In one instance, forty-five bushels per acre has been produced this season. Your grain of every kind will be at least double, in many instances treble. Your pastures will be very abundant—you may double and treble your stock of cattle. If you have more pasture than you want, plough under your clover—it will mellow and very much enrich your ground.—The farmer will then reap abundantly, and the old cry of poor crops will be silenced.

A FARMER.

From the Essayist.

WOMAN.—It is not because I dislike *woman*, that I do not engage myself—I am a decided friend to woman *proper*. It is the fashion of the world that I hate; and women in general are worse than its slaves—for they love it. I will leave it to Loveright, if I am a bachelor; for when the clouds shall be dispersed, and the sun of woman shall break out, and appear as God intended it should appear, full orbed and majestic, I will be one of the first to greet its rays. But while the excellence of woman is thrown in the back ground, if not obliterated, through the influence of the erroneous opinions and corrupted taste of the world, what plausible inducement is there for a young man to make so serious a contract as that of marriage? In speaking of fashion, I do not allude to dress merely—almost all the conduct of females is affected by popular absurd notions; but perhaps the love of dress is their greatest tyrant—and love for dress I consider as bad (in itself) as love for brandy. Only think—the whole soul of a woman is after dress! I hold that it is wicked to compare a woman to a diamond; but who would think of adding to the beauty of a diamond, even, by dressing it with silk or ribbons? It is nothing short of a downright insult upon men to endeavour to "draw them over" by a piece of red ribbon. I pity woman, that she is so degraded by all kinds of fashion; for she is compelled either to adhere to the prevailing opinions, or bear the unmerited reproach of all with whom she associates, besides perilling her powers of attraction, (for coxcombs, *alias* butterflies, cannot comprehend intellect.) Still I have so good an opinion of the age, that I will venture to say, if females will begin to break away from the influence of popular error, and demean themselves, in all their concerns, as their common sense (woman possesses much more of this than she has credit for; it is fashion that has lowered her in the estimation of solid minds) and conscience shall dictate, they will be congratulated by thousands of the admirers of mental endowments.

FRANKLIN, Jr.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 7.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Florida, Capt. Tinkham, arrived last evening from Liverpool, furnished us with London papers to the 31st Aug. and Liverpool to the 2d of September. The packet ship Hannibal, Capt. Hebard, from London, has also brought London papers to the evening of September 1st, and the Edward Quesnel Paris papers to the 19th ult. They furnish intelligence of great interest and importance. We have so arranged the details that the reader may trace the events which have taken place, in chronological order.

REVOLUTION IN THE NETHERLANDS.

From a Correspondent of the London Times.

Brussels Aug. 26.—[illegible] to be the commencement of an era of revolutions. I left Paris on Tuesday evening, believing that I had seen a happy termination of [illegible] I have fallen into the beginning of another. On arriving at Halle, about [illegible] south of Brussels, this morning, we heard that the people had risen last night [illegible] in great force to the house of [illegible] the conductor of an [illegible] government journal, had broken his windows [illegible] and entered and demolished his furniture, had [illegible] burnt his books and papers, or thrown them into the streets. The rioters had first shown symptoms of disorder and violence at the theatre, where an obnoxious piece was played; but it was evident that their tumult was not a theatrical affair. From the beginning it had [illegible] for its object, and a change in the Government for its end. The cries which were heard from its leaders showed plainly the cause of the movement. These cries were "Down with the Dutch Government"—"Death to the Dutch Ministry"—"Vive la Patrie"—"Vive la Revolution Francaise"—"Vive Napoleon II." To the [illegible] of these shouts the populace proceeded to disarm the battalion of Pompiers, who willingly gave up their muskets, offering even their uniform, if their conquerors chose. They attacked likewise the different *corps du garde* of the regular troops, and mastered them. At daybreak, the troops of the line in garrison endeavored to disperse the groups, which had now got arms, and, in addition to the damage which they had done during the night, had set fire to the house of the Minister of Justice, Van Maanen, in the Petit Sablon—had entered and demolished the hotel of the Governor of the capital, and had attacked the residence of the commandant of the garrison, in the square called Le Grand Sablon. The troops of the line, in endeavoring to disperse the mob, had killed nine persons, five of whose bodies I have seen.

When our diligence entered Brussels at six o'clock this morning, the people were all either in the streets conversing [illegible] in greater or smaller groups, or standing in their doors asking news, or leaning out of their windows surveying the multitudes who flitted below them, and who were perpetually bringing them tidings of the wider spread of the insurrection. It was evident that some great event agitated them and that they were uncertain what part they should take in the drama which had opened.—They had continued in this state of vigilant alarm during the night, hearing the firing of musketry and the cries of the mob at a distance. Our conductor was warned not to proceed thro' the market place, his usual route, where he was told there was fighting, but to make a turn round the town, [illegible] the danger to which our direct passage would have exposed us. [illegible] ple were armed, and compelled the Government to give them the keys of the Hotel de Ville, to obtain the depot of muskets which had been taken formerly from the Garde Communale. This Garde Communale was an institution similar in almost every respect to the Garde Nationale of France. Some of its members had retained their muskets and their uniform. In this uniform several appeared about six or seven o'clock, and were hailed as leaders. If I am well informed the Colonel of this civic force has promised to lead them. I have conversed with several of them, who say they appear on the present occasion, not to overturn the Government, but to preserve the city from pillage by the mob.—This, however, cannot be the object of the majority, who have commanded the royal arms to be pulled down, and who are crying "[illegible] oppressors." The troops, instead of allowing themselves to be beaten or destroyed in detail as in Paris, retired within their barracks till reinforcements were sent for. About ten o'clock the whole garrison of Brussels, consisting of gendarmes, troops of the line and cavalry were drawn up in the Place Royale in front of the Palace, and looking to the park. They have remained in this position till 2 o'clock (the hour at which I now write.) Several detachments have joined them from the posts in the neighborhood. The whole force now ranged before me (seen from the Hotel de Bellevue) cannot yet exceed 1500 men. In the present agitated state of the public mind, a much greater force should have occupied the capital.

Detachments of the civic force, with drums beating and tri-colored flags flying, have passed by the assembled troops to take possession of the different posts in the neighborhood. No resistance has been offered them, nor has any parley taken place between the military and the citizens. The work of demolition goes on in the city. Four or five of the houses of the authorities are now in flames. The furniture of the Minister of Justice and of the Commandant of the place being thrown out of the windows, is blazing in the squares of the Petit and Grand Sablon.

No person of name or consequence has yet appeared to direct the movements of the revolutionists. The hatred of Dutch sway seems deep and general among all classes; but the active rioters are chiefly those who complain of high taxes and want of bread.

Expresses have been sent off to the Hague, where the King and Ministers now reside, (for the law which makes Brussels and the Hague their residence every alternate year) but no answer has yet been received.

When the news reaches Liege, Ghent, and Antwerp, similar movements are expected. No assistance in troops, etc, therefore, to be expected from those towns. Indeed, it seemed most probable, to persons acquainted with the state of public opinion in Belgium, that Liege would be the leader in the insurrection, as soon as the French had shaken off the Bourbons.

The shops have been shut up during the whole day, or rather, have not been opened. Even the churches, which in Roman Catholic countries are always open, have not received the faithful this forenoon. The streets are not yet unpaved, but trees have been cut down to form barricades.

The thing most dreaded here by sensible people is the approach of Prussian troops, which would justify the Belgians in demanding succours from France, and thus lead to a general war.

Half past Two o'clock.—The troops are still drawn up in the Place Royale, and are receiv[illegible]

a few reinforcements from the country. The work of demolition goes forward unresisted in the City. The Governor and Commandant have fled. There is a strong belief that the Belgic portion of the troops will fraternise with the people, or at least decline any active part in a contest, which seems every hour more inevitable.

Three o'clock.—Another regiment of cavalry has just arrived, and drawn up in line. It appears to be about 600 strong. I have no habit of estimating numbers, but I should think that in the Place Royale we have now 3,000 troops of all arms. There are no artillery.

Four o'clock, P. M. Aug. 26.—The troops which were sent for last night, or early this morning, have arrived. They consist of two battalions—one of dragoons and another of infantry—from Antwerp and Mechlin.

The Garde Communale marches past the line of the King's troops to relieve guard at the different posts, without giving or receiving any challenge.

The troops have formed in the Place Royale to protect the King's Palace and the public establishments. Keeping together in a body, they render an attack hopeless, and cannot be massacred in detail, as they would in the streets.

Several small parties have deserted from the line, and surrendered their arms to their fellow citizens. They are seen parading the streets in their uniform, and mixing carelessly with the groups of the insurgents.

The attack on private property continues, thus giving our insurrection a distinctive character from the late glorious revolution in Paris.

The hotels of the Minister of Justice, and of the Commandant of the Garrison are still burning; the windows, doors and furniture of the Governor's house, have been entirely demolished.

The Communale or Civic Guard having now got undisturbed possession of all the posts of the town, and being entrusted by their fellow citizens with the protection of their property—a task which the general government cannot in present circumstances exercise—there has of late been no collision between the military and the people. A stormy night, however, is expected, unless the wealthier and more respectable class of citizens form themselves into patrols and overmaster the rabble who are disposed to mischief.

Eight o'clock P. M.—The hope above expressed is likely to be realised. The better class of the shopkeepers and inhabitants are now under arms. Strong patrolling parties traverse the streets in every direction and every direction and in every quarter. The tri-colored flag, however, is still displayed, and the people from time to time shout "Vive la Republique! Vive Napoleon II.!"

The lamps last night were all broken. To-night the city is illuminated—whether in token of victory, or as a preventive of mischief, I do not know. Probably both considerations have their weight, as they affect different classes.—It is seldom that Brussels has been so brilliantly illuminated.

Ten o'clock.—The troops are still drawn up in the places where they have remained for the last 30 hours, and the hopes of peace are likely to be realized for the night, as the civic guard protects the town. The landlord of the Hotel de Bellevue, where I lodged, was upwards of 100 men engaged to protect his house.

A party of the city guard have arrived to have a parley with the commanding officer of the dragoons. The conference was short, but the deputation went away satisfied, as they shouted "Vivent les braves Belges! vivent les dragons!"

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.

Hotel de Bellevue au Parc. In my letter of yesterday, I transmitted you as correct an account of the origin and first movements of the insurrection which has unhappily broken out here, as the confusion and anxiety of the moment would permit me to collect. The object of the insurgents was and still continues vague and indefinite, and consequently all their proceedings partake of an uncertain and undecided character.

[illegible] first broke the public peace [illegible] manufacturers, laborers and artisans, without bread or employment. These people felt they suffered from high taxes and low wages, and ascribed their suffering to the King's Ministers, who, in their opinion, favored the Dutch at the expense of the Belgians. Hence, in order to have cheap bread and plenty of employment, they were logically joined by the party who had called out for freedom of opinion and the abolition of all restraints upon the press. Hence they began by burning the house of an unfortunate journalist and bookseller, who supports the Government, and of the Minister of Justice, who prosecutes for libels. Hence M. Libry Bagnano's property was destroyed to the cry of "Vive le Potter," and the hotel of M. Van Maanen was burnt to the shout of "Vive la Liberte" and "Point d'impot sur le mouture."

The Belgic and the Catholic party, like the French Liberals, had polled the nation and had found the secret of their strength. About 300,000 of the Belgic people had last year signed petitions against the system of the Ministry, whom the King obstinately persists in maintaining in power. The object of these petitions had no reference to the distress of the lower classes; but they extended the idea that they were oppressed. They related chiefly to the freedom of the press, trial by jury, Ministerial responsibility, freedom of instruction, and the perfect independence of the church on the state in religious matters. These petitions originated principally in the party of M. de Potter, and were supported with all his activity and zeal. Thus the repeated agitation of questions, in which, by the way, the Brussels insurgents could feel little practical grievance, led them to believe that they were really oppressed, and the banishment of their champion added what they thought insult and contumely to their imaginary wrongs. In this state of their feelings, the revolution in France presented an opportunity or a pretext for an insurrection against the Government, though they could not pretend, as in France, that there had recently been any flagrant attempt to invade their rights. The distress of the manufacturing laborers provoked to revolt, and supplied to the more intelligent malcontents a body of men fitted for their purpose; because such a population can lose nothing, and may gain something in political changes.

Such were yesterday what were the first results of this disaffected feeling on the various classes on whom it operated. They only thought of burning the houses or demolishing the property of their supposed enemies. They issued no proclamation as a rallying point for their friends, and made no specific demand on the Government as the price of renewed order. They ran to seize arms—to occupy the posts of the military—and to demolish the furniture of the Ministers, without seeming to have any ulterior purpose. The carriage of M. Van Knyff was burnt before the Hotel de Ville, and all the official papers in his office lined the streets, or were made bonfires.

The prudent precaution adopted by the military chiefs, of retiring from the streets, and forming troops into an imposing mass before the Palace, joined to the great forbearance of both officers and men, has saved the effusion of much blood. The ragamuffins who paraded the town with muskets, pistols and swords, spades and pitchforks, would certainly have fought, had they been attacked, and their poverty might have led them to pillage the city.

Five o'clock, A. M. Aug 27.—There have been no disturbances during the night. No attack has been made on the troops, cavalry and infantry, bivouacking on the area of the Palace Royale, or under the piazzas of the Palace.—The groups of the populace were neither numerous nor formidable.

There is a chance that the total want of political leaders among the people, and the wise forbearance of the military, may allow of the restoration of tranquility without further bloodshed, or any extensive change in the Administration. Had the people been equally decided to carry any political point as in Paris, and had they been equally disposed to overpower the resistance of the troops, they would have planted themselves among the trees of the park, and have fired upon their enemies in a situation from which they could not have been dislodged. Their neglect of such advantages, their apparent satisfaction at little acts of vengeance, and their inability to state any other grievance than taxes, which the Government cannot easily dispense with, would give this insurrection the character of a mere popular tumult, if we can suppose that the majority of a large capital would, without the cause, aid the operations or submit to the sway of a mob for 48 hours.

Ten o'clock, Friday Morning.—I have been round the town. All has been tranquil during the night. The churches are open and some shops. The people say they will be satisfied with the abolition of the tax upon meat and flour. The last impost has had a strange history. Its presence in the budget last year was one of the main causes of the rejection of the financial system of the Government by the States General. His Majesty wisely revised his system, and abolished the *mouture* (tax on grinding corn) as a part of the revenue of the state.—The municipal bodies, however, have likewise their budget; and seeing a source of taxation thus abandoned, the Regency of Brussels re-imposed as a municipal tax, what could not be tolerated as part of the national burdens. If the Brussels insurgents are satisfied with this, they need not have made such a noise about their *libertie* and *patrie*.

If any arrangement is formed before the departure of the mail, I shall mention it.

Four o'clock P. M.—The Civic Guards are excellently organized. Every man who has property to protect is called upon to enrol his name, and to give his services in this body.

Confidence is not yet restored to any extent. The populace demand the surrender of the Royal Palace, and threaten to set fire to it if not given up to them. They think that by its possession the Government could more readily be brought to terms.

The tri-colour worn by the insurgents of Brussels is not the French colour, but the old colour of Brabant.

The rumor of disturbances at Ghent was wrong, or premature. None had taken place yesterday afternoon.

The mails were allowed to leave Brussels yesterday; but no letters that came have yet been delivered.

From another Correspondent.

Five o'clock.—The Garde Bourgeoise amounts this moment to 5,000 men, and every hour is adding to the number. They are under the command of a man chosen by themselves, Baron Emmanuel d'Hoogvorst. The government is virtually in his hands. The Government of the city is no longer heard of. The Burgomaster and the *Regence* are mere ciphers. They sign the numerous proclamations, but no one cares for them; and a petition has gone to the King, calling for a change in the local magistracy, and the removal of M. Van Maanen. Libry Bagnano has not been heard of. Neither are any tidings of Baron Knyff, the Director of Police. Their houses are in ruin, with those of the Governor, Vanderfosse, Baron Veutier, the General Commandant, and the Minister of Justice, Van Maanen. So thorough is the disorganization of Government, that there was no one found this morning to issue stamps for the newspapers.

I may say generally that nothing could display more temper than did the troops and their commander; but when ordered to fire, the soldiers readily obeyed. There were about a dozen people killed, and half as many soldiers. I [illegible] and the latter showed no want of courage. Had they but a cause, one might have sympathised with them. Their object now is apparently satisfied. They have given vent to their feelings of hatred against the most eminently unpopular men; and being gradually disarmed, by fair means and foul, the rabble is no longer dangerous. Strong patrols are in movement all through the city and fauxbourgs; and the garrison now consists of 3,500 men. No more troops are to be brought into the town. The whole of the military posts are confined to the Garde Bourgeoise; the name Communale is no longer acknowledged: and no citizen wears uniform of any kind. The city is divided into eight sections, and the citizens act under the orders of as many chiefs, they, of course, directed by the commandant.

The aspect of things is now infinitely more serious to any thinking mind than it was yesterday, while the rabble were reeling about in all directions, covered with blood and reeking with beer, firing their guns at random, and spreading alarm that is now quite extinct. The garrison is still in great part under arms in the stations where it bivouacked all night. But we must now look for events of higher moment than skirmishes between soldiers and mob. It is now a demand against grievances, real or imagined, between an armed people and their Sovereign. What the result will be, it is idle to foretell or guess at. People wonder at the non-arrival of the King or the Prince of Orange. The armed force is every hour increasing in number and confidence; and a thousand reports are afloat as to the events of yesterday, at Ghent, Antwerp, Liege, and the other towns. Many English are quitting—some afraid to stir—and certainly no new comers expected.

[From a second edition of the Times.]

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Many of the facts which I have stated above, become totally insignificant after the disclosure of what I am about to state, and with which I was previously unacquainted.

The Nobility and other classes have put themselves at the head of the movement.

Yesterday they entered into a contract with the Chiefs of the military force, who have joined their cause. The latter only required that they might not be required to lay down their arms, and that the custody of the Palace should be confided to them. The Civic and Belgic Guard took possession of all other posts by that Treaty.

The Palace will be given up if the answer from the Hague is not favorable to the views of the national party.

They are to demand a new Constitution, not *octroye* but *conquis.* They as yet speak of no change of dynasty.

Either the King or the Prince of Orange is expected at Ghent. The populace have set fire to the buildings in the Park. The King's Theatre is in flames.

Brussels, Aug. 28.—The Hotel of M. Van Maanen, and that of the Commandant of the Fortress, and the houses of M. M. de Knyff, Director of the Police, and Schuermans, Procureur du Roi, alone have been sacked. The hotel of the Minister of Justice, was completely destroyed by fire; only some portions of the walls remain standing. The people stood by to see that every thing was destroyed by fire, and only allowed the Pompiers to approach upon telling them to extend their protection to the neighboring houses alone. The furniture of the hotel was collected in the square of the Petit Sablon, and a bonfire made of it. The trees of the garden, and those in the square of the Petit Sablon, have been cut down and formed into barricades in the neighboring streets, to prevent the approach of cavalry. The guard of the prison of Petits Carmes was surrounded, and compelled to remain neuter. No prisoner was permitted to escape. The house of Libry Bagnano, though not burnt, is entirely demolished—even the stairs were torn down. It appeared that L. Bagnano escaped over a wall into a stable yard. Some of the populace mistaking the hotel of the Governor of the Province for the seat of Government, entered it, broke the furniture, burst the Governor's carriage, and threw the registers into the street. This accident is much regretted. The same persons, without pillaging, destroyed some machines in the manufactories of M. M. Bosse, Bosdivex, and Bey. The carriage of M. Knyff, the Director of Police, was burnt in the great square. The royal arms and the orange cockades have every where disappeared. There appeared too many of these emblems at Brussels. The people have caused them to be removed, and not one is now to be seen. The clerks at the Post Office were ordered themselves to remove the *armoires*, and they obeyed. Some irregularities were inevitable, doubtless, but it may be said that many of workmen at Brussels, have courage, firmness, and presence of mind worthy of the highest praise. Others have not less distinguished themselves for their disinterestedness. They broke and destroyed every thing belonging to M. Van Maanen which could recall his name, but they pillaged nothing. Some individuals, not belonging to the town, evinced bad intentions, but in general the working class, properly so called, have behaved with propriety. Some workmen, to whom money was offered, only took it in order to purchase a loaf, or a drop of drink.

The Pompieres likewise conducted themselves very well. Without joining in the popular movement they surrendered their guard-house to the citizens. We saw a wounded Pompiere ask, as a favor, to be admitted to the ranks of the citizens to serve with them. The arcades and chandeliers in the park, intended for the grand illumination at the fete of the King, which had excited much discontent, have been broken to pieces. The number of wounded is not yet known correctly. The people fought with such fury that they used nails instead of bullets. Many citizens who could not procure muskets armed themselves with sabres, pistols, dress swords, arms taken from the the troops, and even with great clubs. It gave great satisfaction to see Count Merode mount guard with the citizens. This was setting an honorable example. The inhabitants who broke into the cellars of Libry Bagnano came out singing—

"Le vin par sa douce chaleur,
Et nous anime, et vous possede"

Libry's robe de chambre served for a moment for a standard. It is asserted that he has passed through Antwerp to take refuge at the Hague, with his worthy patron M. Van Maanen. Wagener, the Commissaire of Police, General Wauther, the Commander of the Fortress, and Captain Kennis, of the Dragoons of Malines, are amongst the wounded.

At Louvain yesterday, between 2,000 and 3,000 citizens, assembled in the great square in front of the Hotel de Ville. The events which had occurred at Brussels excited universal enthusiasm, and the energy of the people of Brussels was cited as an example. The people took the orange cockades from the Commissaries of Police. Patriotic proclamations were scattered through the city. The military were invited to remain passive. They are Belgians, they will not shed the blood of Belgians. The citizen guard will be immediately organized. This should be done every where. The people ought to be prepared for every event.

A Proclamation from the Regency requests all manufacturers to call in their workmen.—The superintendants of the poor distribute food to such as demand it at their own home.

From the Courier des Pays-Bas, Aug. 28.

We yesterday related the events of the night. They continued during the day, and the Burgher Guards are now masters of the whole city.—The citizens do their duty, they occupy all the posts, and zealously watch themselves over the public security, which they guarantee [illegible] almost uninterrupted; blood flowed; and this new resistance of the troops, by exasperating the people, necessarily animated and prolonged the combat. Accordingly, the people continually cried to the troops, "Retire, surrender, return to your barracks, and promise not to fire any more." It must be said, to the honor of our soldiers, and especially the officers, they are Belgians, and it grieved their hearts to shed the blood of their fellow citizens, their friends, their brethren. They listened to these repeated exhortations; by degrees they were seen to cease firing; and to ask that their neutrality should be respected on condition of their not interfering! The contest then became less violent, and there was every reason to expect, if not a termination, at least a truce to the combat.

As early as eight o'clock in the morning the principal citizens were joining the officers of the civic guard in the barrack of the *Annonciades*. They called for arms, which were given them, and in a short time patroles of the Burgher Guard were organized and appeared in the streets. They interposed between the combatants, and relieved several posts which were occupied by the firemen and the troops of the garrison.

About eleven o'clock, a proclamation of the Magistrates was distributed and posted up, announcing the abolition of the Moutere, still existing at Brussels as a municipal tax, and inviting all the citizens to take up arms and provide for the maintenance of the public security. This promise concerning the Moutere was intended to calm the inferior classes, irritated at the increase of corn and bread, and who might have proceeded to pillage in the midst of the inevitable confusion of an insurrection.—Meantime, about noon, the Burgher Guard, whose numbers continually increased, patrolled the city in all directions. There was no more firing. The troops had ceased all attacks in the streets; they fell back towards the King's Palace, where the Royal Guards assembled, or retired into their barracks, ceasing all resistance. Some soldiers, were, however, obliged to fire from a window of the barrack on an assemblage of people, but this lasted only a few moments.

About one o'clock only a few musket shot were heard singly, and, for the most part, fired in the air. The troops, in order to avoid every effusion of blood, had prudently made peace. The Magistrates, by a new proclamation, had engaged that they should remain in their barracks. They again confided the safety of the city to the armed inhabitants, and promised that the public wishes should be subjected to a serious examination, and speedily satisfied.

About three o'clock the ancient standard of Brabant was displayed on the Town Hall, and detachments of the Burgher Guard carried it about the streets. It is red, orange and black. The three colors are disposed horizontally, the red above, the orange in the middle. This banner ought to become truly national. The orange cockade had disappeared; besides, that is only the color of a family, and not of a people. The tri-colored flag—blue, white and red—is Dutch and French. The red, yellow and black is Belgian and national at the same time; the black would be for us, the orange for the dynasty, the red for Holland.

During the whole afternoon the patroles continued to traverse the city. All the armed men who were met with were embodied, and their presence became necessary, because vagabonds began to show themselves to take advantage of the disorder which they would have excited, and then proceed to pillage. The firemen and activity of the citizens prevented that misfortune.

The inhabitants then appeared in crowds in the streets, where they met with no obstacle. The houses and shops remained closed, but it was through an excess of precaution. Ladies were seen walking about every where: the crowd repaired in preference to the street De la Madelaine, and to the Sablon, to see the hotel of Van Maneen, and the house of Libry Bagnano, which are completely gutted and demolished. In the evening and during the night the houses in all the streets were illuminated.

The Burgher Guard did duty every where; already, in the afternoon, detachments were every where seen, with standards, bearing the motto "Liberty, Security." These armed citizens saluted each other with "Bravos" when they met, and shook hands, with cries of "Liberty forever!"

This admirable activity, this organization, (which is still very imperfect, but spontaneous and rapid) every where produced enthusiasm.

The Burgher Guards were stationed at all the gates, acting as police, placed centinels and prevented all disorders. Some of them were seen carrying to prison drunken men, who were attempting to steal.

The night passed without disorder; there was only that agitation which was natural after such events.

An attempt was made to force the entrance of the street of the Museum, in order to go and destroy the rich toilet of the Princess Marianne, but the Burgher Guard opposed it.

Order and tranquility are now every where restored. The popular anger is appeased; no thing more is asked but to see the Government better informed of its true interests, and at length respect the voice of a people who possess in a high degree the gift of patience, but have never suffered any one to drive them to extremity, or openly to sport with their rights, their interests or their just will.

The Guard remains under arms and continues to do duty. There are general complaints of the want of muskets, of which there are by no means a sufficient number.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

We have received accounts from the Hague, dated early on the morning of the 29th inst.—We subjoin the following extract from one of our letters:

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29.

It is impossible to describe to you the interest which has been produced here by the account of the revolutionary movement at Brussels. The Council met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and after sitting for some time, adjourned until the evening, at seven, when it met again, and, with the express concurrence of the King, who appears to have acted with equal firmness and good sense, resolved on a proclamation, summoning the States General to meet immediately, for the purpose of discussing the claims of the Netherlanders, and redressing any grievances which may be thought worthy of consideration. In the meantime, every possible precaution is taken, and Dutch troops have been ordered off the scene of commotion. This measure has been warmly remonstrated against by some of the members of the Council, on the ground of the known animosity of the Belgian troops to those of Holland; and it is not improbable that the order will be countermanded.

We are waiting with great anxiety to learn what are the demands of the burghers of Brussels. It is stated that when the last express left Brussels the old Brabancon flag was lying on the Hotel de Ville. This, however, does not accord with some other accounts.

The Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick have left for Antwerp, where a similar explosion to that of Brussels is feared, but their presence may prevent it.

Amsterdam is perfectly tranquil, and hopes are entertained that matters will be accommodated.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Accounts received this day by the Rotterdam steam packet, up to yesterday morning, state that disturbances had broken out at Antwerp on Sunday evening, when a number of young [illegible] Ministres!" "Vive M. Potter," &c. The troops were called out, and four persons were killed at the departure of the packet. The merchants and bourgeoise had formed themselves into a guard for the protection of property. The King of the Netherlands, it is added, had left his palace, at Lochen, and was assembling troops with all possible speed, with a determination to proceed at the head of them to Brussels. His object is said to be rather to prevent the spread of the movement in the other provinces than to refuse moderate concession. The Queen of the Netherlands steam packet arrived at Rotterdam, from London, on Saturday last, and was immediately seized by the Dutch Government, as were several other vessels, to tow ships with troops to Antwerp.—This appears to be the most specific information which has reached us through the foregoing medium. Several things are asserted on more questionable authority, such as that the King had imprisoned a deputation from Bruges, and that among the four persons shot at Antwerp was the son of the most considerable merchant of that city. Brussels is said to be by this time completely surrounded by Dutch troops; and it is thought that the army under the Prince of Orange will amount to 20,000 men.

Half past 2.—The steamboat from Ostend has just arrived, filled with passengers flying from the Netherlands, in a state of great excitement. The preceding news from Rotterdam is confirmed by these parties. There have also been disturbances at Bruges, which were quelled after the destruction of two or three houses. The general opinion is, that the King will grant most of the concessions demanded.

In the Courier of 1st September is the following:

Half past 3.—We have received the following letter from Amsterdam, dated Monday evening.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.

"Every thing is tranquil here, but of course there is much anxiety as to the turn which affairs have taken in the Netherlands. There has been a considerable fall in the funds. The Dutch Stock, which was lately above 60, is now only at 51½ a 52. The Loan which came out a few weeks ago, at 90 is now at 77.

"All the troops from Utrecht, Haarlem, Leyden, and Hague, are in full march for Antwerp, under the command of the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick. The accounts from Liege are rather alarming. It is said here that the King has refused to receive the deputation from Brussels. One report is, that he has placed them under arrest, but this is probably unfounded. The States General have been convoked for the 13th of September."

LONDON, Sept. 1, evening.

By a steam packet which arrived late this afternoon, we have the following important intelligence:

The utmost excitement reigns throughout the whole of Brabant. At Antwerp the Belgic flag had been hoisted, and the town guard fired upon the people and killed 40 or 50. At Rotterdam seven steam boats were freighted to convey 200 men each to Antwerp. At the Hague the King had refused to receive the Deputies from Liege, and threw those from Brussels into prison. It was also reported that one of them had been shot by his orders. He had determined not to comply with the demands of the people of Brabant, and had ordered 20,000 Dutch troops, under the command of the two princes, to proceed against the Belgians. At Brussels all remained quiet.

FRANCE.—The following ordinance was issued by the King, on the 23d Aug., and agreed to by the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th—

"Louis Philippe, &c.—We have ordered, and do order, that the following bill be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by our Keeper of the Seals, and by M. Dupin, the elder, whom we have charged to explain the grounds of it:

Article 1. Those Frenchmen banished according to the article 3d and 7th of the law of Jan. 12, 1816, are restored to all their civil and political rights, and may, consequently, return to France.

They are also restored to the property and pensions they have been deprived of by that law, without prejudice to the rights acquired by others.

The last regulation is applicable to those who have already returned to France by virtue of particular decisions.

Article 2. The pensions thus restored shall not commence until the publications of this law.

Article 3. It is not derogatory to the conditions of the fourth article of the before mentioned law.

Given at the Palais Royal, 23d August 1830, &c."

On the 24th the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the election of President, and M. La Fitte, Vice President, was declared, on counting the votes, to be elected. M. L'Abbey de Pompieres was appointed Vice President.

A report was made to the Chamber of Peers, on the project of a law for a provisional election of Deputies, to complete the vacancies. The discussion upon it was to take place on the 30th.

The organization of the public works to be undertaken with the two millions which have been advanced by the Treasury to the city of Paris has commenced. The repair of the pavement began on the 9th of Aug., and all the perviours out of employ will be set to work at it.

Three hundred thousand francs will be appropriated to the entrepot for wines, and this sum suffice to complete an important part of that fine establishment. It is thought that the repairs of the barriers of Paris, and the guard houses burned or destroyed during the memorable days of July, will require a sum of 390,000 fr.

A correspondent of the Morning Herald says;

The imprisoned ex-ministers underwent yesterday a long examination by the Commissioners of the Chamber of Deputies. Peyronnet appears, by his hauteur, his studied contempt of, and insolence, towards the National Guards, to be determined to "die game," indeed to provoke his fate. His courage never was doubted, but his claim to good sense will suffer by this puerile affectation.

Prince Louis Henry Joseph de Bourbon Conde, Duke de Bourbon, a Prince of the blood and Father of the Duke d'Enghein, died on the 28th of Aug., in the 75th year of his age. His death was ascertained to have been accomplished by his own hand, and is ascribed to the loss of a private fortune.

Lieut. Gen. Count de Saste-Suzanne, Peer of France, died on the 28th Aug, at his hotel at Paris, after a short illness.

The Count de Segur, Peer of France, Member of the Academy, died on the 27th of a painful disorder.

The Maratime Prefect of Toulon transmitted to the Minister of Marine the following telegraphic despatch:—

A review of the National Guards took place at Paris on the 28th, when the grand spectacle was presented in the Camp de Mars, of 40,000 men, composed of cavalry and infantry, equipped at their own expense in military array, and devoting themselves to the conservative police of the metropolis. On this occasion Gen. La Fayette presented from the king, four tri-colored standards to each battalion, on their taking the oath of allegiance to the nation.

A proclamation issued by Gen. La Fayette, against the assemblages of workmen in Paris, has had the desired effect, and they were now perfectly quiet.

A telegraphic despatch received at Bordeaux, on the 23d, by General Janin, announced that French vessels bearing the tri-colored flag are now received in all the ports of Spain.

[illegible] Constitutionnel [illegible] It is affirmed that it will take place in a few days.

Talleyrand (says Le Voleur) exclaimed, on taking the oath, "This is the thirteenth! Pray God it may be the last."

From the Constitutionnel.

Arrival of the French ex-Ministers at Vincennes.—The Government was aware that the four arrested ex-Ministers would arrive last night at Vincennes. A piquet of Horse National Guard proceeded at 1 o'clock in the morning towards Mont Rouges, where an officer of the Staff of the Fortress was waiting for the carriage which conveyed the prisoners. At 3 o'clock the coach appeared. The detachment of Parisian cavalry surrounded it, and escorted to Vincennes M. Peyronnet, Guernon Ranville, and Chantelauze. The last was in front of the diligence, with one of the Tours National Guard on each side of him. Peyronnet was inside, with five National Guards. Guernon-Ranville sat in a back diligence, also well guarded.

M. de Polignac arrived about 7 o'clock in a private carriage, under the escort of an officer of the Staff. The Procurer General and the King's Attorney were waiting for the accused at Vincennes, and examined them in the apartment which had been prepared for them. M. M. Chantelauze and Guernon Ranville appeared downcast. M. Ranville, it is said persists in denying that he is the late Minister, and not to answer to the name of De Ranville. M. Peyronnet puts a bold face on the business, as also does M. de Polignac. There is no doubt that the trial of the whole will soon commence.—Any attempt to escape would be useless—they are guarded by the brave Dumenil.

M. Nanct, Aid-de-Camp to the Minister at War, and Foy, the late General's nephew, and Aid-de-Camp to Gen La Fayette, carried to Tours the orders for their removal. They left Tours at half past 9 o'clock in the morning of the 25th. They travelled without alighting, and had their meals in the diligence. Perronnet and Guernon Ranville would take nothing during the journey. The former was calm, the latter surley. M. Chantelauze was sad and sulkey. These three, being placed separately, had no opportunity for communication, and did not see each other until they were set down at Vincennes where they arrived, as has been stated, at 4 in the morning. The journey was performed tranquilly, except at Chartres, where the diligence was surrounded by 7 or 800 people, who wished to make the prisoners stop, and in particular M. Peyronnet, that they might have a sight of him. The crowd was soon quieted, and the diligence proceeded.

On arriving at Vincennes, the prisoners were first put into separate chambers in the third story of that part of the Castle which looks to the Polygon; but about 5 in the evening they were removed, and distributed to the 4 tours of the Donjon. The doors of each of their apartments communicate with a large central hall, which is prepared for the reception of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, when they shall come to examine the prisoners.

M. de Polignac having asked to be allowed to occupy the chamber of the Donjon, in which he was confined in 1804, after the affair of the infernal machine his request was granted.

The National Guard of Paris formed a double row through which the prisoners passed.—During their movement, M. de Polignac bowed his head in passing the troops, holding his hat in his hands; M. de Peyronnet kept his hat drawn down on his head, and passing through the ranks with an easy air.

The garrison of Vincennes consists of the 53d of the line, and a regiment of horse artillery, all animated with the best spirit, and fraternizing with the Paris National Guard, assembled at Vincennes, to the number of 12,000 men.—Gen. Dumesnil who commands the garrison, has given orders that the prisoners should be treated with the greatest hospitality consistent with their situation.

FRANCE AND TRIPOLI.—The mission to Tripoli has been successful, without resort to arms. The Bey has signed all the conditions before imposed on him, and has ratified them by the treaty which was concluded with him on the 11th of August. A letter from Tunis states the following as the principal articles:

1. Henceforward full and entire liberty is to be enjoyed by the commerce of all nations, and the Bey will cease to levy the monopoly which he exercised formerly. 2. The cession of the island of Tabarca to France. 3. No tribute to be paid hereafter. 4. The Turks now employed in military service are to be sent back to their country. If a vessel belonging to any nation be shipwrecked on the cost of Tunis, if a sailor or a passenger be assassinated or ill-treated, the Regency will be obliged to pay the value of the vessel and its cargo. 6. Piracy is prohibited, and in case of war with any power, the Tunisians will have no right to attach merchantmen. 7. The slaves to be restored to liberty.

AUSTRIA.—*Vienna Aug. 19.*—Since the late events in France there has been a great deal of bustle in our Foreign department. Yesterday there was again a great Ministerial Council.—We learn that the garrison of Mayence, as a [illegible] of the confederation, is [illegible], and that 25,000 Austrian troops have received orders to march to Italy. Not the least notion of war is, however, entertained, and we are fully convinced here, that if the new government of France remains faithful to the system it has adopted—if it continues to act with moderation, and no new dissentions break out between the inhabitants of France, there will be no obstacle to the acknowledgement of the new dynasty by our Government, and the French Ambassador at this Court, who has for the present ceased to exercise his functions, will soon resume his diplomatic character.

SPAIN.

[From the Journal des Debats.]

Madrid, Aug. 19.—A courier who arrived here on a mission from M. Campana, the Capt. Gen. of Andalusia, told us that several bands, completely armed and shouting, "Long live the Constitution," following the example of the French, have suddenly risen in that province. The public tranquility has been troubled in several towns, and at Grenada they have sung the hymn of Regio and the Trala. The officers of the police have re-established order, though not without difficulty—and notwithstanding the patrols make their rounds night and day, with orders to fire on the people in case of revolt, the Absolutists are much alarmed for their lives.—M. Campana has asked for strong reinforcements to distribute them in the towns of the province under his command.

[From the Courier Francais.]

Madrid, Aug. 19. (Private Correspondence.) The Gazette continues to publish a relation of the events of Paris, and takes its information indifferently from all the papers of the French metropolis. This mode of acting surprises every one; but what is much more astonishing, all the French and English papers will be henceforward allowed to be received in Spain without opposition. The King has issued an order for this measure, and a decree is to be published in the course of a few days.

PORTUGAL.—Mr. McKenzie has informed the British government that Don Miguel refuses to restore the last British prizes made off Terceira. The government reluctantly consented to restore the St. Helena, East Indiaman, as an act of generosity, but refused the rest. Mr. Phillips, Vice Consul, has been grossly insulted by a sentry, for which satisfaction has been demanded.

The Lisbon Gazette of Aug. 9th, in a list of prizes brought into the harbor, mentions "The American schr. Ann, with two passengers and a servant."

"The London merchants [illegible] up.

The consternation of the Government is such that it has not even thought any preparation for the Festival of the Assumption, which is generally celebrated at Court with great solemnity.

GREECE.—It is said that Samians have declared themselves independent of the government of Greece, and organized one for themselves. It is also stated that Gen. Sir Richard Church has been ordered to leave the Morea by Capo d'Istrias.

The Hampden, Mass. Journal states, that some time last June a sum of money mailed at Warehouse Point for Hanover, N. H. never reached its destination—subsequently other sums mailed at different places were lost. This created suspicions, and induced the post-master at Warehouse Point to proceed to Brattleboro'. At that office, on Monday last, the several letters were mailed to different individuals, each letter containing a sum of money. The mail was then accompanied by the post-masters of Brattleboro' and Warehouse Point, and on the arrival of the stage at Northford was deposited at that office as usual. After the delivery of the mail from the Northfield office, it was examined by the above post-masters, and one letter containing 100 dollars, was missing. This fact was made known to Gen. Nevers, the post-master of Northfield, who immediately instituted an inquiry which resulted in the confession, on the part of the Clerk of that office, that he had purloined the money. It is said that not the slightest suspicion can rest upon Gen. Nevers—his only fault, if fault it can be called, is that he placed implicit confidence, where circumstances have proved it was misplaced. The clerk had the address to make his escape, but pursuit was immediately made.

FROM SPAIN.—The Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday says, a gentleman who came passenger in the ship Manchester, arrived in our river from Cadiz, states that the people were in insurrection in Galicia, in the north of Spain, and that the black flag had been hoisted there.—This news was published in the Cadiz papers previous to the Manchester's sailing. The Manchester brought no papers. Every thing was tranquil in the south of Spain.

AMERICAN LADIES.—It is a singular fact that the present "King of the French" was once a suitor to an American Lady, and notwithstanding his Royal lineage was compelled to place his proposals upon the file of 'Rejected Addresses.' The lady who might now have been Queen of France, has since become the wife of a British Duke. She has one sister who is a British Marchioness, and another who has been the wife of an ex-king.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The first elections for the General Assembly of Virginia, under the new Constitution, took place on Monday. In Henrico county (Richmond) the increase of votes, under the new constitution, is stated at about 80 per cent, 800 votes being polled. The state of the poll for a representative to the House of Delegates stood, at the close, as follows—Benjamin Watkins Leigh 387, Wm. G. Mosby 348, John G. Williams 83, scattering 8. So that B. W. Leigh is elected. This gentleman is the author of the celebrated Letters of Algernon Sidney, originally published in the Richmond Enquirer, examining the course of Gen. Jackson, and which have lately been republished in pamphlet form.—*National Journal.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, OCTOBER 13, 1830.

West India Trade.—The proclamation of the President, in accordance with an act of the last session of Congress, declaring the ports open to British vessels from the West Indies, will be found in another column. We have endeavored to ascertain, but only with partial success, what is the precise nature of the convention entered into by our Minister at the English Court. As far as we can ascertain, it is as follows: The West India ports are opened to a direct intercourse by American vessels from the ports of this country, upon the same terms as British vessels are admitted also to trade from the West Indies to any other country and their other colonial possessions. This arrangement appears not to be by treaty between the two countries, but a temporary arrangement made by order of Council, which may be terminated at any moment. Now, for the transportation of most articles, the direct trade is of no value to this country. Since the closing of these ports, an indirect trade has been carried on, through the colonial possessions of other nations in the West Indies, with the British Islands, which as to articles not perishable, has been quite as extensive as previously existed, and more profitable, because it has been carried on almost solely by American vessels. The operations of this trade will be seen by an extract below from the Baltimore Chronicle, giving a statement from [illegible] the Custom House. As to those articles which are of a perishable nature, such as live stock, &c. this indirect trade would not answer, and with regard to those it is possible that some advantage may arise—but even this is extremely doubtful, for it is well known that the trade from the West Indies in stock is entirely changed from what it formerly was, and that they rely principally upon the Spanish main for supplies of this sort.

The only part of this arrangement, which appears to be of any real importance to this country, is the trade from the West Indies to other nations. The carrying trade of the country, on account of our superior ships and cheapness, and the enterprise of our merchants, has been heretofore of much value, and may be so again.—But after all, as the arrangement is apparently so entirely of a temporary character, and made so completely a matter of convenience on the part of the British government, as soon as any such trade came to be of importance, the liberty to pursue it would be immediately withdrawn. We have heretofore insisted upon entire reciprocity of intercourse. How far our government is justified for the loss and partial benefits anticipated from this trade, in abandoning a principle not only affecting our national credit, but eventually, through that, our interest, will be for the people to determine. Another consideration worthy of notice in this arrangement is, that the British have the benefit of our trade two or three months before we can enter their ports in the West Indies, as the proclamation of the President must go to Great Britain and the British act return here before the trade is open to the United States.

"The British West India ports were open in 1824, 1825, and 1826.

In 1824 the whole exports of domestic produce to the West India Islands and N. American Colonies, was valued at	$10,708,311
In 1825, the same,	11,222,565
	21,930,876
Average,	$10,965,438
In 1829, the British West India ports being shut, we exported as above,	$11,077,152
	111,714

Or 111,714 dollars worth more when the ports were shut than on the average of two years when they were open!

In 1821, when the British ports were shut, we exported to the West Indies 540,339 bbls. Flour—in 1824—5 and 6, when those ports were open, less than an average of 420,000 bbls.—or 120,000 less. This would then show that we gained a loss, because of an opening of the British ports.

These items are from the official documents. They show that the opening or closing of the British ports in [illegible] received by way of the Danish and Swedish Islands, by which means the whole freights are carried by our own citizens.

In 1825 and 1826 the British tonnage that entered our ports from the West Indies, amounted to	Tons 14,546
In 1828 and 1829, only	530
	14,016

Or 14,016 tons in favor of American vessels in two years."

Judge Johnson and the Nullifiers.—Judge Johnson, of Charleston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, having been invited to attend a nullification dinner on the 20th ultimo, wrote to the late Governor Taylor a very pointed letter, which, together with the ex-governor's reply, we give below. The Judge's letter is very short, but very full of meaning. The language is plain and extremely intelligible, and could hardly be over-palatable to those who unwittingly called it forth. For the credit of South Carolina, we are glad to see from her really distinguished men such sentiments as are thus plainly spoken in this down-right epistle.—The writer is plainly very cool and entirely self-possessed, in the remarks which he makes. He understands what important and (in South Carolina) unpopular principles he advances, and evidently is well aware of the grave charges which are contained in some of the eight points in his letter. This letter is too good to be soon forgotten, and is well worth committing to memory. The ex-governor's reply is, in its way, little less of a curiosity—not as to bad and treasonable spirit, for that is common enough in that latitude, but in its general tenor. He challenges the Judge to prove his eight points. In this he [illegible]. Judge Johnson is not a man to make grave charges of offences amounting to little less than treason, falsely, and without proof. Gov. Taylor, we venture, would have gained by letting the matter pass silently by—he may very likely bring himself and his friends into trouble by his thoughtless challenges. But to the letters:—

Charleston, August 31, 1830.

My Dear Taylor—I have just received an invitation to your dinner of the 20th proximo. Pray tell me, did it come from that committee, or from some other quarter? If from the committee, I am sure not a man of them could have sent it otherwise than as a mark of attention—if from another quarter, you know me well enough to know that the jest is lost. But my object in either case is to inquire whether if I attended the dinner, I could be heard with patience, while proving to the satisfaction of any man whose mind was in a state for thinking,

1st. That the protection of domestic manufactures was an avowed leading and necessary object of the constitution.

2. That it was never lost sight of, but always relied upon as the capacity of the country to produce developed itself.

3. That the late attempts on a large scale grew out of a succession of such developements, and a state of things resulting from changes in the application of labor, which imperatively required of every wise government to adopt such a course of policy.

4th. That South Carolina has not only not been injured, but really benefited many thousands by the Tariff.

5. That no state in the Union is more deeply interested in maintaining the principles of the Tariff.

6. That nullification is folly, and the peaceable course projected under it, all a silly and wicked delusion.

7. That it grows out of a deliberate conspiracy, against the Union, which has been steadily working upon us for the last 6 years, though very few are in the secret.

8. That a Convention is the grand end and aim and agent of that conspiracy.

My friend you have much at stake, and you are not the man whom I would think to frighten, or wish or hope to [illegible] Almighty God, I declare to you that I believe all the above propositions to be true; and you have my permission, nay, my request, to publish this with my name to it, for I am in earnest.

Yours, affectionately, WM. JOHNSON.

A Reply to the above.

Rice Creek, Sept. 11, 1830.

My Dear Judge—I was not at the meeting which selected the invited guests. The other gentlemen of the committee and whose names are on the invitation, and unassisted from any other quarter as they direct me to assure you, made this selection, and further, that the names of yourself, of Judge Lee, Judge Richardson, and of many others known and supposed to be anti-conventionists, were selected in the spirit of fairness and with a view of eliciting a full, free, and candid discussion of the great question now before the public.

If I had been present, I should have excluded yours and Judge Lee's, not on account of any personal disrespect, but because I deem it utterly incompatible with my notions of propriety, for the members of the federal judiciary to come down and mix in the common fight, in the discussion of subjects, which may, and in all probability, will, come before them for adjudication; and the more especially as in the very subject now to be discussed, some of the great politicians refer us to the Supreme Court for redress against the usurpations of the General Government. But if you will come, I, as one of the members of the 'conspiracy' you undertake to prove has existed for six years, *whether we are in the secret or not*, do promise in their behalf to give you a full hearing on your eight points, and if not as patiently as judges usually hear the pleadings against the culprits, at least more patiently than a federal judge heard the defence of poor *Fries*, or the defence of the [illegible] under the sedition law—and as we have 'much at stake,' we shall bestow breathless attention in a case where a judge becomes the accuser, witness, and advocate against us. Your compliment to me, that I am not one who you would think to frighten, assures you that I shall not run away from your philippics, and I can promise the same for my compeers.

I am left no alternative but to do as you requested, publish your letter; for in making the necessary inquiries of the committee, it became proper to show it to them, and we all judge that it would be an evidence of guilt and an act of cowardice to suppress your eight points; we hold you bound for the proof—aye, the proof, most learned judge. We shall not be satisfied, nor will the public, that you should leave your eight points with close not yet unwound, of the denunciation of the south in John Adams' reign of terror. Why did you not come out with your eight points at the late election for intendant?—there is nothing so serious and weighty as your eight points in that address—I say so serious and weighty, if you can establish them, but light as chaff if resting only on assertion.

I am out of public life, and never wish to be in it again; but sincerely wish my country may go on in the pursuit of that great desideratum, a tribunal (other than that on which you sit) which shall have power and weight enough to prove its state principle to the *usurpations of the general government, in despite of the rights of the states.* And, in Mr. Jefferson's words, I say, "I would separate from our companions when the sole alternatives left are, the dissolution of the union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of power; between these two evils, when we must make a choice." If this is a conspiracy, make the most of it.

I am yours, John Taylor.

P. S. You have my permission, nay request, to publish this.

Common Schools.—We are glad to see something done on this subject, and done too in a proper form and in an effectual manner. At the annual meeting of the Second School Society in this town, on Friday evening last, there was an unusually large number of persons present. They listened with attention and evident approbation to the lecture on the present situation of our schools, and the mode of remedying the defects so plainly pointed out. Before the meeting adjourned, on motion of John A. Rockwell, Esq. they adopted the unusually important resolution which we give below, in the account of this meeting. It is in substance what we have feebly and imperfectly endeavored to urge upon the citizens of this State, but we little expected so soon to see it seriously brought forward. It comes before the public at the right time, and sufficiently long before the session of the General Assembly to enable them to examine and [illegible] hastily adopted, and sure we are that the more it is examined—the more it is subjected to the test of reason and experience—the more certain will it be of meeting with universal approbation. It comes too in the right form. It is [illegible] proper that the School Societies, in their corporate capacities, should originate this matter. It is more appropriate from that quarter, and comes with more force than from individual petitions, though more numerous.

It will be seen that the co-operation of other parts of the state is sought on this subject, and we hope and believe not without success. It is time that we were aroused and something done to the purpose, to effect a radical cure.

"At a meeting of the Second School Society of Norwich, on the 8th of October, on motion of J. A. Rockwell, Esq.

Voted, That a Committee be appointed to prefer, in behalf of this Society, to the General Assembly of the State, at its session in May next, a petition for the passage of a law, requiring every town, school society, or school district, to raise by taxation, for the support of schools, a sum at least equal in amount to that which they may be entitled to receive from the school fund, and to be appropriated in a similar manner.

Peter Lanman, J. A. Rockwell, F. A. Perkins, Wm. C. Gilman and John Breed, Esqs., were accordingly appointed.

Mohegan Church.—We have noticed, with much pleasure, the manifest improvement in the condition of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, from the judicious management of their present excellent agent, Mr. Williams. The extensive farms belonging to the tribe, have assumed a new aspect, and the Indians themselves, better clad and satisfied with the uprightness and the uniform kindness of their overseer, seem in a measure improved in their character. It has been, heretofore, a disgrace to us that this remnant, not only of a noble and powerful race, but of a nation always friendly to our ancestors, should be treated with almost entire neglect—that in our very laudable and liberal contributions to the moral and intellectual wants of those in distant lands, or remote parts of our own land, we should have allowed to grow up in our immediate neighborhood, and before our very eyes, a race of men capable of better things, but still in heathenish ignorance, and more than heathenish vice.—The Mohegans were originally in possession of the soil on which we dwell, and were ever a brave and noble and faithful race. Instead of uniting with the other tribes to crush the feeble bands of the early settlers, and driving from among them the officious intruders, they, amidst the times of greatest peril, adhered to them with the most unwavering faith. They fought and bled, and made every sacrifice, to protect the white man. They possessed in rarest perfection the noble qualities of the Indian, with unusual indications of native talent.

Painful as it is to witness the degradation to which this tribe have been reduced, and the indifference to their improvement which has been heretofore manifested, even at this late hour we are glad to see that something is doing to aid them, and reclaim our character. Some benevolent ladies have, during the past season, established a school among them, which has been attended, we learn, with unexpected success; and the success here affords good ground for hope, that any attempt at the cultivation of the minds or morals of these children of the forest, would be attended with immediate and manifest improvement. And this brings us to the subject to which we wish to call the attention of the public—namely, the erection of a Church for the accommodation of these people. Their Agent started a subscription for this purpose some months since. He sought not to press it upon a reluctant community, but kept it to be filled by the voluntary liberal generosity of the benevolent. Since that, the subscription has been increasing gradually but slowly.—The book has been sent to New London, and we are happy although not surprised to hear that some gentlemen and ladies there, have subscribed liberally. Two, or three gentlemen, also, from distant parts of the State, have sent in generous donations; but with all these aids, the sum raised is entirely inadequate to the erection of a suitable building. We learn that the spot selected for the Church, is the site of a very celebrated fort, situated on an elevated point of land, between this place and New London, and which affords a view of both places.—The stones originally composing the Indian fort are still on the ground, and it is very desirable to erect the Church of these very materials. The situation is well selected for the accommodation of the tribe, and is but a short distance from the main road to New London. It is not desired nor is it proper or in good taste, to erect a splendid or costly building—but one neat and comfortable should be erected. A building plain, neat, and at the same time in good taste, is all that is wanted, and yet funds have not been obtained for even this. Since this subscription was started, hundreds, even thousands of dollars have been raised in this town for charitable objects, and yet this object, yielding in interest to none, seems likely to fail for the want of two or three hundred dollars. We cannot believe that our citizens, with the subject fairly before them, will allow this to be the result. If they do so, we are disposed to have them do it understandingly.

MORE TRIUMPHS [illegible]

Maryland Election.—Complete returns of the election in Maryland were received by last evening's mail, and the result is that the Jackson party have met with a most signal and overwhelming defeat. The House of Delegates consists of 80 members, and the returns just received give *sixty-four* for Clay and the American System, and only *sixteen* for Jackson and proscription. The Jacksonians had a majority in the last legislature, &c. in the true spirit of their party reformed out of office all who had the impudence to disapprove of the tyrannical course of the Administration. The overwhelming majority which the friends of Mr. Clay now have, will enable them to roll back the wheels of "reform" and redeem the State from the disgrace of Jacksonism. A Governor and Council, and United States Senator are to be chosen by the Legislature. The Baltimore Patriot says, the Jacksonians were never more confident of success than at the recent election, so much so that they were pushing their bets at every corner. But they have lost all, and Maryland now stands out to the world a friend to the Union and the American System.

Delaware Election.—The returns, so far as received, give a decided majority against the Administration. Even New-Castle County has ranged itself on the side of the "Opposition." The result is no longer doubtful.

The Episcopal Convention, of New-York, proceeded to the election of a Bishop, in the place of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, deceased, on Friday evening last. On the first ballot, the Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D. (Assistant Bishop,) was elected by a handsome majority—having received 108 votes out of 183. The clerical votes were as follows:—Onderdonk 52, Wainright 21, Anthon 6, Brownell 1, Reed 1, Delancy 8, Creighton 1, blank 1—total 91. Of the Laity—Onderdonk 56, Wainright 17, Anthon 7, Delancy 12, McIlvaine 1—total 92. A resolution was then passed unanimously, declaring Dr. Onderdonk duly elected.

We have been favored with the following extract from Mr. Wilcox's Lecture on the Improvement of Common Schools, delivered at a meeting of our citizens on Friday evening last. Mr. W. proposes three or four improvements, intended to affect the schools generally and permanently. The following extract embraces the first. It is expressed in plain, business-like language, and comes directly home to the understanding and the interest of every man in the community. We hope it will not only be read, but remembered and acted upon.

The first, and indeed the principal improvement I would propose, is an addition to our school revenue, by a tax. "What! tax us, the sovereign people? No, [illegible] Or perhaps some will remark, as I heard some people in one of our country towns did, after hearing my lecture.—"*O, it is the same old story—we have heard it a hundred times—he wants to get more money to give the schoolmasters, and make them lazy—that's it.*"

Now, gentlemen, give me your ears, lay aside your prejudices, and if my success is half equal to my own confidence in the measure, I shall not fail to convince you. By a tax, I mean that every town, or school society, shall be required by law to raise, by an assessment upon property, at least an equal sum, to that which it now receives from the school fund. This is necessary to enable you to give more efficacy to schools, and to give the public a permanent interest in their prosperity. I consider this measure as the very turning point, on which the whole matter in question rests. It is the very foundation, and I have no confidence in the permanent utility of any plan of improvement, unless this is made the corner stone. The people have been so long accustomed to have the school expenses paid by the public money that they have lost all interest in the subject. It is self-evident, that what costs nothing, is valued at nothing.—A man who inherits a large estate from his father, will be much more apt to squander it, than him who has obtained an estate by his own industry—and observation proves, that a religious society will feel less interest in the preaching of the Gospel, where they have a fund to support the minister, than where they pay him out of their pockets. Indeed, almost every man's personal interest, in the concerns of society, is just in proportion to the bearing they have upon his individual property. Apply this to schools, and you will see the true reason, why our schools are less flourishing than in the neighboring States. Our schools are so low, because our public fund is so large. On this subject I wish to act upon the great mass of the people. The productive or laboring classes, consisting of the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, constitute the real strength of every nation—in our government, they are the very frame work, which holds the body politic together. Every thing, therefore, which tends to improve their condition, tends to strengthen the Union, and to increase the amount of human happiness. I wish that my voice could reach every man of these classes in the state, for I contend that this is the only measure respecting this subject, which can preserve a proper balance in the community—and yet I have been surprised to find that the objections to this measure, have been raised by these very classes, which it is intended to benefit, while the rich have favored it. The poor and middle classes have always had a jealousy of the rich; and whenever they have not been intelligent, have stood *directly in their own light*—and they do so in this case, if they oppose this tax. Let me tell you, gentlemen, it is the only way, by which you can bring the rich to your own terms, and throw the greatest burden upon them, for the public benefit. The rich can do without you in education—they can support private schools, and high schools, from which you are ordinarily excluded—and the tendency of our present management is to make them a distinct class. Look into your school affairs, and you will find that a tax is paid now—and not only so, but you, the middle class of society, pay *the whole of it*.—When the winter or summer school is out, there is frequently a small sum to be made up on the scholars.—You can get nothing out of the poor children, of course; and you certainly get nothing out of the rich—they don't send to your *dirty, ragged, vicious public school*—consequently, you pay it yourselves. Now if you lay this tax upon property, you will not only have something to pay, as individuals, yourselves, which will keep up your own interest in the school, but every rich man will have to pay as much more than you, as he is worth more, and this will be a greater public benefit, because such men generally have but few children. If the rich man will have his property taxed to support common schools, and then go and set up a private school, let him do it, and welcome. But depend upon it, he will not. The rich love their money, as well as others, and when they pay it out for any purpose, they look after it, and see what becomes of it. They will bring all their influence into your schools—see that better teachers are employed—the vicious corrected—and the means of education increased. Our numerous private schools will be given up, and the whole community be more closely united, in having one common interest—and until the constitution of human nature shall change, this remedy will be permanent. Every wise man will be willing to gather instruction from his neighbors. Now let us look into the schools of our sister states.

Massachusetts acts upon this principle that I have recommended, only upon a broader scale. She has no public fund, and the whole school revenue—much more in proportion to the population than ours, is raised by a tax, and there the public interest, without reference to party or wealth, centres in the welfare of the public schools. In one of the large towns of that state, which I visited, there is not a single private school of any description, except a Young Ladies' Seminary of a high order—but their public schools would put all our institutions of this kind to the blush. In Maine, the towns are required, by law, to raise at least forty cents annually, for every inhabitant, for the support of schools. This will make up a sum larger than our annual income. In New Hampshire, the sum annually paid out of the state treasury for schools, is, I believe, $69,000. In New-York, if the system of common school instruction is based upon the principle, that the state, or the school fund, will pay only a part of the expense and that the towns, by an assessment upon property, shall pay at least an equal share."

Here are four states, directly taxed for education, and their public schools are all better than ours. With the other states I am not acquainted, except Rhode Island and there education is fast improving. In that state, the banks are taxed, and the schools share in the income from that source.

Gentlemen, you who constitute the laboring productive classes of the community—you who sustain the burdens and bear the responsibilities of the government—look to your own interests, and the prosperity of the country.—Upon your shoulders our liberty rests. If you suffer our government to fall, its ruins will grind you to powder.—The Divine right of kings, supposes the divine right of degradation in the people.

By the President of the United States of America.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is provided, that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the Continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term, that the vessels of the United States and their cargoes, on entering the Colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be imposed on British vessels, or their cargoes, arriving in the said Colonial possessions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States may import into the said Colonial possessions, from the United States, any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British Colonies, aforementioned, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possessions aforesaid; leaving the commercial intercourse of the United States with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions on a footing not less favorable to the United States than it now is, that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be authorized, at any time before the next session of Congress, to issue his Proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence; and that, thereupon, and from the date of such Proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British Colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and that it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United [illegible] thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and an act, entitled "An Act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, shall, in such case, be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as the case may require.

And whereas, by the said act, it is further provided, that, whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened under the authority thereby given, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces, or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States:

And whereas, satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States, that, whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the Government of Great Britain will open, for an indefinite period, the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, upon the terms, and according to the requisitions, of the aforesaid act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that such evidence has been received by me; and that, by the operation of the act of Congress, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the ports of the United States are, from the date of this proclamation, open to British vessels coming from the said British possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in said act; the act entitled "An Act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, are absolutely repealed: the British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces, and Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty-fifth of the Independence of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:

M. VAN BUREN, Secretary of State.

A detailed account of a Revolution in the Netherlands and much interesting matter, will be found under our foreign head.

Married,

In this city, on Wednesday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Jonas H. Lane, M. D. of Boston, to Miss Frances Ann Brown, daughter of Mr. James F. Brown, of this city.

In this town, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Everest, Mr. Francis G. Pitcher to Miss Mary Ann Cottrell.

In Mansfield, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Atwood, Mr. Ezra Bingham, of Lisbon, to Miss Eliza Adams, daughter of Doct. Jabez Adams.

In Wilbraham, Mass. by the Rev. John Hyde, Mr. Austin Phillips to Mrs. Margaret P. Robinson, of Preston.

Died.

At Lebanon, on the 1st inst. of the typus fever, Damon L. Gay, aged 16 years: son of Mr. Abel Gay.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting of the New London County Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 13th, at Jewett City. The society will assemble at half past 10 o'clock A. M. for business, and public exercises will take place at 2 o'clock P. M.

The various associations for the promotion of Temperance in this County, are particularly requested to send Delegates on this occasion, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.

OPPOSITE THE [illegible] BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold cheap.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal-Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 13. 29

FINE CUTLERY.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of *KNIVES and FORKS*, of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and warranted wrought knives and forks, *at very low prices*. Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn, and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 13. 5w29

SMITH & GODDARD

Have just received and offer for sale,

20 bbls. Colgate's best starch,
20 bbls. Cold Spring, do.
10 casks fall strained sperm oil, } very pure &
10 do. winter do. do. do. } light col'd.
6 do. refined whale oil.

N. B. Teazles, shuttles, pickers, temple hooks, proving glasses, lamp wicks, comb and cleaner plate, with all other articles used by manufacturers, kept constantly on hand.

Oct. 11. 3w29

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather,
30 bbls. straights and bank Oil,

Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by *SIMEON THOMAS Jr.*

Oct. 13. 29

3 cases white pelisse wadding,
1 do. black do. do.
3 cases American prints,
1 do. white thread,
1 do. India Rubber over-shoes,
25 yds. dark mixed satinett,

Just received and for sale by *SMITH & GODDARD.*

Oct. 11. 3w29

JUST RECEIVED
FROM SLOOP JASPER,

25 casks Thomastown Lime, fresh,
25 bbls. Shoal Fish,
Half and whole bbls. Mackerel.

The above for sale cheap by *DANIEL B. MINER.*

Oct. 12. 29

SPERM OIL.

30 bbls. fall strained Sperm Oil, of pure quality, suitable for manufactures, just received and for sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 12. 29

28 bbls. Estbuch and Rochester Flour,
10 half bbls. do. do.

for sale by *DANIEL B. MINER.*

Oct. 12. 29

OATS.

500 bushels are wanted by *N. GILBERT.*

Oct. 12. 29

COTTON.

64 bales prime Georgia Cotton, just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Oct. 12. 3w29

STAGES

LEAVE Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day, except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches:—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

TO-MORROW,
WILL BE DRAWN AT HARTFORD,

The Connecticut Lottery, Class No. 7, extra, for the erection of a Bridge at Enfield Falls.

Capital Prizes, $6000, 2500, 1500, 1400, 1300, 1200, 1100, 1000, 900, 800, 700, 600, 500, 400, 380, 240, 10 of 150, 20 of 100, 74 of 80, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

Connecticut Lottery, Class No. 19, to be drawn at Hartford, Tuesday Oct. 19th.

—SCHEME—

$10,000, 2,000, 1500, 1400, 1300, 1200, 2 of 1000, 100 of 400, together with a great number of 100, 60, 40, 30, 20, &c. &c.

Tickets five dollars, shares in proportion.

For sale at the CONNECTICUT LOTTERY OFFICE, (formerly occupied by Ramsdell,) where Tickets and Shares may be obtained in the Lotteries of this state.

☞ Cash will be promptly paid for prizes as soon as drawn. Orders from the country will be attended to promptly.

Norwich, Oct. 13th, 1830. 1w

TAKEN,

BY virtue of a warrant, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of Noyes Sisson, in Bozrah, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1830, at 9 o'clock a. m., so much of the real estate of Daniel F. Beebe, Wm. P. Rose and wife, Jedediah Verguson, Jeremiah Verguson, Rehena Perkins, Sarah Gardner, Aholl Gates and wife, Mary Hatch's *heirs*, Asa Maples, Alfred Rogers, and James Rogers' heirs, as will pay their town tax in said town, on list 1829, with necessary cost.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, Collector.

Bozrah, Oct. 13th, 1830. 3w29

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fashionable and staple DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w30

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!

FARE $1 50
THROUGH TO N. Y.

STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will, by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber holds himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29. D. RAYMOND.

AUCTION SALE.

TWO thirds of the personal estate of [illegible], Esq. late of Colchester, deceased, will be offered for sale at his late residence, on Tuesday the 19th of October, consisting of Farming Tools, Household Furniture, Bedding, Stock, Hay, &c. The stock consists of horses, oxen, cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs. Several of the cattle are a mixture of the improved English breeds. The sheep of the Merino and Saxony breeds.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—Should said day be stormy, sale the first fair day after.

LYDIA BIGELOW, } Executors.
GUY BIGELOW, }

Colchester, Oct. 2. 3w

ASSESSORS NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of the town of Norwich, liable by law to pay Taxes, are hereby notified to deliver to either of the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of October, inst., a true list of their polls and rateable estate, by them possessed, on the 1st of Oct. 1830.

JOHN DeWITT, }
JOHN HYDE, } Assessors.
ASA ROATH, }

Norwich, Oct. 7, 1830. 2w29

TO MANUFACTURERS.

ALL kinds of Cotton and Woolen Machinery made to order, and warranted to be of good materials, and well finished, on hand—six new Looms, and one Double Carding Machine with clothing on, and in good running order, which will be sold low by *SMITH & GODDARD.*

N. B. Said Carding Machine is at Mr. A. J. Perkins' Factory, on Beaver Brook, in Franklin, where any one wishing to see it can call.

Oct. 11. 3w29

NOTICE.

[illegible] and for the county of New London, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, adjudged and declared Zachariah P. Botton, of Lisbon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers commissioners. We give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said county, on the 2d Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of said Bottom.

JOHN HYDE, } Com'rs.
GERARD CARPENTER, }

Norwich, Oct. 11th, 1830. 3w29

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Oct. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

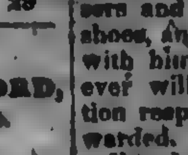
SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *Cyrus Richardson*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Leonard Richardson, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w29] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

MY son, *Daniel Wolcott Perkins*, has been living at the house of Mr. Joab Beebe. He has been missing since the 2d inst. He is 16 years of age, stout built, is of a dark complexion and has brown hair. Wore away a brown short jacket, and brown trowsers and waistcoat, an old hat, and thick shoes, and no stockings. Took no clothes with him, excepting what he wore. Whoever will return said boy, or give information respecting him, shall be reasonably rewarded. DANIEL PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 11th. 3w29

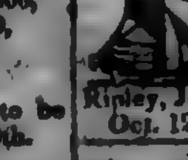
For New-York.



The sloop Maria, W. W. Coit master, will sail on Friday, 15th October at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply to Gilman & Ripley, Jed. Huntington or on board.

Oct. 12. 29

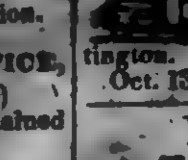
For New-York.



Sloop Exchange, Geer, will sail on Monday, the 25th, at 5 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Jed. Huntington.

Oct. 13. 3w29

For New-York.



The sloop Jupiter, Capt. Rogers, will sail on Monday, 18th Oct. at 11 o'clock a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

Oct. 16. 1w

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yis11

POETRY.

AWAY WITH THE BOURBONS.

Translated from the French of Beranger, for the New-York American.

Away with the Bourbons!—'tis France who exclaims;
Too long have we borne your degenerate sway,
Oppressors, we blush for your faces and names—
Fly, fly to your dens—Freedom kindles her flame—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons, their cruelty's dye
The pencil of Clio were weak to portray,
Yet hark to the voice of your victims, they cry,
The gloomy abysses return to the sky—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with them, then shall our proud tri-color,
Our bow on the mountains its splendors display,
And our Honor, our country, the words we adore,
The flag of our fathers shall hollow once more—
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons! the Loire shall again
Re-assemble its heroes, and call to the fray;
And they who're forgotten to vanquish, shall then
'Neath our banners renew the old glory like men.
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with them! ay, and the horde they have led,
To disgrace our free soil, with their foreign array;
Cruel traitors! the tyrants who basely betrayed,
Then sought from strange banners inglorious shade.
Away with the Bourbons! away!

Away with the Bourbons! my country, arise!
[illegible] the proud seat thou shouldst honor to-day;
Thou [illegible] reign, then sweep off with their [illegible] and their lies,
The [illegible] we despise.
Away with the Bourbons! away!

From the Essex Gazette.

THE DISENTHRALLED.

He had bowed down to Drunkenness,
An abject worshipper;
The pride of manhood's pride had grown
Too faint and cold to stir;
And he had given his spirit up
To the unblessed thrall;
And bowing to the poison cup
He gloried in his fall.

There came a change—the cloud rolled off,
A [illegible] fell on his brain—
And like the passing [illegible]
That cometh not again,
The shadow of his spell had [illegible],
He saw the gulf before—
He shuddered at the waste behind—
And was a man once more.

He shook the serpent folds away
That gathered round his heart,
As shakes the swaying forest oak
Its poison vine apart;
He stood erect—returning pride
Grew terrible within;
And Conscience sat in judgment on
His most familiar sin.

The light of Intellect again
Along his pathway shone;
And Reason like a monarch [illegible]
Upon its olden throne;
The honored and the wise once more
Within his presence came—
And lingered oft on lovely lips
His once forbidden name.

There may be glory in the might
That treadeth nations down—
Wreaths for the crimson conqueror—
Pride for the kingly crown—
But nobler is that triumph hour
The disenthralled shall find,
When evil passion boweth down
Unto the godlike mind.

MEDLEY.

THE SABBATH.—There is a holy [illegible] in the [illegible] of the Sabbath breathed upon the devotional soul; a divine peace, which nothing else on earth can awaken; it is a holy resignation of feelings, which the brightest and most splendid orders of human pride cannot impart; nor can the deepest shades of desolation destroy it. It charms the thoughts from vain, [illegible] things, gathers them into seriousness, and gently draws them upward to the source of all holiness. It is like the refreshing touch of the breeze, or like the cool, pure water of the fountain, to the weary, fainting traveller. It is indeed a day of rest to the soul—an ineffable communion with the Most High. With its first dawning beam there is a depth of composure and a holiness of [illegible] poured upon the face of creation, and the heart of the devotional [illegible] [illegible] with those unutterable influences of the Divinity. To him there is a sacredness resting upon it, a holy solemnity of feelings, which makes him dread to remember the things of vanity, and strive to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] love and devotion.

There are sometimes festival days on earth—days of splendid revelry, triumph and rejoicing, and there are many joyous hearts that ardently anticipate the dawn [illegible] bring the wished for scenes, and wildly do they [illegible] with delight when the time is full arrived, but they do not feel half that the Christian feels when he hails the Sabbath morn. There is a wild, indefinite sense of enjoyment—his is a serenity of soul—an intercourse with heaven, and a foretaste of immortal blessedness; he lays aside the cares of life, looks with a divine calmness on every object around him, and feels all his soul attuned to the high work of praise and devotion. He enters the sanctuary of God, and there feels the hallowed presence of the Eternal while solemnly listening to the truths of inspiration; and he feels too, that angels may be and are bowing at his side in holy reverence to the object of grateful adoration.

What then is the Sabbath, but a foretaste indeed of that region of bliss, where human cares and sorrows shall be forgotten, and the happy spirit be lost in love and worship in the presence of God?

Oh, who can anticipate the blissful state of existence—who can look into the gloomy wilderness of this world, and see [illegible] of its sad story that lie far, far beyond, and [illegible] to pass beyond and enter upon his reward?

[illegible] happy are they who make their calling and election sure; for the soul of man can form no adequate conception of the bliss that is reserved for the righteous hereafter. How trifling, then, does the world appear, with all its visions and scenes of political enjoyment!

The [illegible] has nothing to fear; methinks he should [illegible], for he knows his Redeemer liveth, and [illegible] shall pluck him out of his hand.—*Amulet.*

A military officer being at sea, in a dreadful storm, his lady, who was sitting near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity that she cried out, 'My dear, are you not afraid? how is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?' He arose from a chair lashed to the deck, and supporting himself by a pillar of a bed place, he drew his sword, and pointing it to the breast of his wife, he exclaimed, 'Are you not afraid?' She instantly replied 'No—certainly not.' 'Why?' said the officer.—'Because,' rejoined his lady, 'I know the sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me.' 'Then,' said he, 'remember I know in whom I have believed, and that he holds the winds in his fist, and the waters in the hollow of his hand.'

ANECDOTE OF TALLEYRAND.—On the eve of his departure for the Russian campaign, Bonaparte sent for his Minister Talleyrand, and addressed him in these words—" Talleyrand, I know that you have conceived the design of reigning after me, and I have sent for you, to acquaint you that in the event of my falling in battle, arrangements have been made for your death before the news can be known in Paris." "I shall not cease to pray for the preservation of your Majesty's life," was the significant answer of the detected politician.

London Cour.

INFIDELS.—Of modern infidels, who are insensible even to the collateral advantages of the gospel, Foster says, that 'having grazed on the pastures of revelation, they boast of having grown fat by nature.' Nothing is more true than this remark. By comparing the actual condition of heathen countries, with that of countries where a corrupt christianity prevails, and the latter again with that of countries which are more or less distinguished for vital godliness, one might be furnished with something like a scale of religious influence, which might soon silence the empty boasting of infidels, and refute for the [illegible] of atheistical philosophy.—*W. Rec.*

FRENCH POLITENESS.—The following compliment was recently paid by a Parisian dentist to a lady. He had made several ineffectual attempts to draw out her decayed tooth, and finding at last that he must give it up, he apologized by saying, "The fact is, Madame, it is impossible for any thing bad to come from your mouth."

EDUCATION.—I have ever thought the prohibition of the means of improving our rational nature, to be the worst species of tyranny that the [illegible] perverseness of mankind ever dared to exercise. This goes to all men in all situations, to whom education can be denied.—*Lander.*

TRUE MAGNANIMITY.—Hath any wronged thee? be bravely revenged: slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, and 'tis finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston, $4 00.

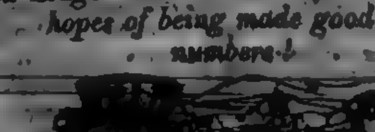
For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

FARE REDUCED

and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!



Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW-YORK.

Fare from Boston to New York,	$6 50
Worcester to do.	4 50
Oxford,	4 25
Dudley,	4 00
Woodstock,	3 75
Pomfret,	3 50
Brooklyn,	3 00
Canterbury,	2 75

For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

☞Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M.—Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. THOMAS STOW,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. DANIEL HAVENS.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

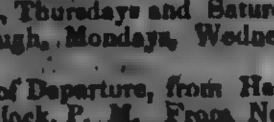
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 20

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.



[illegible] will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 10 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

TOLLAND COUNTY BANK.

THE Stockholders of the Tolland County Bank, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their Banking House, on Monday, the 18th day of October inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Tolland, Oct. 5, 1830. 3w28

SCHOOL.

JOSEPH B. PALMER

WILL open a school in this city on Monday next, for the common branches of education, if a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained to make it an object. Terms may be known by calling at his house.

Norwich City, Oct. 4th. 28

NOTICE.

THE land belonging to John Stanton's heirs, lying in the town of Montville, First Society, will be sold at public auction, at the Sign Post, in said society, on the 20th day of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to pay the taxes on said property, in my hands for collection.

THOS. P. ROGERS, Collector.

Montville, Sept. 30, 1830. 3w28

LOST,

A Gold Seal, Key and Ring. The person finding them shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the store of

W. D. RIPLEY.

Sept. 22. 3w28

FASHIONABLE HATS, FROM $2 TO $2 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

SPLENDID $3½ HATS,

BY

A. WICKHAM,

Who respectfully invites the attention of the public to this very elegant article, possessing all the requisites of the most costly, at a reduced price. A fresh supply received from the manufactory daily—which, in point of quality, variety and beauty of shade and shape, cannot be surpassed.

Citizens are requested to call and examine, at the Ware-room, opposite the Post-Office.

Sept. 7. 6w24

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

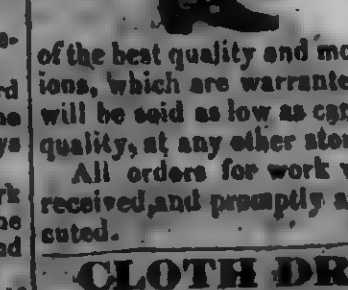
April 8. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

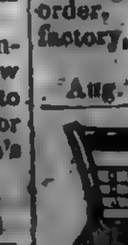
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞*Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Willimantic and vicinity are respectfully informed that the subscriber has taken a shop, in the centre of the village, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

and earnestly solicits a liberal share of patronage. All who favor him with their custom shall have their work executed with fidelity and punctuality.

Particular attention paid to cutting. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

He is just from New York with the latest Fashions.

SIMON CLARK.

Willimantic, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 30, 1829. tf31

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, magazine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 26, 1830. 22

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS,

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 8, 1829.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edenburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

BROKE INTO THE SUBSCRIBER'S ENCLOSURE,

ABOUT the 27th of August last, a yearling STEER, of a dark brindle color—no artificial mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

BARNABAS ALLEN.

Canterbury, Sept. 13th, 1830. 3w27

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainhills, containing about 68 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16*th*, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

The Randall house, in Shetucket Street—a convenient, well built and pleasant dwelling house.

Also, the excellent building lot south of said house—being the best building lot left in Chelsea.

J. WILLIAMS, Attorney to the owners.

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

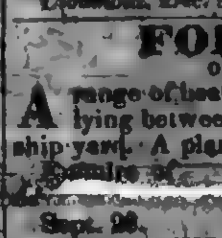
FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn. [illegible]

Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 19th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 8 to 30 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias [illegible], in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 30 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next,

A FARM, lying in the south part of Sterling, containing 45 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Work Shop thereon standing, with a first rate Saw Mill in good repair, with a good water privilege, and a plenty of good custom. Said farm is situated on a good road, within one mile of a meeting house and not half a mile from a school house. There is on said farm a good orchard, with about 400 young apple trees, mostly grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of

JOSEPH G. TILLINGHAST.

3w28 living on the premises.

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take off spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

SPERM OIL & CANDLES.

10 bbls. Winter, Fall, Sperm and refined Whale Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles, 4, 6, and 8 to a pound,
10 do. Tallow do. 5, 6, and 8 to a pound,
10 do. Brown Soap,
3 do. White Ditto,
20 do. Shaving ditto—Also, Castile, Saponaceous Compound and Naples Soap.

For sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. Oct. 1, 1830.

SAMUEL G. ALLEN, Mary Andrews (2.) Josh. [illegible], Maria Bailey, John W. Bates, Acors Barns, Silas Bickford (2.) Jeremiah Bennet, Lydia Billings, Hetty Bissell, George G. Bishop, James M. Bray, Patrick Brewster, Daniel Burgess, Samuel Case, William L. Chaney, Samuel Clark, William Clarke, Amos Cobb (2.) Hale B. Colton, Thomas J. Crump, William D. Doyle, Edward Dunning, Margaret Eldridge, William Emerson, Erastus T. Fitch (2.) Amos R. Frisbie, James D. Frost, Philip Gardner, Benjamin Gorton, William Hilliard, Thomas Hills, Nancy Johnson, George Kingsley, Joshua Lamper, Jun., Martin Leach, Sibbel Mallison, Angeline Maples, Martin Morse, Zophar B. Osborn, D. Parker, Alfred J. Perkins (3.) Frederic Perkins, Daniel Perkins, Melinda Perkins, Asa Post, Jun., William Powers, Roswell Preston, Avis Roxford, Wealthy Sabin, Frederic Sill, James Smith (2.) Loammi Staunton, William Swift, Henry G. Thompson, Henry R. Wade, Phebe Wallas, *Norwich*—William Waters, *Lisbon.* 26

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, Oct. 1, 1830.

MARY AVERY, Hannah Barber, Thos. & Elizabeth Bradley, Samuel P. Cooper, Lucy Ann Cooper (2.) Hezekiah Crandall, George Dixon, Josiah P. Gilmore, Wanton Greene, Juliana Hill, Jared R. Holcomb, Jonathan P. Horton, Lydia Ingraham, Pardon Kenyon, Archipas B. Parish, Ira Parkhurst, Lyman W. Parkhurst, Amasa Pierce, Sephen Slade, Susanna Tucker, Nathan C. Turner, Joseph Whipple, Elizabeth D. Wood, Lemuel Woodward. 26

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

THE Superior Court, at their session at New London, in and for the County of New London, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, having adjudged and declared Palmer Hewitt, of Groton, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said County, on the first Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Hewitt.

JOHN HYDE, } *Commis-*
GERARD CARPENTER, } *sioners.*

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Doct. Rufus Spalding, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus P. Spalding Esq. the Administrator with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

N. B.—During my absence from Norwich, claims may be exhibited to *James Stedman Esq.* R. P. SPALDING, *Adm'r.* 28

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 22d day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mrs. Hannah Day, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Capt. James L. Day, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

27 Attest, *Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1830.

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

SIX months from this day are limited and allowed for the creditors of the estate of William Durkee, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Felix Durkee, Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and estate of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof, according to law. And notice of this limitation and allowance is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting a like copy on the public sign posts in said district.

[3w27] Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, Denison Wattles, Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows six months from this day for the creditors of the estate of George C. Metcalf, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to David Metcalf & Timothy E. Metcalf, Executors of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law—and notice of this order is to be given by publishing a copy of the same three weeks, in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two public sign posts in said Lebanon.

27 Attest, *Wm. Wattles, Clerk.*

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m21

POTATOES WANTED.

700 bushels White Potatoes, 300 do. Blue do.—to be delivered in the course of ten days, for which cash and a fair price will be paid.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

Garden Beans.

WANTED immediately 300 bushels Garden Beans. The highest price in cash will be paid for them by

ELIJAH A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 30. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1694

OPPOSITE THE URAMER'S BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—HATS supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 13. 29

FASHIONABLE HATS,

FROM $3 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE, & Co.

Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell splendid Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept. 14, 1830. 28

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

equalled equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

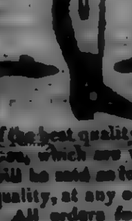
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashion, which are warranted [illegible] will be sold as low as can be sold, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

ALL kinds of Cotton and Woolen Machinery, made to order, and warranted to be of good materials, and well finished, on hand—six new Looms, and one Double Carding Machine with clothing on, and in good running order, which will be sold low by SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. Said Carding Machine is at Mr. A. Porter's Factory, on Beaver brook, in Franklin, where any one wishing to see it can call.

Oct. 13. 3w29

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Finch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf30

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 30, 1830. tf31

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 28

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors, and workmanship.

☞ Terms as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 10, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleaning and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Crab, wool and many other sticks will be received in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

NOTICE.

THE inhabitants of Willimantic and vicinity are respectfully informed that the subscriber has taken a shop, in the centre of the village, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

and earnestly solicits a liberal share of patronage. All who favor him with their custom shall have their work executed with fidelity and punctuality.

Particular attention paid to cutting. All garments made by him warranted to fit.

He is just from New York with the latest Fashions.

SIMON CLARK.

Willimantic, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has opened the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mesarine blue, yellow, dove, saskin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth. by

P. D. SAUNDERS.

fast Shetucket-street

TO MANUFACTURERS.

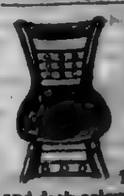
IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50



1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 12

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 28

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH D. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 29

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich, Plainfield, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barn, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

☞ Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 159 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 6, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A Building Lot, lying between the Brewery and Starr's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One House, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 40 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession given the first of April next,

A FARM, lying in the south part of Sterling, containing 45 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Work Shop thereon standing, with a first rate Saw Mill in good repair, with a good water privilege, and a plenty of good custom. Said farm is situated on a good road, within one mile of a meeting house and not half a mile from a school house. There is on said farm a good orchard, with about 400 young apple trees, mostly grafted fruit. For further particulars enquire of

JOSEPH G. TILLINGHAST.

3w28 living on the premises.

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's eghdrops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Betesman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

LOST,

A Gold Seal, Key and Ring. The person finding them shall be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the store of

W. D. RIPLEY.

Sept. 16. 3w18

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. cap. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks fine. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calcined,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	200 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
6 cases cark. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. sup. disc C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's.
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 bs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rait. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil.
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard used.
160 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' palmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Jay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fan. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true seal of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting principle*. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use. WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required, for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high characters given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 28

MISCELLANY.

From the N. E. Weekly Review.

The times of old—the good old days of frankness and honesty and singleness of heart! Their memory lingers around us like sunshine upon ruins, or like the incense of flowers whose beauty has been trampled beneath the feet of the spoiler! We fear the glorious days of New England have gone by—that the characteristics of her children have departed—that the luxuries, and the vices, and the fashions of strangers, have usurped the beautiful plainness and simplicity—the freedom, the generosity and the bravery of New England. A false and evil spirit has gone over the land, undermining the foundations of her strength, and despoiling her real beauty—lopping away the noble oaks of her forests—the rough-feathered but useful products of her own soil, to give place to the graceful, but worthless exotic. It has penetrated every where—from the thronged village to the isolated farm-house; and the plough has been exchanged for the insignia of professional life, and the spinning wheel for the piano.

'Tis an evil change: and we fear that there is no going back to our original ground.—Strange—that the young farmer—he, whose associations of life's purest and dearest enjoyments are with the homestead of his ancestors, should so readily leave the beaten track of honorable industry, for the uncertainty and danger and mortifications of more *fashionable* pursuits.—Strange—that he can thus leave the hills and streams of his boyhood—the blue skies that bent like a blessing above his childhood—the sanctuary of his father's fire-side—the open communion of his neighbors—the playmates of his infancy—the companions of his opening manhood—the very graves of his fathers! Where will he again find the deep affection of the friends he is leaving? Where again will the eye of love beam so kindly on him, and where will the grasp of friendship be as warm and as sincere as in his own loved birth-place? Does he hope to find them in the gay circle of fashionable folly?—Miserable will be his disappointment. For him there will be vexation—and changing hopes—and fear—slight, indignity, resentment, and hate—confidence misplaced, and vows broken, and affection outraged. It is in the solitude and awful beauty of nature that heart answers to heart, thrilling with a passionate touch the mysterious chords of human sympathy—rather than in the artificial beauty and heated atmosphere of fashionable existence.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

INDIAN CUSTOMS.—We were politely furnished, some weeks since, by a friend, with the following extract of a letter, dated "Wheeling, January, 1830," the publication of which, has been delayed only by a press of matter, that has at the same time excluded many other articles.

"I took passage at Cincinnati, in the same boat with the Indian Chiefs composing the delegation of the Creeks to the President of the United States, on the subject of their apprehended exodus from the land of their fathers.

"I was made acquainted, during the time I was with them, with some very curious Indian customs, which may be new to you. The Creek Indians have a religious rite, called the *Busk*, which they observe regularly in the month of July. The celebration of it appears to be thus: The inhabitants of a township having carefully collected and removed the ashes from their hearths, proceed formally to occupy four Council Houses, which are constructed on a large form or hollow square. In the centre of this square, on the great day of the Busk, a pile of wood is piled, the pieces being laid in radiating positions, which is their usual mode of building a fire.

"The officiating Chief, who unites the offices of Priest and Physician, takes two pieces of wood prepared for the purpose, and by rubbing them together, produces fire by which the pile is ignited; and then the Indians unite and move around it in a kind of religious dance. From this fire each family in the township is supplied afresh, with what they esteem pure and pure fire; and on that morning commences the seven day fast, which is kept with religious care and fidelity. During the fast they drink the Yapon tea, (called the black drink) which they believe to be purifying and healthful, together with their bitter herbs, administered by their Priest. Bitter herbs and the inner bark of trees are taken to sustain them during the fast, which they are enabled to continue for 9 or ten days without much suffering.

"At the village of Chatahoochie are deposited the six Copper or Brazen Vessels, some circular and some oblong, and stamped Æ on the outside, which according to their tradition, were given for holy purposes by the Master of breath, (God.)

On the first day of the Busk, the Priest delivers them to be washed. They are then carried by six bearers around the fire, and afterwards deposited, to remain unseen, until the following year. This day is the beginning of the season when it is permitted to eat of the new fruits of the earth, (corn, wheat, &c.) and in cases where the custom has been violated, the conscientious regard the house in which the food was prepared with abhorrence. At this period also certain offences are pardoned; so that with absolution for past offences, the purification of their fast, with new fire and new food, they begin the year with intentions of reformed and better lives.

"Then follows a kind of Carnival—a general feasting, (from which ardent spirits are excluded) to which all contribute. The whole is terminated by a game of Ball, a sport of which the Indians partake with an order and delight not surpassed in the games of ancient Greece. The game is generally played by the best men of two different tribes.

"Tripping up and throwing down are permitted, and crippling and killing are not unfrequently the result; but their law of blood for blood (at other times so rigidly enforced) is not enforced under such circumstances.

"On the Chatahoochie river there are some rocks marked with letters or hieroglyphics, (from which the river takes its name) but the Indians cannot be prevailed upon to show them to white men."

Instances of highly gifted infidelity are no arguments against the truth of our holy religion. But I will tell you what they are and in that point of view I earnestly entreat you to consider them with seriousness and fear. They are sad and single instances of that perverseness of human nature which converts to the purposes of evil the best and noblest gifts of God. They are striking proofs of the necessary connexion of a depraved heart and a moral blindness of understanding. They teach us that the finest talents, far from ascertaining any man's success in his search after divine truth, may powerfully obstruct its reception if they be previously engaged in the cause of libertinism and sensuality. Above all, they are awful warnings, warnings which may serve to admonish us that when those faculties which the Almighty source of wisdom gave him for the instruction and improvement of mankind, he is oftentimes abandoned in judgment to the misgovernment of his own perverted reason, and suffered to err and fro by every gust of passion, without hope in that which is to come.

A more melancholy and awful spectacle can hardly be presented to the mind, than that of a reasonable being made in the likeness of his Creator, for the purposes of God's glory and his own eternal happiness, misled by practical ungodliness and wilful ignorance into the sin of unbelief; not only neglecting the revealed will of God, but ridiculing and reviling it; not only indulging without remorse in every sinful pleasure which the gospel forbids, but infusing the poison of immorality into the mind of others, labouring to vitiate the springs of public principle, to weaken all the ties of virtue, and to pave the way to infidelity and atheism by disseminating the minds of thousands to the profane and impure effusions of a perverted imagination and a corrupt heart, to use—him dwelling with bitter sarcasm the assurances of Christian society and the enlivening influences of domestic life, smiling around him as in sport, firebrands, arrows, and death, and exulting to the moral destruction he has wrought.—*Examiner.*

FATAL TRICK.—About twenty years since a young gentleman, respectable for strong sense, was at a party consisting of a few friends, where ghosts and supernatural agency became the subject of conversation. After a few remarks by some of the party, the young gentleman's opinion was asked, when he firmly declared he had no belief whatever in such nonsense, and that he would as soon expect a herd of ghosts as a flock of sheep, and that he would as more mind passing a night in a reputed haunted house, than by his own fireside. One or two of the party determined to try his courage, and one gentleman in particular offered to wager him a dozen of wine, that he would be afraid to sit up all night with a corpse. He instantly accepted the bet, provided he was allowed a fire, a pair of pistols and a glass of grog, and his own house being made the scene of the trick of his nervous freedom. These terms being agreed to, the parties separated, and the next evening was to be the time appointed for the decision of the bet.

The next evening came, and every thing being in readiness, pistols, fire and grog—the corpse was brought in by the party who laid the wager, assisted by a friend, enveloped in a large sheet, and placed in a coffin, and set down in the middle of the room. At the instant the young hero was called down from the room to speak to a person upon some trifling business, which he instantly despatched, and returned up stairs.—The parties who brought the corpse in, after wishing him a good night, went on the point of departure, when he earnestly said to them—

"Now, if any tricks are attempted to be played with me, I will fire at the corpse, if one it be, for I strongly suspect it is a living being." They made him no further answer to this threat than these ominous words—"Remember twelve o'clock!"

He was then left alone. He stirred his fire, sipped his grog, and made himself as comfortable as he could possibly do. At length the solemn hour of midnight arrived. As the last stroke vibrated on his ear, he distinctly saw the corpse begin to move—he snatched a pistol from the table, advanced to the coffin, and exclaimed "If you stir another step, I will fire!" To this injunction he received no answer—the supposed corpse rose up in the coffin, and stepped—He repeated his threat—it still advanced—he fired, and the ballet was thrown back in his [illegible] a piercing shriek, and was a lunatic, in which wretched state he remained till his death, which happened about a year after this tragic and truly heart-rending scene occurred.

A more lamentable instance of cruel folly perhaps never occurred. Had but its victim for a moment reflected, he would have been saved; but the idea of the ballet's being restrained, or perhaps that of shooting a fellow-creature, took such an effect on his nerves, that reason forsook her empire, never more to return. A moments forethought would have saved him.

During the time he was called out of the room to speak to the person who wished to see him, (who was a party concerned,) the bullets were drawn from the pistols, and given into the hands of the corpse who was likewise one of the party who was present when the wager was laid.

The occurrence is never thought of by either of the actors in this fatal foolish affair, but it occasions a sigh or pang of remorse.

HOW ANY MAN MAY BE INDEPENDENT.

Not long after Benjamin Franklin had commenced editor of a newspaper, he noticed with considerable freedom the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia. This circumstance was regarded by some of his patrons with disapprobation, and induced one of them to convey to Franklin the opinion of his friends with regard to it. The Doctor listened with patience to the reproof, and begged the favor of his friend's company at supper on an evening which he named; at the same time requesting that the other gentlemen who were displeased with him should attend. The Doctor received his guests cordially—his editorial conduct was canvassed, and some advice given.—Supper was at last announced, and the guests invited to an adjoining room. The table was only supplied with two puddings, and a stout pitcher filled with water. All were helped, none could eat but the Doctor. He partook freely of the pudding, and urged his friends to do the same; but it was out of the question—they tasted and tried in vain. When their hunger was the difficulty unconquerable, he rose, and addressed them. "My friends, any one who can subsist on one dish pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage."—*Wisdom of Philadelphia.*

As it was in Franklin's day, so it is now.—The only way for an editor to be independent is to economize. The editor who flounces the surface of popular opinion, who caracoles, both by precept and practice, the fellow and vicon of the day, who never takes a bold stand against a public evil, till the evil itself becomes unpopular, and who is careful not to offend the feelings or cross the views of the influential, may keep his coach and servants, and live in princely style. But the one, who takes a different course, must go oftener to the *saw-mill* than he does to the *grist-mill* for his daily bread.—*Genius of Temperance.*

DOMESTIC.—What heart is there that has not beat high at Henry IV.'s exclamation to his soldiers on the field of Ivry—"Soldiers! if ever ye lose your standards, rally around my white plume!" Yet how stake this exciting summons into the shade, when we carry our mind's eye to the scene where Marco Bozzaris, ready to hurl destruction on his country's oppressors, and moving with his patriot bands, under the solemn shades of night, to surprise the Turkish camp, called aloud to his followers, ere the first blow was struck—"My friends, if ye lose trace

...the fray, and see in the Pacha's tent, and you will find me!" And it was so; but there found him mortally wounded, and stretched upon a heap of hostile corpses!—[illegible]

From the North American Review.

MR. MADISON'S LETTER.

"Montpellier, August, 1830.

"Dear Sir—I have duly received your letter, in which you refer to the "nullifying doctrine" advocated, as a constitutional right, by some of our distinguished fellow citizens; and to the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature in '98 and '99, as appealed to in behalf of that doctrine; and you express a wish for my ideas on those subjects.

"I am aware of the delicacy of the task in some respects, and the difficulty in every respect, of doing full justice to it. But, having, in more than one instance, complied with a like request from other friendly quarters, I do not decline a sketch of the views which I have been led to take of the doctrine in question, as well as some others connected with them; and of the grounds from which it appears, that the proceedings of Virginia have been misconceived by those who have appealed to them. In order to understand the true character of the Constitution of the United States, the error, not uncommon, must be avoided, of viewing it through the medium, either of a consolidated Government, or of a confederated Government, whilst it is neither the one nor the other, but a mixture of both. And having, in no model, the similitudes and analogies applicable to other systems of government, it must, more than any other, be its own interpreter, according to its text and the facts of the case.

"From these it will be seen that the characteristic peculiarities of the Constitution are, 1, the mode of its formation; 2, the division of the supreme powers of government between the States in their united capacity, and the States in their individual capacities.

"1. It was formed, not by the governments of the component States, as the Federal Government for which it was substituted was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community, in the manner of a consolidated Government.

"It was formed by the States, that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign capacity, and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions.

"Being thus derived from the same source as the Constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the Constitution of the State; and is as much a Constitution, in the strict sense of the term, within its prescribed sphere, as the constitutions of the States are, within their respective spheres; but with this obvious and essential difference, that being a compact among the states in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States individually, as the constitution of a state may be at its individual will.

"2. And that it divides the supreme powers of Government, between the Government of the United States, and the Governments of the individual States, is stamped on the face of the instrument; the powers of war and of taxation, of commerce and of treaties, and other enumerated powers vested in the Government of the United States, being of as high and sovereign a character, as any of the powers reserved to the state Governments.

"Nor is the Government of the United States, created by the constitution, less a Government in the strict sense of the term, within the sphere of its powers, than the Governments created by the constitutions of the states are, within their several spheres. It is like them organized into Legislative, Executive and Judiciary departments. It operates, like them, directly on persons and things. And, like them, it has at command a physical force for executing the powers committed to it. The concurrent operation in certain cases, is one of the features marking the peculiarity of the system.

"Between these different constitutional Governments, the one operating in all the states, the others operating separately in each, with the aggregate powers of Government divided between them, it could not escape attention, that controversies would arise concerning the boundaries of jurisdiction; and that some provision ought to be made for such occurrences. A political system that does not provide for a peaceable and authoritative termination of occurring controversies, would not be more than the shadow of a government; the object and end of a real Government being, the substitution of law and order, for uncertainty, confusion and violence.

"That to have left a final decision, in such cases, to each of the states, then thirteen, and already twenty-four, could not fail to make the constitution and the laws of the United States different in different states, was obvious; and not less obvious, that this diversity of independent decisions, must altogether distract the Government of the Union, and speedily put an end to the Union itself. A uniform authority of the laws, is in itself a vital principle. Some of the most important laws could not be partially executed. They must be executed in all the states, or they could be duly executed in none. An impost, or an excise, for example, if not in force in some states, would be defeated in others. It is well known that this was among the lessons of experience, which had a primary influence in bringing about the existing constitution. A loss of its general authority would moreover revive the exasperating questions between the states holding ports for foreign commerce, and the adjoining states without them; to which are now added, all the inland states, necessarily carrying on their foreign commerce through other states.

"To have made the decisions under the authority of the individual states, co-ordinate, in all cases, with decisions under the authority of the United States, would unavoidably have produced collisions incompatible with the peace of society, and with that regular and efficient administration, which is of the essence of free governments. Scenes could not be avoided, in which a ministerial officer of the United States and the correspondent officer of an individual state, would have rencounters in executing conflicting decrees; the result of which would depend on the comparative force of the local posses attending them; and that, a casualty depending on the political opinions and party feelings in different States.

"To have referred every clashing decision, under the two authorities, for a final decision, to the States as parties to the constitution, would be attended with delays, with inconveniences, and with expenses, amounting to a prohibition of the expedient; not to mention its tendency to impair the salutary veneration for a system requiring such frequent interpositions, nor the delicate questions which might present themselves as to the form of stating the appeal, and as to the quorum for deciding it.

"To have trusted to negotiation for adjusting disputes between the Government of the United States and the State Governments, as between independent and separate sovereignties, would have lost sight altogether of a constitution and government for the Union; and opened a direct road from a failure of that resort, to the *ultima ratio* between nations wholly independent of and alien to each other. If the idea had its origin in the process of adjustment, between separate branches of the same Government, the analogy entirely fails. In the case of disputes between independent parts of the same Government, neither part being able to consummate its will, nor the Government to proceed without a concurrence of the parts, necessity brings about an accommodation. In disputes between a state Government and the Government of the United States, the case is practically as well as theoretically different; each party possessing all the departments of an organized Government, Legislative, Executive and Judiciary; and having each a physical force to support its pretensions. Although the issue of negotiation might sometimes avoid this extremity, how often would it happen among so many states, that an unaccommodating spirit in some would render that resource unavailing? A contrary supposition would not accord with a knowledge of human nature, or the evidence of our own political history.

The constitution, not relying on any of the preceding modifications, for its safe and successful operation, has expressly declared, on the one hand, 1, "that the constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; 2, that the judges of every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution and laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; 3, that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made under their authority, &c."

On the other hand, as a security of the rights and powers of the States, in their individual capacities, against an undue preponderance of the powers granted to the Government, over them in their united capacity, the constitution has relied on, 1, the responsibility of the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of the United States to the Legislatures and people of the States; 2, the responsibility of the President to the people of the United States; and 3, the liability of the executive and judicial functionaries of the United States to impeachment by the representatives of the people of the states in one branch of the Legislature of the United States, and trial by the representatives of the states in the other branch: the State functionaries, Legislative, Executive or Judicial, being, at the same time, in their appointment and responsibility, altogether independent of the agency or authority of the United States.

How far this structure of the Government of the United States is adequate and safe for its objects, time alone can absolutely determine. Experience seems to have shown, that whatever may grow out of future stages of our national career, there is, as yet, a sufficient control in the popular will, over the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. When the Alien and Sedition Laws were passed in contravention to the opinions and feelings of the community, the first elections that ensued put an end to them. And whatever may have been the character of other acts, in the judgment of many of us, it is but true, that they have generally accorded with the views of a majority of the States and of the people. At the present day, it seems well understood, that the laws which have created most dissatisfaction, have had a like sanction without doors; and that whether continued, varied or repealed, a like proof will be given of the sympathy and responsibility in the Legislative policy of the nation.

With respect to the judicial power of the United States, and the authority of the Supreme Court, in relation to the boundary of jurisdiction between the Federal and the State Governments, I may be permitted to refer to the thirty-ninth number of the "Federalist,"* for the light in which the subject was regarded by its writer, at the period when the constitution was depending; and it is believed, that the same was the prevailing view then taken of it, that the same view has continued to prevail, and that it does so at this time, notwithstanding the eminent exceptions to it.

But it is perfectly consistent with the concession of this power to the Supreme Court, in cases falling within the course of its functions, to maintain that the power has not always been rightly exercised. To say nothing of the period, happily a short one, when Judges in their seats did not abstain from intemperate and party harangues, equally at variance with their duty and their dignity; there have been occasional decisions from the bench, which have incurred serious and extensive disapprobation. Still it would seem that, with but few exceptions, the course of the Judiciary has been hitherto sustained by the predominant sense of the nation.

Those who have denied or doubted the supremacy of the judicial power of the United States, and denounce at the same time a nullifying power in a State, seem not to have sufficiently adverted to the utter inefficiency of a supremacy in a law of the land, without a supremacy in the exposition and execution of the law; nor to the destruction of all equipoise between the Federal Government and the State Governments, if, whilst the functionaries of the Federal Government are directly or indirectly elected by and responsible to the States, and the functionaries of the states are in their appointment and responsibility wholly independent of the U. States, no constitutional control of any sort belonged to the United States over the States. Under such an organization, it is evident that it would be in the power of the States individually, to pass unauthorised laws, and to carry them into complete effect, any thing in the constitution and laws of the U. States to the contrary notwithstanding. This would be a nullifying power in its plenary character; and whether it had its final effect, through the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary organ of the State, would be equally fatal to the constituted relation between the two Governments.

Should the provisions of the constitution as here reviewed, be found not to secure the Government and rights of the States, against usurpations and abuses, on the part of the United States, the final resort within the purview of the constitution, lies in an amendment of the constitution, according to a process applicable by the States.

And in the event of a failure of every constitutional resort, and an accumulation of usurpations and abuses, rendering passive obedience and non resistance a greater evil, than resistance and revolution, there can remain but one resort, the last of all, an appeal from the cancelled obligations of the constitutional compact, to original rights and the law of self-preservation. This is the *ultima ratio* under all governments, whether consolidated, confederated, or a compound of both, and it cannot be doubted, that a single member of the Union, in the extremity supposed, but in that only, would have a right, as an extra and ultra-constitutional right, to make the appeal.

This brings us to the expedient lately advanced, which claims for a single state a right to appeal against an exercise of power by the Government of the United States decided by the state to be unconstitutional to the parties to the constitutional compact; the decision of the state to have the effect of nullifying the act of the Government of the United States, unless the decision of the state be reversed by three fourths of the parties.

* No. 39. "It is true, that in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide, is to be established under the General Government. But this does not change the principle of the case. The decision is to be impartially made, according to the rules of the Constitution; and most effectual precautions are taken to secure this impartiality. Some such tribunal is clearly essential to prevent an appeal to the sword, and a dissolution of the compact, and that it ought to be established under the General rather than under the local Governments, or, to speak more properly, that it could be safely established under the first alone, is a position not likely to be combated."

The distinguished names and high authorities which appear to have asserted and given a practical scope to this doctrine, entitle it to a respect which it might be difficult otherwise to feel for it.

If the doctrine were to be understood as requiring three fourths of the States to sustain, instead of that proportion to reverse the decision of the appealing State, the decision to be without effect during the appeal, it would be sufficient to remark, that this extra constitutional course might well give way to that marked out by the constitution, which authorises two thirds of the States to institute, and three fourths to effectuate an amendment of the constitution, establishing a permanent rule of the highest authority, in place of an irregular precedent of construction only.

But it is understood that the nullifying doctrine imports that the decision of the State, is to be presumed valid, and that it overrules the law of the United States, unless overruled by three fourths of the States.

Can more be necessary to demonstrate the inadmissibility of such a doctrine, than that it puts it in the power of the smallest fraction over one fourth of the United States, that is of seven states out of the twenty four, to give the law and even the constitution to seventeen states, each of the seventeen having as parties to the constitution, an equal right with each of the seven to expound it, and to insist on the exposition? That the seven might, in particular instances be right, and the seventeen wrong, is more than possible.—But to establish a positive and permanent rule giving such a power, to such a minority over such a majority, would overturn the first principle of free government, and in practice necessarily overturn the Government itself.

It is to be recollected that the constitution was proposed to the people of the states as a *whole*, and unanimously adopted by the states as a *whole*, it being a part of the constitution that not less than three fourths of the states should be competent to make any alteration in what had been unanimously agreed to. So great is the caution on this point that in two cases where peculiar interests were at stake, a proportion even of three fourths is distrusted, and unanimity required to make an alteration.

When the constitution was adopted as a whole, it is certain that there were many parts, which, if separately proposed, would have been promptly rejected. It is far from impossible, that every part of a constitution might be rejected by a majority, and yet taken together as a whole be unanimously accepted. Free constitutions will rarely if ever be formed, without reciprocal concessions; without articles conditioned on and balancing each other. Is there a constitution of a single state out of the twenty four that would bear the experiment of having its component parts submitted to the people and separately decided on?

What the fate of the constitution of the United States would be if a small proportion of the States could expunge parts of it particularly valued by a large majority, can have but one answer.

The difficulty is not removed by limiting the doctrine to cases of construction. How many cases of that sort, involving cardinal provisions of the constitution, have occurred? How many now exist? How many may hereafter spring up? How many might be ingeniously created, if entitled to the privilege of a decision in the mode proposed?

Is it certain that the principle of that mode would not reach farther than is contemplated. If a single State can of right require three fourths of its co states to overrule its exposition of the constitution, because that proportion is authorized to amend it, would the plea be less plausible that, as the constitution was unanimously established, it ought to be unanimously expounded?

The reply to all such suggestions seems to be unavoidable and irresistible; that the constitution is a compact, that its text is to be expounded according to the provisions for expounding it—making a part of the compact: and that none of the parties can rightfully renounce the [illegible] When such a right accrues, as may accrue, it must grow out of abuses of the compact releasing the sufferers from their fealty to it.

In favor of the nullifying claim for the States, individually, it appears, as you observe, that the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, in '98 and '99, against the Alien and Sedition Acts, are much dwelt upon.

It may often happen, as experience proves, that erroneous constructions, not anticipated, may not be sufficiently guarded against, in the language used; and it is due to the distinguished individuals, who have misconceived the intention of those proceedings, to suppose that the meaning of the Legislature, though well comprehended at the time, may not now be obvious to those unacquainted with the contemporary indications and impressions.

But it is believed that by keeping in view the distinction between the governments of the States, and the States in the sense in which they were parties to the constitution; between the rights of the parties, in their concurrent and in their individual capacities; between the several modes and objects of interposition against the abuses of power, and especially between interpositions within the purview of the constitution, and interpositions appealing from the constitution to the rights of nature paramount to all constitutions; with an attention, always of explanatory use to the views and arguments which are combated, the Resolutions of Virginia, as vindicated in the Report on them, will be found entitled to an exposition, showing a consistency in their parts, and an inconsistency of the whole with the doctrine under consideration. That the Legislature could not have intended to sanction such a doctrine, is to be inferred from the debates in the House of Delegates, and from the address of the two Houses to their constituents, on the subject of the Resolutions. The tenor of the debates, which were ably conducted and are understood to have been revised for the press by most, if not all, of the speakers, discloses no reference whatever to a constitutional right of an individual State, to arrest by force the operation of a law of the United States. Concert among the States for redress against the Alien and Sedition Laws, as acts of usurped power, was a leading sentiment; and the attainment of a concert, the immediate object of the course adopted by the Legislature, which was that of inviting the other States "to concur in declaring the acts to be unconstitutional, and to co-operate by the necessary and proper measures in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights, and liberties reserved to the States respectively, and to the people."* That by the necessary and proper measures to be *concurrently* and *co-operatively* taken, were meant measures known to the constitution, particularly the ordinary control of the people and Legislatures of the States over the Government of the United States, cannot be doubted; and the interposition of the control, as the event showed, was equal to the occasion.

It is worthy of remark, and explanatory of the intentions of the Legislature, that the words "not law, but utterly null, void, and of no force or effect," which had followed, in one of the Resolutions, the word "unconstitutional," were struck out by common consent. Though the words were in fact but synonymous with "unconstitutional;" yet to guard against a misunderstanding of this phrase as more than declaratory of opinion, the word "unconstitutional" alone was retained, as not liable to that danger.

The published address of the Legislature to the people, their constituents, affords another conclusive evidence of its views. The address warns them against the encroaching spirit of the General Government, argues the unconstitutionality of the Alien and Sedition Acts, points to other instances in which the constitutional limits have been overleaped; dwells upon the dangerous mode of deriving power by implication; and in general presses the necessity of watching over the consolidating tendency of the Federal policy. But nothing is said that can be understood to look to means of maintaining the rights of the States, beyond the regular ones, within the forms of the constitution.

If any further lights on the subject could be needed, a very strong one is reflected in the answers to the Resolution, by the States which protested against them. The main objection of these, beyond a few general complaints of the inflammatory tendency of the Resolutions, was directed against the assumed authority of a State Legislature to declare a law of the United States unconstitutional, which they pronounced an unwarrantable interference with the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States. Had the Resolutions been regarded as avowing and maintaining a right, in an individual State, to arrest, by force, the execution of a law of the United States, it must be presumed that it would have been a conspicuous object of their denunciation.

With cordial salutations.

JAMES MADISON.

* See the concluding resolution of 1798.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Windham County Advertiser.

OLIVER WATKINS.

After a tedious trial, occupying three and a half days, the case of this unhappy man, was committed by Judge Williams to the Jury, on Friday evening last, at half past 10 o'clock. Next morning (Saturday Oct. 8th) the Jury brought in a verdict of GUILTY. The house, though crowded was silent as the grave. Every countenance was blanched with painful expectancy—every eye was lighted up with new brightness—when the expected result was announced. The prisoner alone, amidst the high-wrought emotion visible every where around him, remained unmoved and calm, as if the most ordinary occurrence had happened to him.—The sound of that fearful word, "guilty," which forever prostrated his hopes, and severed every tie which bound him to earth, seemed to fall on him with a feather's weight.

The destiny of Oliver Watkins, is fixed. He must die for a deed which no human eye saw him perform. If he is innocent of the murder, we can only regret that unfortunate concurrence of circumstances to which he is about to fall a victim. If he is guilty—but we forbear. Tho' his crime be of the blackest die, and his heart harder than the nether millstone, with the recent verdict-scene fresh before our eyes, we feel no disposition to add a single grain to the weight of his mental agony. Now the case is decided, we have nothing to do with his guilt or innocence. These are matters between and his God. No effort was spared to save his life. Every circumstance that bespoke innocence, was dwelt upon, every resource of ingenuity was resorted to, to dispel the cloud of guilt that hung over the scene, but all in vain. A verdict of Guilty has been found after two trials, by two different Juries, and to this we say, amen. Now, let the sentence of the law be executed, and may God have mercy on him.

It may be proper to state that no new facts of importance were disclosed during the last trial.

On Monday morning last, the prisoner was again brought before the Court to receive his sentence. Being asked by the Clerk, if he had any reason to offer why judgment should not be pronounced upon him, rose, and in a few words, declared his entire innocence of the crime alledged against him. The following sentence was pronounced in a most impressive manner by Judge WILLIAMS:

"Oliver Watkins—At a former Term of this Court, you were, by a respectable Grand Jury, from the body of the county, indicted for the crime of the murder of Roxana Watkins [illegible] arraigned at the Bar of this Court, [illegible] impartial Jury convicted of that crime [illegible] the time of your execution was deferred to a remote period, to give you an opportunity to present your case to the consideration of the Legislature. That you have done and the Legislature referred your petition to a special Court, that Court have heard your case, and without determining your guilt or innocence, granted your petition and allowed you another investigation, that you might avail yourself of any new evidence. This privilege you now have had, and after a full & laborious investigation of your case, a fair and impartial Jury of your country, have again pronounced you *Guilty*; in the justice of which sentence the court feel it their duty to say that they acquiesce.

At every step of these proceedings, you have been assisted by the funds of the State to procure your witnesses, and you have had able and learned counsel at the expense of the State, who have brought to your aid all their learning, experience and ingenuity; but all in vain.—You stand again convicted of the crime of murder. The murder, not of an enemy, not of a stranger, not of one indifferent to you, not of one who had injured or provoked you, but you are convicted of having in cold blood, and without the shadow of provocation, murdered a friend who was entitled to all your love, confidence and esteem,—one whom you could not reproach with want of affection, and whose last words to you were words of kindness. And the friend was none other than one, whom at the altar you had vowed to love, cherish and protect—the companion with whom you have taken sweet counsel—the wife of your bosom, the mother of your children. In the silence of night, when no human eye was upon you—when deep sleep had fallen upon your innocent victim, when she was surrounded by her little children, and fancied herself secure, under the protection of law, and the arms of her husband. You basely violated every obligation of a man, a friend, a father and a husband; and with a heart of flint, an arm of steel, became the assassin of her, whose life you should have defended at the peril of your own. Without giving her time to take leave of her children, or utter one prayer to Heaven for herself or you, you executed your murderous purpose, and hurried her soul to the Bar of God. By this foul act, you have made your children orphans, and deprived them in their tender years, of the attention, the instructions and the prayers of their mother; you have exposed them to the scoffs of an unkind world, and left them to be reproached as the children of a murderer. No wonder if the enormity of such a transaction, excited a doubt as to its existence, and no wonder that you regretted the existence of that fatal mark of your guilt, and endeavored to obliterate it from the remains of your victim. You had indeed prevented her from uttering the dreadful secret, but by the constitution of nature, it was imprinted in characters of blood, which never could be effaced. I have not made these remarks for the purpose of wounding your feelings or aggravating your sufferings, but in the hope, however faint, that you may be led to consider that there is a fountain which washes away guilt, even when as deep as yours—that there is a Being who has said, 'Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be white as snow, though they be red like crimson they shall be white as wool.' To this fountain then, repair, repent and pray to God for mercy. Read and study the Holy Scriptures. You may there find the maledictions of Heaven upon the murderer, but you may there also find, peace and pardon, proclaimed though the Blood of Christ, to the repenting, returning sinner. Call to your aid the ministers of Religion—they will not refuse you their counsel and their prayers. Seek and perhaps you yet may find, knock and perhaps the door of mercy is not yet forever closed even to you. Waste not your time in expectation of mercy here. The blood of your murdered wife, the safety of an injured community, and the vindication of the majesty of the laws, demand your punishment. And it is my painful duty to announce to you the doom affixed to guilt like yours.

That Sentence is, that you Oliver Watkins, be taken from this place to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that on the first Tuesday of August next, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock in the forenoon, you be suspended by your neck between the heavens and the earth, until you are dead; and may God Almighty have mercy on your soul."

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. Oct. 16.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Harris, arrived this morning, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 9th ult. By this arrival the editors of the Com. Adv. have received their regular files of London papers to the 7th of Sept. and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The attitude which Belgium has assumed, is not such as to warrant a belief that the insurrection, as it is called, will be put down by slight concessions. There is a serious determination, on the part of the public, to insist upon all the rights they claim; and should there be no foreign interference, there is nothing left to the government but submission, or a severance of the badly assorted kingdom. The meeting of the States' General will have grave subjects of deliberation before them.

The articles demanded of the king, by the deputation from Brussels, were as follows:

No. 1 The sincere execution of the fundamental law without restriction or interpretation either by cabinet circulars, Ministerial ordinances, or any other measure whatever. 2. The dismissal of the obnoxious Ministry. 3. The Temporary suspension of the slaughter duties, (droits d'abbatage.) 4. A new system of election by which the right of choosing their representatives may be more directly vested in the people. 5. The re-establishment of trial by jury. 6. Liberty of the press, and abolition of the Censorship. 7. A law confirming the legal responsibility of ministers. 8. A law by which the residence of the High Courts of judicature will be fixed in the southern provinces. 9. The termination of all judicial pursuits against liberal writers, and the reversions of all condemnations for political offences. 10. Succor to be afforded to the workmen until they can resume their labors.—*Times.*

A rumor being current that troops were marching upon Brussels, the superior military authority gave orders to prevent them from entering, which the civic guards were entrusted with enforcing.

On arriving at Vilvorde, the Princes of Orange and Fredrick, of the Netherlands, received the principal inhabitants and authorities of Brussels. They had issued on the 30th Aug. a proclamation at Antwerp, expressing his Majesty's satisfaction at the manner in which the tranquility of that city had been preserved, and stating certain measures on which they had resolved, submitting the measures to be concerted between the General commanding the 4th military divisions of the kingdom, and the Civil and Local Authorities of the Province and city of Antwerp, to an Extraordinary Commission.

A deputation from Brussels waited on the Princes on the 31st Aug. and returned with a proclamation which was read from the balcony of the town Hall, stating that they attached to their entrance into Brussels, conditions which the Deputies did not feel at liberty to concede, without previously making a publication to the citizens. The document signed by them was then read, stating that they were prepared to enter the city surrounded by the citizens, and followed by the military force destined to relieve [illegible] which were not legal, should be laid aside, and the insignia, which a misled multitude had defaced, should be restored.

This passage was received with marked disapprobation, and a second deputation was sent, who obtained further concessions, and came back with a proclamation, that the Prince of Orange would on that day, the 1st of Sept. enter Brussels alone and without troops, and wished the civic guard to come out and meet him.—An order was issued in consequence, for the chiefs of sections to assemble with their whole sections under arms, and in the best state, &c.

Brussels, September 2.

Yesterday, by an arrangement with the authorities of the city, the Prince of Orange entered Brussels. He had received two deputations on the previous afternoon and night. The first he had treated very haughtily desiring its members to lay aside their colours. He declined to make any concessions, but threatened to enter Brussels yesterday morning at the head of his troops. The announcement of this treatment and of this threat produced the greatest agitation among the Garde Burgeoise and in the mind of the Provisional Government, under which the capital has been for the last seven days. They resolved, if he attempted to effect his threatened purpose, to oppose force to force.

The people, about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, began, in imitation of the Parisians, to unpave the streets and to erect barricades at all the issues of the city towards the side on which he would enter. All the citizens were at their posts, and the most determined resolutions were every where taken to remain united and in arms till the Prince came to terms.—Wagons were overturned across the streets—barrels were brought and filled with stones to increase the obstruction—great mounds were formed of the pavement which had been taken up—the trees along the Boulevards were cut down to throw on these heaps—and before six o'clock in the morning the preparations made to receive the army must have effectually protected the city till after a great slaughter of the Troops. Yet this was no test of what the resolution of the inhabitants might ultimately have accomplished, as the work of barricading was discontinued from half-past twelve at night, when the result of the Prince's conference with the second deputation was announced.

His Royal Highness agreed, on the representation made to him of the state of the city, to enter it yesterday forenoon, with some members of his staff only, and without any other troops. He agreed to send back the troops coming on to Brussels, or at least to suspend their march, and to give orders to those before the Palace to remain inactive in their position.

The commandant of the civic force issued an order of the day for the citizens to assemble at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in the square of the Hotel de Ville. But before they met, the Prince sent to order that they would lay down their colours. To this command a positive negative was returned and it was for some time doubtful whether his royal Highness would appear under the Brabant flag, which had displaced the Orange. The urgency of the occasion, however, made him wave even this point, which to him at first was a point of honor, and he was obliged to entrust himself alone, without troops or assistance of any kind, among 8 or 10,000 armed citizens, who had thrown aside the colors of his family and assumed those of their ancient provinces. 8,000 stands of arms had arrived the day before from Leige; and it probably is, no exaggeration to say, that not less than 10,000 Burghers were provided with muskets by yesterday morning. The square of the Hotel de Ville probably never exhibited a finer display than when each of the eight sections had taken up their positions with their appropriate flags and glittering arms. They not only displayed the tri-color, on their standards, but each citizen wore a tri-colored cockade at his button hole, and most of them had tri-colored sashes round their waists.

The march began towards the Palace of Lacken, to meet the Prince about half-past 11 o'clock, and the last of the sections had not left the square till half-past twelve. His Royal Highness, accompanied by three Aides-de-Camp, came in about half past one, but did not reach the Hotel de Ville till past 2 o'clock.

He was extremely anxious to proceed directly to the Palace, without going to the Hotel de Ville at all; but the lower class of inhabitants, no doubt directed by the city authorities, opposed his progress, and after a quarter of an hour's contest, (during which the populace repeatedly seized the bridle of his horse, and insisted on his going to pay homage to the city authorities) he was obliged to submit to their dictation. At the Hotel de Ville he made a speech in a very animated manner, in which he promised to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the Belgians, and announced the formation of a commission to consider their grievances. He then rode off with the cavalry part of the Civic Guard; and going too fast, narrowly escaped being killed by one of posts, who thought that he was flying from the city to call in the troops.

All the Guards were afterwards passed in review by him before his Palace. He appeared pale and alarmed in the midst of the Garde Burgeoise.

It was said by the last advices from Brussels, that the Prince of Orange was to set out for the Hague with proposals, the object of which was to require that Holland and Belgium should form two distinct administrations, under a federative government.

At Liege, Tournay, Mons, Bruges, and Namur, disturbances to a greater or less extent broke out on the latter days of August.

SPAIN.

The Journal du Commerce of Sept. 1st says: "We learn that Gen. Mina left Paris yesterday to approach the Spanish frontiers; but it seems that it is not his intention not to pass them, unless the state of the country should offer him the elements of a vigorous resistance, that he might not have to reproach himself with the death of the gallant men whom his name might induce to take up arms, if such a rising should ultimately remain unattended with any favorable consequence. This way of thinking is certainly praiseworthy; but it is possible that on his arrival he will find every thing prepared for action."

The Morning Chronicle of Sept. 4th says:—We learn from an authority on which we can rely, that the Revolution in Spain was to commence in the first week of this month of Sept., and be general through the provinces adjoining France and some of the Mediterranean provinces. All the active Spaniards have left Paris for their respective points. Mina is at present in Paris, but he is not now considered as a Spaniard; and we believe the Spaniards no longer count on him for aid in their undertaking.

PORTUGAL.

The Journal du Commerce of Sept. 2d, contains the following paragraph relating to Portugal: "On the 18th of Aug. the ferment continued at Lisbon; the guns of Fort St. George were pointed against the city, and the frigate Dona of 48 guns was anchored in front of the Place de Terreiro de Paco, which is the usual place of popular tumults. In order to avert the storm, agents of the police spread among the crowd a report that Charles X. had been restored to his throne, and that he had cut off the heads of more than 200 noble rebels, and among them those of the principal editors of the Jacobin Journals and Gen. La Fayette."

FRANCE.

England has fully recognized the new French government. The Messager des Chambers of the 1st ult. says:

By the Paris papers of the 5th, it appears that [illegible] ample of England and acknowledged the new French Government.

When the Emperor of Russia first heard of the insurrection in France, he gave orders that the tri-colored flag should not be received into the harbors of his empire; but he was not aware of the formation of a regular government, and it appears from the latest papers, that the best informed persons did not apprehend a refusal on his part to recognize the new government.

The Moniteur of the 2d ult. contains an announcement by the King, that all Peers who do not take the required oath of adhesion within one month will forfeit their right to sit in the Chamber of Peers, and that all Deputies who do not take it within 15 days, will be deprived of their seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Ali Pacha, of Egypt; he died at Cairo.

The French packet No. 2, from Bordeaux, arrived at Havana on the [illegible] inst. with the tri-colored flag flying. When off the Moro, she was ordered to strike it and hoist the white!

London, Monday eve. Sept. 6.

The rumors of a change in the Ministry, of disturbances in Ireland, &c. have been wholly forgotten—a real cause for alarm as to the future state of Continental politics having sprung up, which has engrossed the attention of the speculators in the Funds and others taking an interest in political affairs throughout the whole day. The letters and papers obtained from the Russian capital to the 21st ult. communicate important news, and it is fully anticipated that should the Emperor Nicholas persevere in his opposition to the new order of things in France, the peace of Europe may be disturbed. The advices from St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt communicate the important news, that the Emperor had sent orders to the Russian outports that no French vessels having the tri-colored flag hoisted, should be allowed to enter any of the ports. The 'Notice' had been received at Cronstadt on the 21st ult., and had created great surprise.

The following is an extract of a letter obtained from St. Petersburg, dated the 21st ult.

You will, I have no doubt, be considerably surprised at the course adopted by the Russian cabinet towards the new French Government, as it has given notice that no vessels having the tri-colored flag hoisted shall enter our ports, and that those bearing the white flag of France only shall be allowed to anchor. After the many statements which have been circulated here of the concurrence of the Emperor in a change in France, the French residents have been surprised beyond measure.

It has been fully expected that there were some events of importance on the tapis, as the Russian Ministry have had almost daily meetings, to which occasionally have been summoned the British, Austrian, and the French Ambassadors.

It is believed by many persons here, looking on the bright side of the picture, that the notice issued by the Russian government will only be a temporary measure; and that the hostility of the emperor to the tri-colored flag will be wholly done away with when he learns that Great Britain has recognized the new French King. It must be here mentioned that the British Ambassador, when asked by the Ministers of the Emperor, as to his opinions of the probable course his Government would pursue, he instantly replied that it was his conviction that Great Britain would not do any thing tending to militate against the will of the French people. This is a story current here, among parties who sometimes have possessed good information, and I

ORIGINAL STAINED

see no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement.

"The merchants and other French residents here have had an intimation given to them that they are not to make any sort of public demonstrations of joy in consequence of the late transactions in Paris, under pain of being ordered to quit the country. Politicians here are awaiting with much anxiety the result of the present declared opinions of the Russian Government."

SPAIN. We have been favored from a highly respectable source, with an extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Sept 8.

"In consequence of an understanding, within Spain and without, it is expected that a Constitutional movement will take place by the close of the month, and that all the parasites and oppressors will be put down."—*N. Y. Dai.*

LETTER OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

Copy of a Letter from the Count of Survilliers, to ———, an officer formerly serving in the Republican and Imperial armies of France.

Point Breeze, Sept. 14, 1830.

Sir—I received the letter by which you offer to accompany me to Europe, should circumstances call me there. Duty alone can induce me to quit this country. My device, like that of my brother Napoleon, is *all for the French people*. I therefore do not consider myself bound by any thing but duty *towards the nation*. I have no right to exercise, either in my own name or that of my nephew. Government is a want of the people; to be created or destroyed by them according to its usefulness:—And I am now resigned to conform to the national will, lawfully expressed. You know that three millions five hundred thousand suffrages called my family to the empire, at a time when foreigners had no influence in France. You may well suppose that I cannot, without pusillanimity fail to recollect that my nephew, the son of my brother, was proclaimed in 1815; that my brother, the Emperor, abdicated on that condition alone, that nothing but foreign bayonets on two occasions, restored the Bourbons, and protected the execution of so many illustrious defenders of their country.

I should have set off already if I did not see among the national names of the members of the provisional government, that of a prince with which mine never can have anything in common; being satisfied that any Bourbon, whatever may be the branch to which he belongs, cannot suit my country. I have often told you that the only family which the nation will not choose and cannot like, is that of the Bourbons. If that family loved France and was aware of the eternal divorce between them, it would long ago have renounced the throne. That divorce had been sealed by blood enough, both French and foreign during twenty-five years, without any necessity of exposing the family to be the cause of shedding the blood of the citizens of Paris, under the mercenary steel of the Swiss.

The great trial of the revolution is not yet determined. The Emperor Napoleon thought that blood enough had been spilt in the interior of France, and wished to close every wound. He threw the country open to all those whom he deemed as tired of civil war as he was; adjourning the complete freedom of the nation till a general peace, when he should no longer need [illegible] power, with which to make head against the united forces of Europe, incessantly excited by the rivalry of England, and the oligarchy of its ministry. He wished to put an end to the revolution, and offered himself as mediator in France, as moderator in Europe.—England constrained him by the wars she perpetually raised, to those conquests which she denounced as excesses, though she alone was answerable for them; and concluded by crushing in France all the fruit of thirty years of heroism and victory, by imposing the family of the good old times on a regenerated nation.

As long as there is any question in France of a branch of that family, I will stay where I am. My family never desired civil war, and does not [illegible] your [illegible] sentiments. They are of long standing. Happy the people among whom I might make this application without danger.—You remember what I often said to the Spaniards—"You will never have as much liberty as I should like to give you: But you must be able to bear it, time is a necessary element in every thing."

Assurances are given that our youth have made great progress towards republican opinions. Doubtless government is a remedy for an evil. Happy the country wise enough to do without it. We perceive scarcely any traces of it in the happy country where we have so long resided. But is that a state suitable to France? Is it not the irritation caused by the absurd pretensions of the government that has weighed it down for fifteen years, which has roused that generous youth beyond perhaps what will suit the rest of their fellow-citizens at present, and the tranquillity of France and Europe?

A third hypothesis remains, that of my being called upon by [illegible] by duty, by what I owe to France emancipated, and to Napoleon the second, the son of a brother whom I ought to love and respect more than any other person whatever, because I know him from infancy better than any one else, and I am sure of the sincerity of his feelings and opinions. When dying on the rock of St. Helena, he charged me through General Bertrand's pen, to let his son govern himself by my advice; never, to let him forget that he is a Frenchman; to let him give France as much liberty as his father gave her equality, and let him adopt for his device, *all for the French people*. I have positive assurances that Napoleon the second, in spite of fortune, is as good a Frenchman as you or I, and will be worthy of his father and of France. I am your affectionate,

JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
(Count of Survilliers.)

ELECTIONS.

Delaware.—This State has followed the example of Maryland. Even Mr. Mc Lane's own county, hitherto highly federal and thoroughly Jacksonian, has at last been subdued by the Clay men. The Wilmington Gazette, the leading Jackson paper, says, "We have been beaten, routed, overwhelmed." It is said but two Jackson men have been elected to the Legislature in the whole State. The Governor, Member of Congress, and other officers, are all friends of Mr. Clay.

Pennsylvania.—The general election in this State took place on the 12th inst. and but few returns have yet been received. Philadelphia composes three congressional districts. In the first district Sutherland had a majority of 1051 votes over Simpson, the former a moderate and the latter a violent Jacksonian—for Sutherland 2146, Simpson 1095. In the second district, Horn (Jackson) had a majority of 272 votes over Cone (Nat. Republican)—for Horn 2232, Cone 1960. The third district, Watmough (Nat. Republican) had a majority of 662 votes over Miller (Jackson)—for Watmough 4334, for Miller 3662. The contest in the last district was very fierce, and it is said one or two men were killed on the election ground, in a row which originated among some of the Irish voters. Chester County has elected the entire Antimasonic ticket by a majority of about 300. In Lebanon county the antimasons were defeated. In Montgomery County, Joel K. Mann, "the democratic candidate for Congress," received 473 votes, and John Freedley, "the opposition candidate," 419. In Delaware the same ticket is elected, by an average majority of 200. This is a summary of the returns as far as heard from. Of the standing of parties on the presidential question the papers give us but little information—we presume, however, that the Jacksonians will have *Pennsylvania* for one year more.

New-Jersey.—We have returns from only two counties of this State. Somerset county has elected the Jackson ticket by a small majority. In Middlesex county the Clay ticket has succeeded.

The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was held at Boston on the 6th and 7th inst. The Recorder gives a very interesting account of the proceedings, from which we gather the following:—On the afternoon of the 7th, the Communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated in Park-street Church by about 1000 professed disciples of Christ, from different parts of the United States. In the evening, another meeting was held in Park-street Church, and after prayer by the Rev. President Day, of Yale College, a part of the Annual Report was read by Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of the Board, and the audience was addressed by Rev. President Allen, of Bowdoin College, President Bates, of Middlebury College, and Dr. Miller, of Princeton College, N. J. A collection was then taken in aid of the funds of the Board, which amounted to $395, 36.—The receipts of the Board, from donations and legacies, during the year which closed on the 31st of Aug. amounted to $80,788, 16, while the receipts from the same sources, during the year preceding, amounted to 104,043, 24; leaving a deficiency of receipts in the way of contribution or donation, (which are the only sources of income worthy to be considered,) of $23,754, 03. The transfer of $4000 from the permanent fund to current expenses, with some variations in the interest of money received in the two years, presents the total receipts of the year ending Aug. 31, 1829, at 106,928 26, and of the year just closed at $87,019 37, leaving a deficiency of $19,908 89. But the real deficiency, and that which should be the basis of all our calculations and all our action, is more than $4000 more; viz. $23,908 89. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz. Hon. John Cotton Smith, President—Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Vice-President—Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Recording Secretary—Hon. William Reed, Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Rev. Warren Fay, D. D. Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner, D. D. Prudential Committee—Jeremiah Evarts Esq. Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Rufus Anderson, Mr. David Greene, Assistant Secretaries—Henry Hill, Esq. Treasurer—John Tappan and Charles Stoddard, Esqrs. Auditors.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, OCTOBER 20, 1830.

West India Trade.—The more we learn of the nature of the arrangement entered into by our Minister, regulating our English West India trade, and of its probable operation, the more are we satisfied that the gain by this arrangement is almost entirely imaginary, and the loss inevitable and certain. Instead of providing for the reciprocal operation of the Convention, by having the ports of both countries opened simultaneously, our Minister has seen fit to sacrifice two or three months of this lucrative trade, and this apparently from no other reason than because Great-Britain required some such act as this by way of humiliation on our part. We had, in opposition to the declaration of Mr. Canning that the colonial trade was granted as a *boon*, claimed that the trade should be placed upon a reciprocal basis, and for this very innocent demand some humiliation was required, and our Minister has seen fit to make it. We should regret, at any time, to see our Government, or any of its agents, sacrifice the true honor and dignity of the country for present pecuniary gain; but to see them trifled away without even this miserable consolation, is no very consoling reflection for any one who values, in the least, the true honor and lasting interest of his country.

Mr. Mc Lane, in a letter to a gentleman of Baltimore, published in the Baltimore Republican, says, in so many words, "This government consents to restore to us the direct trade with her colonies, upon the terms of the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825. The President's proclamation, under the act of Congress of the late session, will lead the way in this arrangement. This government will immediately follow by revoking the orders in Council of July 1827, abolishing the discriminating duties in their colonial ports, and extending to our vessels the advantages of the act of Parliament, of July 5th, 1825. This is all the last Administration lost, and all that he did or could demand"—and we would add, upon the terms upon which it is now obtained, is not worth the having.—The wonderful advantages of this trade, and its wonderful reciprocity, will be seen from the annexed article taken from the New Haven Register. It was evidently written by a person well acquainted with the West India Trade, and is the most to the point of any thing we have seen [illegible].

"1. The British hold the game in their own hands; the whole rested on their act of Parliament, which they could amend, modify or repeal at pleasure. It was after the passage of this act that Mr. Canning made his memorable declaration—'to allow a foreign ship to enter Colonial ports at all, upon any terms, is a boon.'

2. Among other things American salted provisions, even beef and pork, the staples of our farmers, fish and whale oil, the hard earnings of our [illegible] fishermen, were rigidly excluded from the British W. Indies. The most important articles we were allowed to carry were [illegible] and be sold immediately, however the market might be. For instance, flour, which cannot be stored long in a tropical climate, as it will become sour, or otherwise spoiled, and live stock, which must be sold at once, or they will eat up their value. In return for these favors we opened our ports to all the productions of the West Indies, excluding none of their staples.

3. The produce from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, went to the West Indies duty free, but the United States produce permitted to enter was taxed with duties on its arrival.

These were the general terms on which the trade proceeded in 1826, and which, we are told, must hereafter govern it, if we have it: to all which our Government have now yielded another and most important point.—With securing admission to the West Indies for our farmers' staples, beef and pork, we have agreed to take off the alien duties from British ships on their arrival here—so that the vessels of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada, after having gone to a West India port and sold their outward cargoes in the islands duty-free, while the American is taxed on his, may come into our ports with all their return cargoes free from any discriminating duties. This is the meaning of free trade and reciprocity, as the British understand these words.

If such are the terms of the present arrangement, the next question is, what are they worth to the American navigator? The Canadian or New Brunswicker sails his cargo of provisions to Jamaica free from all import duties, and takes pay in sugar and molasses; the New-Yorker or New-Englander sails with things as he is permitted to carry to Jamaica, not [illegible] duty free, or on the payment of light charges, but taxed with heavy import duties, and taking pay also in sugar and molasses. Both vessels leave Jamaica together for New York, with their return cargoes, and on their arrival, the foreigner, though he has paid no import duty on his outward voyage, is now allowed to come here also and sell his sugar and molasses to our citizens, free from any alien duty—he enters his vessel at the custom-house of the United States the same as an American. Which of the two, under such circumstances, can undersell the other in our own market, and ultimately drive him from the trade? Can the American citizen bear up under these decided advantages?

While the ports of the British West Indies were closed to the direct trade, they took our produce through other channels, and very frequently paid in specie for what they took; the game was then in our hands. We were draining them of their doubloons through the neutral islands, and in five years more, unless they had relaxed, should have drawn their heart's blood out. The British ministry have seen this, have felt it sorely, the West Indians have implored them again and again to change the current, and hence their willingness to make an arrangement, which is every thing to them. Another consideration has had an immense bearing on this result—they have been startled at the rapid advance we have made, and are making, in growing the sugar cane on our own soil in Louisiana, Florida and Georgia.—They have seen that during the interdict which they thought would distress us, more than half the sugar and molasses consumed in our country has been lately from our own soil, and a very few years more of the same state of things, would put us beyond the reach of foreign dependence or competition; and this too without, thus far, diminishing materially, if at all, our exports. We have also during the interdict been supplied with sugar and molasses cheaper than we were before; the poorest of every head of a family feels this, and it would be well if we could add that rum has been dearer. The course of the trade has been in this way: A vessel goes, say from New Haven to a Danish island, St. Barts, with an assorted cargo—the drogers come from the British islands to St. Barts to buy this cargo of the American, and pay for it in specie. The American takes the specie, which can be brought into this country duty free, and carries it to New Orleans on his way home, where he buys with it American sugar and molasses, with which he proceeds to a northern or other port. Almost every newspaper at the North and in the Middle and Western States, contains advertisements of "New Orleans sugar," "New Orleans molasses," and generally of preferable quality alongside of the West India produce. Our own sugar estates, as these results show, have not only thrived and rivalled the West Indies beyond all calculation, but they have been built up, in part, by the specie which we have drawn even from British sugar planters, in the way just noticed. John Bull has at last come to his senses, and on looking about him, finds that in his West India warfare with us, he has been breaking his neighbors' windows with guineas. But the more important question with us, what do we gain by this change? Before this Colonial controversy had been faithfully tested, and under the clamor raised by the opponents of Mr. Adams about what they called "the loss of the West India trade," he offered a similar arrangement to the British, which they haughtily refused. Could he or they at that time have seen, what we all now do see, that the interdict, instead of hurting us, would strengthen our own resources, and recoil with ruinous severity on those who wielded it—his administration would never have been forgiven by its opponents for making such a proposal, and Mr. Canning never would have been forgiven by British subjects for not accepting it." [illegible] MADISON.

Mr. Madison's Letter.—The absurdity of the nullification doctrines of South Carolina has been so thoroughly and prominently brought before the public in various forms, that we are unwilling to weary our readers with any thing not peculiarly interesting. No man, however, in this country, is entitled to be heard, on this subject, with the consideration and reverence which belong to Mr. Madison. He may be called almost the father of the Constitution—and was certainly one of the earliest and ablest expounders of it. His articles in the Federalist are not only cited by politicians and statesmen as a safe guide in politics, but cited as authority in courts of justice, as affording the best exposition and contemporaneous construction of the Constitution. Mr. Madison was appealed to for his opinion on the nullification doctrines in vogue at the South, and gave, in reply, a letter, which we have copied entire on a preceding page. It is a full, clear and able vindication of the only sensible doctrine on this subject. He points out, in a very perspicuous manner, the absurdity not only of absolute direct nullification, but the substitute which have been ingeniously suggested, of a reference to two-thirds of the States, and considers as the only proper authority, in case of a contest between the States and the General Government, capable of deciding the controversy, to be the Supreme Court. *Under the Constitution there is no other remedy.* The Constitution, if imperfect or wrong, may be altered by the very provisions of the Constitution. The right, too, of last resort, which exists in all governments, in extreme cases, exists in this government—of rebellion, of overthrowing the Constitution forcibly, and destroying the government. This right, in extreme cases, of revolution, is a recurrence by the citizens to their natural rights, when the grievances of government become intolerably oppressive.

Perhaps, however, the most important part of Mr. Madison's letter, are his remarks on the Virginia Resolutions of '98 and '99. These have been taken as the text-book by the hot-headed Southern politicians. They have been quoted on all occasions, and been thought a defence and full-proof of their strongest doctrines. Mr. Madison has been cited as authority on all these occasions, by these advocates of nullification. He now avows, and proves, that they have entirely misunderstood and misapplied the sentiments and expressions then advanced. It borders on cruelty to take away this last resort of a sinking cause, from its mad votaries.

Isaac Hill.—The infamous reputation of this man is known through the country. He was even too low for the not overstrained morality of a Jackson Senate to countenance. They were obliged to have some regard for appearances, and rejected his nomination. We were not, however, prepared to find the future New-Hampshire Senator adding to his accomplishments, in a manner which seems to be very plainly alluded to in the following account of a trial of an action of slander brought by Gen. Upham against him and his partner.

Gen. Upham.—Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Palladium, dated [illegible] Oct. 6, 1830.

"Having been here for a few days, my attention was attracted by a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, now sitting here, Timothy Upham vs. Hill & Barton, editors of the New Hampshire Patriot, for a libel. It has produced considerable excitement, and the Court has been engaged three days on the trial. Isaac Hill was present and took deep interest in it, giving directions, and occasionally prompting or advising the Counsel for Defendants.

"The case was ably argued by Messrs. Sullivan and Bartlett, and committed to the Jury last evening, at 9. The Jury returned this morning, and stated that they could not agree, and were dismissed.

"The trial has been reported, and will probably appear in print; and no doubt will be worth reading, as it was proved by the opinion of twelve or fifteen respectable witnesses, that three or four of the papers made use of to prove the charge against Gen. Upham to be true, were *forgeries*. A Mr. Isaac Waldron was the only respectable witness on Defendant's side, to prove them genuine, and he was called up eight or ten times.

"There appears to be no doubt, from the out-door talk, who committed the forgeries.

"A majority of the Jury are said to be Jackson men."

Mr. Dunham—I am highly gratified to find that there are some persons, in our good city of Norwich, who begin to feel somewhat interested in our Common or District Schools. I think it is high time that every philanthropist was "wide awake" upon the subject. The address of Mr. Wilcox to our *School Society*, a few evenings since, (some extracts from which were published in your last paper,) I think exhibits a correct view of the present condition of our *Common Schools*. A sad picture indeed; but I believe a true one. It certainly is not a fact that there has been a gradual improvement, for several years past, in our Common Schools; as some have supposed. Upon close examination, we shall find it evident that the general apathy and indifference to this subject of a large portion of the good citizens of this State have caused a retrograde motion; and that many of our common schools are less flourishing than they formerly were. Formerly, every child was made to learn something—now, they pretend to learn several things; but do not half learn any thing but mischief. The reasons why our public schools are no better, are very obvious: Almost an entire dependance has been placed on the public money—therefore, instead of being a blessing, as it was designed, it has undoubtedly been an injury. The vote passed at our School Society meeting on the 5th instant, directing the committee to prefer a petition to our next Legislature, praying for the passage of a law requiring each town or society in the state to raise as much money, for the use of our common schools, as they receive each year from the state, meets with my cordial approbation. I hope the subject will not be suffered to rest, until that object is effected. A FRIEND TO CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the Norwich Courier.

Sir—Your paper of the 29th ult. gave us a short biographical sketch of the late Princess Charlotte, of blessed memory. That sketch, taken from the Albany Daily Advertiser, contained, among other things, an inscription for a royal snuff box. The inscription is said by the author of the sketch, "to give evidence of a poetical talent of a very promising kind," and to have been written by the Princess herself. It is, indeed, sir, passing strange that the editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser should not know that the inscription which receives his praise is an exact transcript from Thomson's Seasons, with the single exception of the name, Charlotte, substituted for that of Pelham;—

"From courts and cities *Pelham* finds repose."

The lines in question are, in the original, part of a description of the Summer scenery along the Thames, and other in the poet's magnificent panegyric on the Island of Great-Britain. That they should be thus taken from their rightful owner, and gratuitously transferred to her Royal Highness, shew us how far, in these latter days, the sublimity of Milton and the tenderness of Thomson are neglected for the dolors of Byron, and the voluptuousness of Moore.

The joys and magpies of a Court are sufficiently interesting to our fair country-women by the circumstance of royalty alone. They have no need of the song of Philomel, and can have no place among the warblers of the shade. Providence bestows its favors with a more equal hand, than complainers and murmurers imagine. The same fortune that forbids a king to have a friend, forbids him, also, to have genius, sentiment, or taste. The Princess Charlotte may have been *clever* for a *Princess*, but she must not be introduced to the Ladies of republican America, with the laurels of Thomson on her brows.

FOR THE COURIER.

The first Anniversary of the Norwich Anti-Swearing Society, was held at the new school room, near the Court-house, in this town, on the evening of the 29th Sept., 1830.

The President, George F. Huntington, in the Chair. The exercises were introduced by reading the 34th Psalm, by Jared W. Tracy, the recording secretary, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Vail, of East Lyme. The Constitution and Records of the Society, from its foundation in 1829, were then read by the Secretary, Erastus Wentworth Jun. After which the first annual report, prepared by David H. Rider and George T. Stedman, (the committee appointed for that purpose,) was presented.

The character of this report may be seen in the extracts below.

The Society was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Vail, Mr. J. T. Eaton, and Samuel Austin, a member. We cannot speak too highly of the address of Mr. Vail. The novelty of the occasion,—a society of youths, consisting originally of only seven members, now numbering more than thirty, most of them between the ages of eleven and sixteen, associating for the purpose of arresting the progress of a most easily besetting vice—conducting all their meetings with the decency and order of maturer life—directing all their energies in official means to the attainment of their object, and, profoundly relying on the blessing of Heaven for success—all were calculated to move the best feelings of his heart and make him eloquent.

He spoke in admiration of their undertaking, their perseverance and their success.

Were it possible from memory to do justice to this address, by attempting to delineate it, its length would prevent its insertion in this brief notice of these proceedings.

Mr. Eaton's address was short, but peculiarly neat and appropriate. That of young Austin was marked by his usual originality of thought and manner. The meeting was closed by prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Perkins, of Ashburnham, Mass.

Extracts from the Report.

After an appropriate introduction, speaking of the origin of the society, the Committee say:—"The name of the society indicates its object. Profanity, and particularly profane swearing, is a vice disgusting to all men, and, in the highest degree, offensive to God. It proceeds from a heart, void of all reverence for the Deity, and, of course, of all regard for the duties he requires of man. It is a sin, that strikes at the foundation of all that is valuable in society. Unrestrained, it would, if possible, destroy the government of God, and spread disorder and confusion through the universe.

"Who that has so lost all reverence for the Deity as to be habitually guilty of profaning his holy name, will regard his authority or his laws? Who, that fears not thus to insult him daily and hourly, will fear or hesitate in the commission of any crime, to which his vile passions may prompt him? And what powerful motive can be found for the practice of a sin so baneful in its nature? Alas! none, that even the profane swearer can name. It brings with it neither pleasure, honor, wealth, nor happiness. The thief and swindler hope to gain property by their crimes—the drunkard is tempted by the intoxicating bowl—the glutton, by his insatiable appetite—and the murderer, by ambition or revenge. But the swearer sins without temptation—without a motive. He exhibits the evidence of a little mind, endeavoring to raise himself into notice, by boldly trampling on all the decencies of society, and braving the authority of Him, who has declared that *he will not hold him guiltless, that taketh his name in vain*. Strange, that a vice so debasing should find votaries! stranger, that its nameless allurements should lead the innocence of youth to the commission of a crime of so deep a stain.

Such, however, was the fact; and the evil was spreading far and wide, with a rapidity that alarmed even those who had been unconsciously carried along its current." * * * * * *

"The swearer of maturer years is found only among the idle, the profligate, debauchees, and blasphemers. But among the youth, in all conditions in life, the profane oath was frequently heard. This most destructive vice seemed to lay hold on the very beginnings of life; and the tongue, that could scarcely lisp the infant prayer, would catch the oath as it fell from the mouth of the blasphemer, and, unconscious of its awful import, repeat the horrid sound with exultation.

"The benevolent heart was pained with this striking evidence of the depravity of our nature. It was induced to look about for the means to check the growing evil.

"The candid examination and exhibition of the demoralising and debasing nature of this vice—the influence of example—the mild persuasions of social, mutual exhortation and [illegible] effectual means to produce [illegible] views, and animated with a sincere desire of promoting the honor and happiness of others, as well as of ourselves, on the 7th of Sept. 1829, a few individuals, seven in number, came together, and, at the place where all our subsequent meetings have been held, formed the Constitution of the Anti-Swearing Society."

Speaking of the proceedings of the Society, and of its success, they say—

"Our hearts have been encouraged, and our hands strengthened by the countenance and prayers of many, who have felt an interest in the enterprise in which we are engaged. The meetings, which we have held weekly, have been opened with reading the scriptures, and with prayer; and the time has generally been spent in discussing the principles of our institution, adducing from scripture, proofs of their correctness, devising means to promote our object, and reading such books as are calculated to throw light on this, and kindred subjects.

"The efforts of the society, by the divine blessing, have been crowned with great success. Profane swearing among us, has become disreputable, and, we trust, is not heard among the members of this society. The influence of the society is felt far beyond its limits. Our Constitution has been printed, and nearly 150 copies have been distributed abroad; and your Committee are happy in being able to state, that other societies, bearing our name and character, have been formed in this and other towns, and are exerting a healthful influence all around them. Not only the young are led to see the extreme folly of profanity, and to shun it; but the old offender is restrained by an example he cannot but approve. The young swearer steals away from the frown of the society, and the old are dumb before its influence. Our success has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. But much remains yet to be done. Salutary checks have indeed been imposed on the vice we are striving to destroy; but it still exists, and *because of swearing the land mourneth*."

The report closes with these words—

"While your Committee are sensible of the obligations resting upon the society, to those who have aided and encouraged their undertaking, they feel that its strength is from a higher source, to which they confidently look for success."

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GIDEON TOMLINSON,
Governor of the State of Connecticut.

A PROCLAMATION.

The continuance of our lives, during another revolution of favorable seasons, the general prevalence of health, the rich and gratifying products of laborious and persevering industry, the diffusion of intellectual and moral light and improvement, the preservation of our civil and religious rights and privileges, in tranquility and peace, and especially the continued offers of the unspeakable blessings and enjoyment of the hallowed ministrations of the gospel dispensation, constitute renewed demonstrations of the Divine Sovereignty, Goodness and Forbearance, and impress upon us, as citizens of a Christian community, the undeniable and delightful duty of publicly and devoutly manifesting gratitude and ascribing glory unto the God of our salvation:

I do, therefore, appoint *Thursday, the 25th day of November next*, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER, throughout this State, that the Ministers and People of every denomination, assembling in the places where they are accustomed to worship, may, with grateful hearts and united voices, recount the signal interpositions and undeserved mercies of Divine Love towards them and their fathers, and praise and adore their Supreme and all bountiful Benefactor.

On that solemn festival, a faithful and lively recollection of our ingratitude and deviations from uprightness and purity should excite us, in penitence and fervency, to supplicate Heaven for the pardon of our sins, with the renewing and sanctifying influences of the Holy Spirit, and to implore that, being turned unto the Lord by His grace, we may exhibit in our conversation and deportment, the proper evidences of repentance, enjoy the exalted consolations and happiness resulting from the indulgence of benevolent and holy affections, and the practice of strict justice, temperance, truth, and the endearing charities of life; and that through the perfect righteousness and atonement of the Saviour and Judge of the World, we may be allowed to participate in the Blissful rewards and employments of the justified in glory.

While we behold with admiration the mighty operations of the Ruler of the Universe, in ordaining the destinies of nations; paralizing the arm of oppression; narrowing the dominion of bigotry and intolerance; spreading the principles of representative government, and ameliorating the condition of the human race, it will be incumbent on us to remember, with unfeigned expressions of thankfulness, the happy exemption of our beloved country from warlike commotion and bloodshed, and its constitutional security against the fearful evils of anarchy on the one hand and despotism on the other; and to pray fervently, that He will lead the President of the United States and all entrusted with authority, in the National and State Governments, to the upright, impartial, just and wise discharge of their several functions.—Likewise, to beseech the Author of all Good that, looking with special favor on the interests of our State, He will bless its colleges and schools; render effectual moral and religious instruction; extend general health; prosper and reward richly husbandry, commerce manufactures and every useful and honest pursuit; and inspire all the magistrates and people of our land with ardent attachment and firm adherence to the Union.

Amidst the affectionate greetings and interchanges of kindness among relatives and friends, and the festivities appropriate to the occasion, let excess and dissipation be steadily discountenanced, and love, of our fellow men cherished and poured out, in diffusive beneficence, and in earnest supplications to Jehovah, that the Gospel of Christ may be speedily sent and preached to all nations; the rod of oppressors broken; liberty, law and order universally established; and all mankind brought to bow, in reverential homage and love, to the God of Grace, and to obey His holy commandments.

Servile labor and vain recreation on said day, are prohibited by law.

Given under my hand, at Fairfield, this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and in the fifty-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GIDEON TOMLINSON.

By His Excellency's command,
Thomas Day, Secretary.

Married,

In this city, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Mr. Thomas Robinson, to Miss Harriet M. Tyler, daughter of Col. Samuel Tyler.

At Paris, on the 3d Sept. at the Hotel of the American Ambassador, by Henry H. Luscombe, vice Chaplain to the British Embassy, Benj. Curtis, of N. York, to Rebecca T. eldest daughter of Col. Wm. Edwards, of Greene Co. N. Y.

Died,

In this city, yesterday morning, Wm. Williams, youngest son of J. G. W. Trumbull, Esq. in the 6th year of his age.

At Norwich Falls, on the 13th inst. Ralph Howard, aged 4 years and 3 months, only son of Mr. Joshua Hall.

In Sterling, Mrs. Margaret Thayer, wife of Mr. Wm. T. Thayer, aged 24 years.

In Voluntown, Mrs. Sarah Alexander, in her 88th year. She was an eminent "Mother in Israel, and came to her grave in a good old age, as a shock of corn cometh in in its season."

PENMANSHIP.

J. BURRON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 3w

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Winter term will commence on Monday, 8th November next, under the instruction of Mr. Comstock. Application for admittance may be made to him, or the subscribers.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be on Saturday, 23d October, at 6 o'clock P. M., at the School House.

B. ADAMS,
W. WILLIAMS, Jr.
J. L. BUSWELL, } Directors.
F. A. PERKINS, Secretary.
Oct. 20, 1830. 2w30

THE Stockholders of the Norwich and Salem Turnpike Company are notified, that their annual meeting will be held, at the office of the undersigned, on Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1830, at 3 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors, &c.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Wanted,

AN active boy, from 14 to 16 years old, as an apprentice in the Printing Business. Apply at the Courier Office.

Oct. 20, 1830.

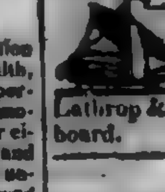
PAY YOUR DEBTS!

THOSE persons indebted to the subscribers, who have little heeded the requests made to settle their accounts, are now notified that this is the last.

If good words and gentle means will not ensure payment, we shall have recourse to the strong arm of the law.

GALLUP & CULVER.
Oct. 20. 30

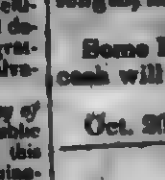
For New-York.



Sloop Exchange, Geer, will sail on Monday, the 25th, at 6 p. m. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to Jed. Huntington.

Oct. 18. 2w29

For New-York & Albany.



Sloop Tezzar, J. Williams master, will sail for the above ports, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board. 1w

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square,

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.
Oct. 20. 30

WANTED,

100 bush. QUINCES, for which a fair price will be paid.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.
Oct. 20. 30

FOUND,

A BLACK LACE VEIL. The owner will find it at the store of Mr. Wm. D. Ripley, and will please pay for this notice.

Oct. 20, 1830. 3w30

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar*.

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 14, 1830. 1y[illegible]

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

D. [illegible]

Has just returned from Boston and N. Y. and is now opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS, together with a full and complete assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARD WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It is not necessary to enumerate the different articles, but would invite the public to call and examine for themselves, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

—WANTED—

200 doz. men's blue mixed socks and stockings; 200 do. women's blue stockings; 200 do. do. black do.; 100 do. striped calico.

ALSO—Good coarse blue mixed stocking yarn; good coarse white do.; good coarse black do.; good heavy sewing silk, &c. for which a liberal price will be given.

Windham, S. S., Oct. 17. 3w30

STOVES AND TIN WARE.

The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a handsome supply of PARLOR, COOKING & BOX STOVES, which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of TIN WARE. All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20, 1830. 30

BUTTER.

1200 lbs. of good Butter, suitable for families use, which will be sold low, for cash.

The subscribers will receive their stock of fall Goods, in about 8 days from this at which time they will be pleased to see their customers.

—WANTED—

200 doz. men's (blue mixed, in the wool) stockings and socks; 2000 lbs. good cheese, for which a fair price will be paid.

WM. & J. S. TUCKER.
Griswold, Oct. 18[illegible].

FRESH FLOUR.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,
15 half bbls. do. do.
5 bbls. Rye do.—just received and for sale very low by

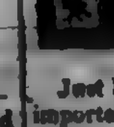
ELIJAH S. [illegible].
Oct. 20. 30

LIME & SAND.

60 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 do. [illegible] do.
300 bush. white Beach Sand—for sale by

E. A. BILL.
Oct. 20. 30

FRESH TEAS.



5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
3 " Hyson do.
3 " Young Hyson do.
1 " Souchong do.
2 " Bohea do.

Just landed and warranted as good as ever imported, and for sale very low by

E. A. BILL.
Oct. 20. 30

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply now landing, and for sale at a reduced price by

GALLUP & CULVER.
Oct. 20. 30

COLORING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

MOSES BRANCH Jr.

WISHES to inform his customers and others, that he continues the above business in Montville, one mile south of the Meeting-house, where he solicits their patronage, and flatters himself he shall be able to color any color, to the satisfaction of his customers—not excepting Indigo blue, as he attends to the business in person. None but the best kind of dye-stuffs will be used, and the cloth dressed to order, and in a style that will not fail to please. He will receive cloth at the following places, and return the same without any extra expense, viz.—at the store of Messrs. Gilman & Ripley, and at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, at Mr. Henry Brown's Post Office, Preston City, and at the store of Messrs. S. & J. Vincent, Gale's Ferry. Terms very reasonable.

Montville, Oct. 19th. 3m[illegible]30

AUCTION.

TO be sold, by order of Court of Probate, at public auction on Saturday, Oct. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the real estate of Stephen Remington, Esq., late of Norwich, deceased, viz: the dwelling house and lot, land on the north and east, under the incumbrance of the widow's dower, and a good building lot and barn, on the south and every clear of incumbrance.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1230. 1w

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

ALVAN ABELL, Esq., the Administrator upon the estate of Levi Geger, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Thereupon ordered, That said Administrator give public notice to all concerned thereof, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the 2d Monday of November, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting at two or more places in said Franklin.

30] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Superior Court have adjudged and declared *Mason Eldridge*, of Norwich, in the county of New London, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Eldridge, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February, and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN HYDE,
GERARD CARPENTER, } Commissioners.

THE undersigned, Commissioners on the estate of James Fillmore, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they will meet at the office of Joseph Williams, on the 2d Mondays in February and March next, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive, examine and allow claims of the creditors of said estate—the time limited being the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
ASA ROATH, } Commissioners.
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1830. 3w30

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

From the Sunday School Missionary Magazine.

THE SABBATH DAY.

Hail, peaceful morn! thy dawn I hail!
How do thy hours my mind regale
With hopes of heavenly joy!
For you I [illegible] blessings name,
Which kindle in my soul a flame,
And all my powers employ.

Thou hallowed season of repose,
Thou balm to soothe the throbbing woes
Of this care-stricken breast:
Thy sacred hours I'll ever greet,
And with the faithful will I meet,
To taste thy holy rest.

How shall I best improve thy hours?
Lord, come shed, in copious showers,
Thy Spirit and thy grace:
That, when thy sacred courts I tread,
My soul shall eat the heavenly bread,
And sing Jehovah's praise!

May every sermon, like the dew,
Gently distil, refresh, renew,
And consolate the mind:
Received with meekness, truth and love,
Ingrafted, fruitful, may it prove,
And leave its joy behind.

Then to my chamber I'll repair,
With [illegible] to talk with God in prayer,
And all my griefs to tell:
His kind compassion will relieve,
His bounteous hand will mercies give,
With [illegible] he will dwell.

Thus may my Sabbath pass away,
My best, my holiest, happiest day,
The holiest of the seven:
But yet a rest for saints remains,
A Sabbath free from cares and pains,
Eternal, and in heaven!

MEDLEY.

The Saracen Maid—*Mother of Becket.*—Thomas à Becket, the hero and martyr of the ecclesiastical party, was the son of a citizen of London, so ancient chronicles tell us by a Saracen lady, under circumstances which, however romantic in the course of ordinary life, must have been probably more than once realized in the crusade. Gilbert, his father, made an expedition to the Holy Land, probably not without some views to his calling as a trader. He and his only attendant, Richard, were made prisoners by a Mussulman emir, whose [illegible] ... [illegible] ... to see a lady so exalted above him [illegible] ... his religion, and whether he was ready to [illegible] his life for his God. "To die," he answered—"then," said she, "let us escape together." He could not refuse. Either his courage left him, or the attempt failed. He escaped with other companions. She afterwards broke her prison, and by the repetition of the word "London," found her way marvellously, by sea and land, to [illegible] where she had no other resource than that of [illegible] the streets *Gilbert!* the name of him whom she [illegible] the only European word, besides [illegible] with which the [illegible] of Syria was acquainted. After many adventures, she was at length recognized by the faithful Richard, baptized with the [illegible] of Matilda, married to her Gilbert, and became the mother of Thomas-a-Becket.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Autumn.—The melancholy days have come—and at the same time the sweetest.—We [illegible] the days of Autumn are sweet, because they are few—the estimation in which a thing is held is in some measure determined by its quantity. We know that the [illegible] of winter is at hand—and shudder, and turn with fondness to the mild and melancholy scenes still before us, surprised at the fleetness of time, and determined to enjoy what remains. They are also sweet, inasmuch as they gratify us with the profusion of fruition—with their plenty and peace—with the [illegible] and magnificent, though death-like glory of their [illegible] and hills and valleys. The bright yellow of the fading leaf, and the rich hue of the fields, deep in beautiful contrast with the blue streams that flow amid them; and the dreamy mists that stretch around the horizon, seem waiting for the departing glory of the wilderness, as the clouds around for that of the setting sun. They are the saddest, because all that we have loved in nature, and made familiar to our eyes, so changes and decays. We are surprised that the wilderness is not so green; and we look at the fields, and decay is written there; at the flowers, and decay has been there; the last leaf has fallen from the "last rose," and the wind is busy in the orchard, dashing the mellow apples, and in the corn-field, rustling the brittle husks; the vines have been trodden down, and the fat, yellow cucumbers lay bare and bleaching in the sun; the bushes are almost leafless, and here and there a dry red cornstalk, like an old man, tells of a generation that has passed away.—*Prov. Pat.*

[illegible]

There is belonging to the race of human bipeds, a sort of [illegible] beings, who, setting no value on their own time, care very little how much they trespass on that of their more industrious neighbors. They are a sort of easy-[illegible] persons, who having talked over the affairs of the whole world at a sitting, commence and talk them over anew, from beginning to end, before they are ready to take their leave. In a word, they sit, and sit, and sit, long enough to fully justify the motto we have just quoted. Besides their disposition to hang on, there is generally about these persons a wonderful hebitude, a slowness of taking a hint, unparalleled with the rest of the human race.

Drunkenness.—Let woman beware of the intemperate. Let her shun their presence as the scourged of [illegible]—the pestilence with that moral leprosy which is [illegible] immedicable and unescapable. Let her remember that in wedding her destiny with that of a drunkard, she is drawing down upon her head the heaviest of curses.—[illegible] sepulchre, whose cold halls are [illegible] only by the Spectre of Decay. It is the [illegible] of beauty and [illegible]—of purity and position—the blending of a breathing form of life to the [illegible] of death.

"He that is soon angry, dealeth foolishly."—Solomon.

There are but few that can brook disappointment, and avoid speaking under misfortune. Man is the object of anger. Inconsiderate, he acts without cool deliberation [illegible], he rushes into the gulph of ruin. That he should repine under misfortune, is not surprising, but that he should curse the Author of his existence, [illegible] the thunderbolts of damnation all around, and imprecate the most [illegible] calamities upon the heads of others, is matter of [illegible]. In a fit of madness he dashes the cup of [illegible], presented by some fond and faithful friend, from his lips. He rages—nothing but wildness and passion are visible in his countenance. His [illegible]. Behold the dreadful effects of anger. The whole mental world is a volcano. It bursts and vomits forth furious flames of wrath. The soul is lashed into a tempest. Instead of reason retaining her empire, she has fled with precipitation from the regions of disorder.—Like a brute, chained to a pillar, and chafed by men and dogs, he roars with madness. "But he dealeth foolishly."—Why this roaring? Is it to gratify the wild propensities of nature an improper course is pursued? Is it to destroy the peace enjoyed by others? Is it to scatter firebrands of discord through the community? It is detestable. Is it to satisfy a thirst for revenge? This course will only augment thy anger.

Why shouldst thou wish to see thy fellow lie dead at thy feet? Can it give thee consolation? Can it warm thy heart with divine love? Will it fill thee with devotion? Will it make a solitary soul more happy? Will it cause heavenly joy to run through thy own bosom? "Anger resteth in the bosom of fools." The man who is angry on any occasion is foolish. He cannot do himself or others any good. He is, for the time being, a pest to society. He injures others as well as himself. Instead of gladdening the hearts of his society, he causes dejection to come, and fires, with the torch of discord, the peace of his friends. My friendly reader, pause—consider and reflect, before you exercise an angry spirit. It will not do you nor others any good. Therefore, be influenced by feelings that are better calculated to promote thine and others' happiness. Attend to the words of the wise man, and believe that he who is soon angry, dealeth foolishly.—*Anicles.*

When Dr. Franklin was first presented to the Queen of France, it was in company with several other distinguished foreigners, who, according to etiquette, knelt before her Majesty and kissed her hand. When the Doctor's turn came, he walked boldly up, and suddenly putting his arm around her Majesty's neck, gave her a hearty smack on the cheek, at the same time exclaiming "that's the Yankee fashion!" It is said the Queen was highly pleased with the salute, although so different from that which she had been accustomed to receive from foreign ministers.

Good Comparison.—The brain of a [illegible] man "is like a [illegible]—it is constantly in danger of taking fire from the flames beneath. The brain of a well ordered and quiet citizen is like a chimney newly swept—the sparks of passion pass through it and escape without danger into the cooler regions of thought and reflection."

How to act in cases of doubt.—In cases of doubtful morality it is usual to say, "Is there any harm in doing this?" The question may sometimes be best answered by asking ourselves another question, "*Is there any harm in letting it alone?*"

NEW FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barraige Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 28

SEPT. 21, 1830,

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is now opening a large assortment of fresh DRY GOODS, which he offers at a small advance from cost.

IN PART ARE,

Black Gro de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongees; Colored Cambrics,
Black Froggs; Bobbinett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
6 and 8-4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

SEPT. 28. 1830.

NEW GOODS.

[illegible]

Has this day received from the Auction Room,

Merino Circassians,
Beaverteen and bangup cord,
Wide black Circassians, Canton flannel,
Handsome dark prints, corded cambric,
Book muslin, long lawns,
Irish linens, napkins,
Yellow, red, brown and plaid Bandanna Hdkfs.,
Gentlemen's figured cravats, a new and elegant article,
1 box elegant winter hat ribbons,
Black pelisse wadding, &c.
☞ All of the above articles will be sold cheap for cash. 27

BROADCLOTHS.

Blue, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 6. 28

NEW GOODS.

A general assortment of fresh imported DRY GOODS, recently received and for sale at a small advance from cost, by

ERASTUS COIT.

Oct. 6, 1830. 3w28

VALUABLE BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A Dictionary of General Knowledge, or an explanation of words and things connected with all the arts and sciences.—Illustrated with about 500 engravings. By George Crabb, A. M. This work is beautifully printed on about 500 duodecimo pages. Price $1.25.

The Vestal, or a Tale of Pompeii.
The First Book of Geography. By Samuel Worcester, A. M.
The North American Review for October.
The Missionary Herald for October.
The Mechanics' Magazine, &c.

Oct. 6. 28

SCOTT'S

FAMILY BIBLE,

Elegantly bound in calf and gilt—a few sets, just received at

B. HUBBARD'S Book Store,
Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

SCOTT'S

FAMILY BIBLE.

Just received and for sale cheap at T. ROBINSON'S *Book Store,* a new supply of Scott's Family Bible—6 royal octavo volumes—the latest and best edition.

Oct. 6. 28

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Conversations on the Choctaw Mission, by the author of Conversations on the Bombay Mission—just received and for sale at

B. HUBBARD'S Book Store,
Sign of the Ledger.

Oct. 5. 28

SMITH & GODDARD

Have just received and offer for sale,
20 bbls. Colgate's best starch,
20 bbls. Cold Spring, do.,
10 casks fall strained sperm oil, } very pure, &
10 do. winter do. do. do. } light col'd.
6 do. refined whale oil.

N. B. Teazles, shuttles, pickers, tenter-hooks, proving glasses, lamp wicks, comb and cleaner plate, with all other articles used by manufacturers, kept constantly on hand.

Oct. 11. 3w29

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather,
30 bbls. straights and bank Oil,
Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by
SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Oct. 13. 29

3 cases white pelisse wadding,
1 do. black do. do.,
3 cases American prints,
1 do. white thread,
1 do. India Rubber over-shoes,
25 yds. dark mixed satinett,
Just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD.

Oct. 11. 3w29

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,
20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

June 15. 12

FLOUR, &c.

28 bbls. Eatbuck and Rochester Flour,
10 half bbls. do. do.
for sale by *DANIEL B. MINER.*

Oct. 12. 29

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrege hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w29

FINE CUTLERY.

The subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of *KNIVES and FORKS,* of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and *warranted* wrought knives and forks, at *very low prices.* Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 13. 5w29

OATS.

500 bushels are wanted by
N. GILBERT.

Oct. 12. 29

JUST RECEIVED

FROM SLOOP JASPER,

25 casks Thomastown lime, fresh,
25 bbls. Shoal Fish,
Half and whole bbls. Mackerel.
The above for sale cheap by
DANIEL B. MINER.

Oct. 12. 29

SPERM OIL.

30 bbls. fall strained Sperm Oil, of pure quality, suitable for manufactures, just received and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 12. 29

COTTON.

64 bales prime Georgia Cotton, just received and for sale by
SMITH & GODDARD

Oct. 12. 3w29

LUMBER.

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON

Has for sale a complete assortment of Lumber, consisting of

150,000 feet rough boards and plank,
100,000 ft. clear boards and plank,
100,000 ft. spruce timber and joist,
150,000 ft. pine and hemlock timber, joist, plank and boards,
25,000 ft. long clapboards, clear and merch.
25,000 ft. patent do. " "
10,000 ft. whitewood and cherry boards,
350,000 shingles, from 1.50 to 3.75,
75,000 laths—which will be sold at the lowest terms offered in this market. All persons wanting to buy, are requested to call and look.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

GUNS, &c.

Fine Fowling Guns, double and single barrels, with flint and percussion locks, of various qualities; Rifles, with flint and percussion locks; Percussion Caps; Powder Flasks; Shot Bags; Lock Vises; *Gun Trimmings;* fine Gun Flints; Pistols, &c.—for sale by
EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 5. 3w28

SPERM OIL.

2000 galls. Fall strained Sperm Oil—just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 6. 28

SWEET CAROLINA POTATOES,

Just received, very nice, and for sale by
E. A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

A new supply of Bark Mills, of large size horse power—for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 5, 1830. 28

FRUIT, &c.

Bunch, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper-sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Soy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 5w28

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

Wishes to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Sept. 21, 1830. 26

TEAS.

A new stock of fresh Teas, comprising a complete assortment, just received and for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 20

TANNERS' OIL.

5 bbls. first quality, for sale by
LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6. 28

OIL.

2 bbls. winter strained white Oil,
3 do. summer " do.
3 do. whale do.—for sale by
E. A. BILL.

Oct. 6. 28

LIME.

150 bbls. Lime, for sale by
J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Oct. 5. 28

FLOUR.

500 bbls. fresh Flour, from new wheat, Rochester brands—for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 8. 28

IRON, STEEL, &c.

An additional assortment this day landing, and for sale cheap as ever offered.
BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

PURE

SPERM OIL.

Gilman & Ripley, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. tf28

TROY ALE.

20 bbls. Troy Ale, manufactured by Read, Armstrong & Co. and warranted equal to any in this country, this day received and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

COAL.

30 tons Anthracite Coal, from the Baltimore Company's Mines, warranted equal to the best Lehigh, for the Grate and for Iron Foundries, for sale by the subscribers. If taken from the wharf, will be sold cheap. LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 6, 1830. 28

FLOUR, SUGAR, & COFFEE.

60 bbls. Rochester and New York Flour,
10 half bbls. do. do. do.
1 tierce prime Rice,
15 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,
5 bbls. St. Croix Sugar, (a prime article,)
6 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,
[illegible] bbls. White Havana do.
1 bag Old Java Coffee,
10 bags Green do. Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Chocolate—This day received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 5, 1830. w28

FLOUR, &c.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour,
15 half bbls do. do.
5 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
9 do. white do.
6 boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do. sperm do.
For sale by ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

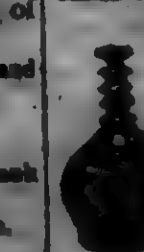
BACKUS & NORTON

Have just received and now offer for sale,

300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
30 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmanar, Lisbon and Port wines, at commonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 20 bbls gin.

Sept. 22. 26

CROCKERY.



Benj. L'Hommedieu has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse
20 do. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
159 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,
For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

SPERM OIL & CANDLES.

10 bbls. Winter, Fall, Sperm and refined Whale Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles, 4, 5, and 6 to a pound,
10 do. Tallow do. 5, 6, 8 and to a pound,
10 do. Brown Soap,
3 do. White ditto,
20 do. Shaving ditto—Also, Castile, Saponacious Compound and Naples Soap.
For sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 3w28

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

John A. Rockwell, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and paymen of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

For the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the
COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Norwich, Ct. Oct. 1, 1830.

Samuel G. Allen, Mary Andrews (2,) Josh. Anne, Mark Bailey, John W. Balle, Acors Barns, Silas Bickford (2,) Jeremiah Bennet, Lydia Billings, Hetty Bissell, Gorgus G. Bishop, James M. Bray, Patrick Brewster, Daniel Burgess, Samuel Case, William L. Cheney, Samuel Clark, William Clarke, Amos Cobb (2,) Bela B. Colton, Thomas J. Crum, William D. Doyle, Edward Durning, Margaret Eldridge, William Emerson, Erastus T. Fitch (2,) Amos R. Frisbie, James D. Frost, Phily Gardner, Benjamin Gorton, William Hilliard, Thomas Hills, Nancy Johnson, George Kingsley, Joshua Lanper, Jun., Martin Leach, Sibbel Mallison, Angeline Maples, Martha Morse, Zophar B. Osborn, D. Parker, Alfred J. Perkins (3,) Frederic Perkins, Daniel Perkins, Melinda Perkins, Asa Post, Jun., William Powers, Roswell Preston, Avis Roxford, Wealthy Sabin, Frederic Sill, James Smith (2,) Louisa Staunton, William Swift, Henry G. Thompson, Henry H. Wade, Phebe Walles, *Norwich*—William Waters, *Lisbon.* 28

J. HYDE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Plainfield, Oct. 1, 1830.

Mary Avery, Hannah Barber, Thos. & Elizabeth Bradley, Samuel P. Cooper, Lucy Ann Cooper (2,) Hezekiah Crandall, George Dixon, Josiah P. Gilmore, Warren Greene, Julianna Hill, Jared R. Holmes, Jonathan P. Horton, Lydia Ingraham, Pardon Kinyon, Archipus S. Parish, Ira Parkhurst, Lyman W. Parkhurst, Aparda Pierce, Sophia Slade, Susanna Taylor, Nathan C. Turner, Joseph Whipple, Elizabeth D. Wood, Lemuel Woodward. 28

E. L. FULLER, P. M.

NOTICE.

The Superior Court, at their session at New London, in and for the County of New London, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, having adjudged and declared Palmer Hewitt, of Groton, an insolvent debtor and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said County, on the first Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Hewitt.

JOHN HYDE, } *Commissioners.*
GERARD CARPENTER, }

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1830. 3w28

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1830—

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

Six months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Doct. Rufus Spalding, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Rufus P. Spalding Esq. the Administrator with the last will and testament of said deceased annexed, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

Attest, Burrel Lathrop Clerk.

N. B.—During my absence from Norwich, claims may be exhibited to *James Stedman Esq.* R. P. SPALDING, *Adm'r.* 28

NOTICE.

The Superior Court, at their session on and for the county of New London, on the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, adjudged and declared Zachariah P. Bottom, of Lisbon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers commissioners. We give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said county, on the 2d Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of said Bottom.

JOHN HYDE, } *Com'rs.*
GERARD CARPENTER, }

Norwich, Oct. 11th, 1830. 3w29

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Oct. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

Six months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *Cyrus Richardson,* late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Leonard Richardson, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w29] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

My son, *Daniel Wolcott Perkins,* has been living at the house of Mr. Joab Beebe. He has been missing since the 3d inst. He is 15 years of age, stout built, is of a dark complexion and has brown hair. Wore away a brown short jacket, and brown trowsers and waistcoat, an old hat, and thick shoes and [illegible] stockings. Took no clothes with him, excepting what he wore. Whoever will return said boy, or give information respecting him, shall be reasonably rewarded. DANIEL PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 11th. 2w29

ASSESSORS NOTICE.

The inhabitants of the town of Norwich liable by law to pay Taxes, are hereby notified to deliver to either of the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of October, inst., a true list of their polls and rateable estate, by them possessed, on the 1st of Oct. 1830.

JOHN DeWITT, }
JOHN HYDE, } *Assessors.*
ASA ROATH, }

Norwich, Oct. 7, 1830. 3w29

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

Have removed to No. 234 Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of Hallock & Moore will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6mo11

SCHOOL.

The subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches.—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

TAKEN,

By virtue of a warrant, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of Noyes Sisson, in Bozrah, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1830, at 9 o'clock a. m., so much of the real estate of Daniel F. Beebe, Wm. P. Rose and wife, Jedediah Verguson, Jeremiah Verguson, Rebecca Perkins, Sarah Gardiner, Abel Gates and wife, Mary Hatch's heirs, Asa Maples, Alfred Rogers, and James Rogers' heirs, as will pay their town tax, in said town, on list 1829, with necessary cost.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, Collector.

Bozrah, Oct. 13th, 1830. 3w20

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

Stage leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New-York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞ Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

FARE REDUCED

and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!

Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW YORK.

Fare from Boston to New York,		$6 50
	Worcester to do.	4 50
	Oxford,	4 25
	Dudley,	4 00
	Woodstock,	3 90
	Pomfret,	3 80
	Brooklyn,	3 60
	Canterbury,	3 75

For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

☞ Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 5, 1830.

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens,

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

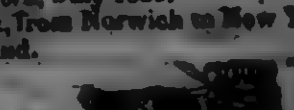
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, July 1830. 29

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $[illegible] and found.



Stages will leave Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!

FARE $1 50 THROUGH TO N. Y.

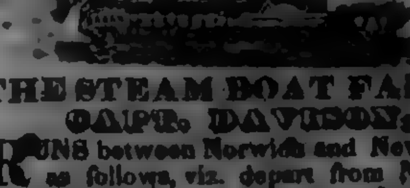
Stages will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will, by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation, to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29] D. RAYMOND.

FOR NEW-YORK.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

Runs between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 3

Steam Boat Hotel.

The subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830.

NOTICE.

The land belonging to John Stanton's heirs, lying in the town of Montville, First Society, will be sold at public auction, at the Sign Post, in said society, on the 20th day of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to pay the taxes on said property, in my hands for collection.

THOS. P. ROGERS, Collector.

Montville, Sept. 30, 1830. 3w28

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS---TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 31. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1695

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

G. [illegible]

Has just returned from Boston and N. Y. and is now opening a general assortment of DRY GOODS, together with a full and complete assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARD WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It is not necessary to enumerate the different articles, but would invite the public to call and examine for themselves, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

—WANTED—

300 doz. men's blue mixed socks and stockings; 200 do. women's blue stockings; 200 do. do. black do.; 100 do. striped mittens. ALSO—Good coarse blue mixed stocking yarn; good coarse white do.; good coarse black do.; good heavy sewing silk, &c. for which a liberal price will be given.

Windham, [illegible], Oct. 17. 3w30

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple DRY GOODS: —CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w29

NEW FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable FALL GOODS. AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and stock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

SEPT. 21, 1830,

NEW GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

Has returned from New York this day, and is [illegible] small advance from cost. IN PART ARE,

Black Gro de Naps and Sarcenetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps; Colored Florences,
Crapes; Pongees; Colored Cambrics,
Black Fregzy; Bobbenett Footings & Edgings,
10-4 Linen Sheetings,
8 and 6 4 Damask Diaper; Damask Napkins,
White, green and red Flannels,
Calicoes, &c. &c. &c. 26

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazette, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 6. 28

FRESH TEAS.

5 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
2 " Hyson do.
2 " Young Hyson do.
2 " Souchong do.
2 " Bohea do.

Just landed and warranted as good as ever imported, and for sale very low by *E. A. BILL.*

Oct. 20. 30

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply now landing, and for sale at a reduced price by *GALLUP & CULVER.*

Oct. 20. 30

LIME & SAND.

60 casks fresh Thomastown Lime, 15 do. Dexter do. 200 bush. white Beach Sand—for sale by *E. A. BILL.*

Oct. 20. 30

BUTTER.

1200 lbs. of good Butter, suitable for families use, which will be sold low, for cash.

☞ The subscribers will receive their stock of fall Goods, in about 8 days from this, at which time they will be pleased to see their customers.

—WANTED—

200 doz. men's (blue mixed, in the wool,) stockings and socks; 2000 lbs. good cheese, for which a fair price will be given.

WM. & D. B. TUCKER.

Griswold, Oct. 18th. 2w30

FRESH FLOUR.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, 15 half bbls. do. do. 5 bbls. Rye do.—just received and for sale very low by *ELIJAH A. BILL.*

Oct. 20. 30

OATS.

500 bushels are wanted by *N. GILBERT.*

Oct. 12. 29

JUST RECEIVED FROM SLOOP JASPER,

25 casks Thomastown Lime, fresh, 25 bbls. Shoal Fish, Half and whole bbls. Mackerel. The above for sale cheap by *DANIEL B. MINER.*

Oct. 12. 29

STOVES AND TIN WARE.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a handsome supply of PARLOR, COOKING & BOX

STOVES,

which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of TIN WARE.

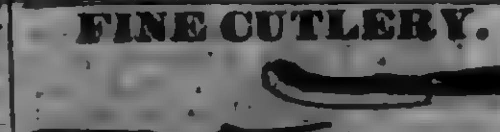
All orders in his line [illegible] the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20, 1830. 30

FINE CUTLERY.



THE subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of *KNIVES and FORKS*, of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and warranted wrought knives and forks, at very *low prices*. Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn, and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 13. 5w29

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,

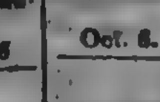
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

TROY ALE.



20 bbls. Troy Ale, manufactured by Read, Armstrong & Co. and warranted equal to any in this country, this day received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 6. 28

FLOUR, &c.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, 15 half bbl's do. do.
5 bags old white coffee,
2 do green do.
10 boxes brown Havana sugar,
[illegible]
[illegible] boxes mould and dipped candles,
2 do. sperm do.

For sale by ELIJAH A. BILL.

Sept. 28. 27

FLOUR, &c.

28 bbls. Estbach and Rochester Flour, 10 half bbls. do. do. for sale by *DANIEL B. MINER.*

Oct. 12. 29

SPERM OIL.

30 bbls. fall strained Sperm Oil, of pure quality, suitable for manufactures, just received and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 12. 29

COTTON.

64 bales prime Georgia Cotton, just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD

Oct. 12. 3w29

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Joy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 6w28

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Sept. 21, 1830. 26

SMITH & GODDARD

Have just received and offer for sale,

20 bbls. Colgate's best starch, 20 bbls. Cold Spring, do.,
10 casks fall strained sperm oil, } very pure
10 do. winter do. do. do. } light col'd.
6 do. refined whale oil.

N. B. Teazles, shuttles, pickers, tenter hooks, proving glasses, lamp wicks, comb and cleaner plate, with all other articles used by manufacturers, kept constantly on hand.

Oct. 11. 3w29

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather, 30 bbls. straights and bank Oil, Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by *SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.*

Oct. 18. [illegible]

WANTED,

100 bush. QUINCES, for which a fair price will be paid. LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

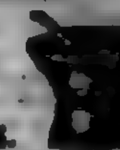
Oct. 20. 30

FOUND,

A BLACK LACE VEIL. The owner will find it at the store of Mr. Wm. D. Ripley, and will please pay for this notice.

Oct. 20, 1830. 2w30

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrima,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
300 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	300 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Jay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-billous "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jaquit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

BACKUS & NORTON

Have just received and now offer for sale,

300 bbls. Rochester flour, (red brands,) from new wheat,
50 bags St. Domingo coffee,
25 boxes brown Havana sugar,
8 hhds. New Orleans "
30 boxes brown soap,
5 casks pot ashes,
40 boxes Colgate's No. 1. starch,
20 bbls. " "
20 boxes mould candles,
15 kegs Malaga raisins,
30 hhds. and tierces very superior retailing molasses,
50 qr. and ⅛ qr. casks Malaga, Marseilles, Colmanar, Lisbon and Port wines, uncommonly low,
20 hhds. new rum, 30 bbls gin.

Sept. 22. 26

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York.

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. R. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 29. 27

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square,

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber

SAMUEL STORY.

Oct. 20. 30

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the *COURIER OFFICE.*

Sept. 15.

PENMANSHIP.

J. BUGUON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Winter term will commence on Monday, 8th November next, under the instruction of Mr. Comstock. Application for admittance may be made to him, or the subscribers.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be on Saturday, 23d October, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the School House.

R. ADAMS,
W. WILLIAMS, Jr. } *Directors.*
J. L. BUSWELL,
F. A. PERKINS, Secretary.

Oct. 20, 1830. 2w30

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Heue, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

MY son, *Daniel Wolcott Perkins*, has been living at the house of Mr. Joab Beebe. He has been missing since the 3d inst. He is 15 years of age, stout built, is of a dark complexion and has brown hair. Wore away a brown short jacket, and brown trowsers and waistcoat, an old hat, and thick shoes, and no stockings. Took no clothes with him, excepting what he wore. Whoever will return said boy, or give information respecting him, shall be reasonably rewarded. DANIEL PERKINS.

Norwich, Oct. 11th. 3w29

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

NOTICE.

THE Superior Court, at their session on and for the county of New London, in the 2d Tuesday of September, 1830, adjudged and declared ZACHARIAH P. BOTTOM, of Lisbon, in said county, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers commissioners. We give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in Norwich, in said county, on the 2d Wednesday of December, February and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of said Bottom.

JOHN HYDE,
GERARD CARPENTER, } *Com'rs.*

Norwich, Oct. 11th, 1830. 3w29

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 7th day of Oct. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order, are allowed for the creditors of the estate of *Cyrus Richardson*, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Leonard Richardson, the administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

3w29) Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

ALVAN ABELL, Esq., the Administrator upon the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Thereupon ordered, That said Administrator give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the 2d Monday of November, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting at two or more places in said Franklin.

30] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Superior Court have adjudged and declared *Mason Eldridge*, of Norwich, in the county of New London, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Eldridge, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February, and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN HYDE,
GERARD CARPENTER, } *Commissioners.*

THE undersigned, Commissioners on the estate of James Fillmore, late of Norwich, deceased, give notice that they will meet at the office of Joseph Williams, on the 2d Mondays in February and March next, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive, examine and allow claims of the creditors of said estate—the time limited being the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
ASA ROATH, } *Commissioners.*

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1830. 3w30

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

THOSE persons indebted to the subscribers, who have little heeded the requests made to settle their accounts, are now notified that this is the last.

☞ If good words and gentle means will not ensure payment, we shall have recourse to the strong arm of the law.

GALLUP & CULVER.

Oct. 20. 30

JOB PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

MISCELLANY.

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—An English gentleman of true John Bull dimensions, had occasion to travel in a stage coach from Oxford to London. The stage carried six inside, and our hero engaged two places (as in consideration of his size he commonly did) for himself.—The other four seats were taken by Oxford students.

These youths arrived at the stage before him, and each snugly possessed himself of a corner seat, leaving a centre seat on each side vacant. The round good tempered face of John Bull soon after appeared at the carriage door, and peering into the vehicle, and observing the local arrangement that had been made, he said with a smile—'You see I am of a pretty considerable size, gentlemen; so I have taken two seats. I will be obliged, if one of you will move into the opposite seat, so that I may be able to enter.'

'My good sir,' said a pert young lawyer, 'possession is nine-tenths of the law. You engaged two seats—there they are, one on each side. We engaged one each, came first, entered regularly into possession, and our claims to the seats we occupy, are indisputable.'

'I do not wish to dispute your claims,' said the other, 'but I trust to your politeness to enable me to pursue my journey.'

'O hang politeness!' said a hopeful young scion of some noble house, 'I have a horror of a middle seat, and would not take one to oblige my grandmother. One sits so ungracefully; and besides, one loses all chance of looking at the pretty girls along the road. Good old gentleman, arrange your concerns as you please, I stick to my corner.' He leaned back, yawned, and settled himself with hopeless composure in his place.

Our corpulent friend, though a man not easily discomposed, was somewhat put out by this unmannerly obstinacy. He turned to a smart looking youth, with a simper on his face, a clerical student, who had hitherto sat in a reverie, dreaming, perchance, of some fat benefice.—'Will not you accommodate me?' he said, 'this is the last London stage that goes to day, and business of urgent importance calls me to town.'

'Some temporal affair, no doubt,' said the graceless youth, with an air of mock gravity; 'some speculation after filthy lucre. Good father, at your age your thoughts should be turned heavenward, instead of being confined to the dull, heavy tabernacle of clay that chains us to earth;' and his companions roared with laughter at the clever joke.

A glow of indignation just colored the stranger's cheek; but he checked the feeling in a moment, and said with much composure to the fourth, 'are you also determined that I shall lose my place, or will you oblige me by taking a centre seat?'

'Ah do, Tom,' said his young lordship to the person addressed; 'he's something in the way of your profession, quite a physiological curiosity. You ought to accommodate him.'

'May I be poisoned if I do,' replied the student of medicine; 'in a dissecting room he would make an excellent subject, but in a coach, and this warm weather too! Old gentleman, if you'll place yourself under my care, I'll engage, in the course of diuretics and cathartics, to save you hereafter the expense of a double seat. But, really, to take a middle seat in the month of July, is contrary to all the rules of hygeia, and a practice to which I have a peculiar antipathy.'

And the laugh was renewed at the old gentleman's expense.

By this time, the patience of the driver, who had listened to the latter part of the dialogue, was exhausted. 'Harkee, gemmen,' said he, 'settle the business as you like, but it wants but three quarters of a minute of twelve, and with the first stroke of the University clock my horses must be off, and I would not wait three seconds longer for the King himself. It would lose my situation.' And with that he mounted his box, took up the reins, called to the ostler to shut the door, and sat listening, with upraised whip for the expected stroke.

As it sounded from the venerable belfrey, the horses, as if they recognised the sound, started off at a full gallop with the four young rogues, to whom their own rudeness and our fat friend's disappointment, afforded a prolific theme for jokes and merriment.

The subject of their mirth in the mean time hired a post chaise, and followed and overtook the coach at the second stopping place, where the passengers got out ten minutes for dinner. As the post chaise drove up to the inn door, two young chimney sweeps passed with their well known cry.

'Come here, my lads,' said the corpulent gentleman, 'what say ye to a ride?'

The whites of their eyes enlarged into still more striking contrast with the dark shade of their sooty cheeks. 'Will you have a ride my boys in the stage-coach?'

'Yees, zur,' said the elder, scarcely daring to believe the evidence of his ears.

'Well then—ostler open the stage door. In with ye; and d'ye hear? be sure you take the middle seats: so—one on each side.'

The driver's horn sounded, his voice was heard: 'Only one minute and a half more, gemmen; come on.'

They came, bowed laughingly to our friend of the corporation, and passed on to the stage. The young lord was the first to put his foot on the steps. 'Why, how now coachee, what joke is this? Get out, you rascals, or I'll teach you how to serve gentlemen such a trick again.'

'Sit still, my lads,' said the fat gentleman.—'My lord, the two middle seats are mine, regularly taken and paid for; and these youths are my substitutes. An English stage-coach is free to every one. Your lordship has a horror of the middle seat. Pray take the corner one.'

'Overreached us,' said the lawyer. 'We give up the cause, and cry your mercy, Mr. —'

'Possession is nine-tenths of the law, my good Sir. It would be uncivil to dislodge the poor youths; you have your corner.'

'Heaven preserve us!' said the clerical student.

'You are not surely afraid of a black coat,' retorted the other. 'Besides we ought to confine our thoughts to earthly concerns, but rather turn them heavenward.'

'I'd rather go through my examination a second time than sit beside these black fellows,' groaned the medical student.

'Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young friend; and you will not be compelled to violate the rules of hygeia, by taking a middle seat.—Pray, get in.'

At these words the driver, who had stood grinning behind, came forward. 'Gentlemen, you have lost me one minute and a quarter already. I must drive on without you, if so you dont like your company.'

The students cast rueful looks at each other, and then crept warily into their respective corners. As the ostler shut the door, he found it impossible to compose his features. 'I'll give you something to change your cheer, you grinning rascal,' said the future chancellor, reaching out of the window; but the ostler nimbly evaded the blow.

'My white pantaloons!' cried the lord.

'My drab surtout!' said the lawyer expectant. 'The filthy rascals!'

The noise of the carriage wheels and the unrestrained laughter of the spectators drowned the sequel of the lamentations.

At the next stage a bargain was struck. The sweeps were liberated, the seats cleaned and brushed, and the worthy sons of the university made up among themselves the expense of the post chaise, the young doctor violated for once the rules of hygeia by taking a middle seat, and all journeyed on together without further grumbling.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The country composing this part of Europe, is in extent about one ninth of France, and two sevenths of the island of Great Britain. The roads and canals cover a [illegible] part of the [illegible] population is 6,116,935, [illegible]. The average annual [illegible] for the four years preceding 1826, was at the rate of 10,000 per million. The agriculture of the Netherlands has long been distinguished for its productiveness, variety and good methods. The total value of the agricultural capital has been estimated at £[illegible] 153,338 sterling; and the net yearly produce of the agriculture at £16,698,390. Manufactures, the metallurgic arts, and distilleries, are in a very flourishing condition. There are [illegible] hundred distilleries at Schiedam, one hundred in other parts of Holland, and about forty in other or northern provinces. The annual produce of this branch of industry is valued at thirty [illegible] millions of francs.

The sum of the manufacturing industry of the Netherlands is believed to be about £[illegible] 000 sterling per annum. There are in progress great undertakings for internal improvement. The canal which is to connect the Meuse and the Moselle by a course of fifty leagues from Liege to Wasserbilling, is said to be "one of the principal speculations in which his Majesty of the Netherlands is a partner." An association has been formed, with a capital of six millions florins, for draining the lake of Haarlem, which covers a surface of 50,000 English acres. The most active agent in this gigantic enterprise is M. de Stappers, the inventor of a new pump intended to be used in it, which casts water without being moved by the common method of pumping, but by the pressure of steam, wind, or animal force. It raises a thousand cubic feet per minute.

The public debt of the Netherlands is stated 3,800,000,000 francs, about 250 francs to each individual of the Kingdom. The budget is not submitted to the Chambers annually, but once in ten years. The obnoxious measure was a tax on the grinding of corn, not very heavy in itself, but as offensive as levied on the first necessary of life, as requiring the constant presence of tax-gatherers at the mills, and above all from the aristocratic prerogative which is implied and in which it originated. The charge for the army is for about forty-two thousand troops. The navy consists of ninety-three-gun ships, of which thirty are in active service, carrying 729 guns and 4314 men. The charges for religion amount to about £[illegible] sterling, distributed among all the denominations except Jews.

The Netherlands have a circulation of [illegible] 000 sheets of newspapers a day, and are thus, according to authentic calculations, better supplied with journals than France or England.—The newspapers are conducted less as commercial speculations than for political purposes. The liberal journals are chiefly in the hands of young literati of talents and zeal: the ministerial are directly patronized by the government. Elementary education is very general; in 1826, out of 2828 communes, there were only 684 without schools; the children who frequent the schools are as 100 to 947 inhabitants, a proportion exceeded in no country in Europe, unless it be Prussia. The six universities are in every way flourishing.—The total number of students in them is not much less than three thousand. There are fifty Saving Banks, and one hundred and twenty four *Monts de Pete.* The establishment for the Poor, and the charitable institutions, generally, are excelled by those of no other nation in Europe, in their extent and efficiency, or the manner of their administration.—*Nat. Gaz.*

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

We cannot refrain from presenting our readers with the following beautiful and eloquent passage from Mr. Biddle's Address before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, which is printed in the 4th volume of the American Farmer.—*New Haven Chronicle.*

"If I have failed to prove that the pursuits of Agriculture may be as lucrative as other employments, it will be an easier task to vindicate their pleasure and their importance. I need not dwell on that retirement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life, and the best preparation for the future, on those healthful occupations, on the calmness of mind, on that high spirit of manliness and independence which naturally belong to that condition. These are attractions which must have deep root in the human heart, since they have at all times fastened at once the imagination and won the judgment of men. But I may be allowed to say, that in this nation agriculture is probably destined to receive its highest honor, and that the country life of America ought to possess peculiar attractions. The pure and splendid institutions of this people have embodied brightest dreams of those high spirits, who in other times and in other lands have lamented or struggled against oppression; they have realised the fine conceptions which speculative men have imagined, which wise men have planned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting to establish. The influence in reclaiming the lost dignity of man, inspiring the loftiest feelings of personal independence, may be traced in every condition of our citizens; but as all objects are most distinct by insulation, their effects are peculiarly obvious in the country.

"The American farmer is the exclusive, absolute, uncontrolled proprietor of the soil. His tenure is not from the government; the government derives its power from him. There is above him nothing but God and the laws, no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal genius; no established church, spreading its dark shadows between him and heaven. His frugal government neither desires nor dares to oppress the soil; and the altars of religion are supported only by the voluntary offerings of sincere piety. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are directed to the common benefit of all. In multiplying the bounties of Providence, in the improvement and embellishment of the soil, in the care of inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find an ever varying and interesting employment, dignified by the union of liberal studies, and enlivened by the exercise of a simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a loftier interest by its influence over the public liberty. It may not be foretold to what danger this country is destined, when its swelling population, [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

panded territory, and its daily complicating interests, shall awake the latent passions of men, reveal the vulnerable points of our institutions. But whenever these perils come, its most stedfast security, unfailing reliance will be on the column of landed proprietors, the men of the soil and of the country, standing aloof from the passions which agitate the denser part of community, well educated, brave and independent, the friends of the government without soliciting its favors, the advocates of the people, without descending to flatter their passions; these men rooted like their own forests, may yet interpose between the factions of the country, to heal, to defend and to save."

From the Hartford Observer.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—In an extract from the Norwich Courier, it will be seen that one of the School Societies in Norwich has appointed a Committee to petition the next Legislature to pass a law obliging School Societies to raise by tax an amount at least equal to what they receive from the School Fund. The objects to be effected by such a law are two fold. One is to give a more adequate compensation to instructors—the other to excite more interest in Common Schools among those who pay the tax. As to the former, if the compensation of teachers was greater, no doubt their qualifications would be better. Teachers would afford to spend more time in qualifying themselves for their duties.—No reasonable man can claim very high qualifications in teachers for the scanty compensation they now receive in a large part of the districts in this state. If people will insist on having cheap instructors, they ought to be contented if they have instructors poorly fitted for their work. There ought to be, there will be, [illegible] a proportion between the compensation and the service rendered. The School Committees who are about, at this season of the year, to hire instructors for the winter schools, ought to [illegible] this. To such we would say, act as you do in other cases. If you wish to buy good land, you expect to give a good price. You never expect—at least you ought not to wish—to get good land for only the price of poor land. When you are looking out for a horse, if you wish to get a good one, you expect to give a good price. When you purchase groceries or cloths at a store, you expect to give a good price, if you wish for those of the best quality. And when you sell your land, or your stock of cattle and horses, or your crops, you expect a price in proportion to the quality. Carry out this principle in hiring teachers for winter schools. Be rational, be prudent, be just, in making these bargains, as you are in making other bargains. Do not think that quality and price must go together in all your other transactions, but are separate in this. Be assured this case is not an exception. You may think you get a good bargain when you obtain an instructor at a price far below the real value of his services—but you either cheat yourselves, or are unjust to him. You cheat yourselves, if supposing him to be well qualified to teach, he regulates his labors according to his compensation—and of this you have no right to complain. And you are unjust to him if you require, and he, from a regard to principle or the good of your children, performs labors far beyond your stinted compensation. We put it to the intelligent and upright school committees of our state, ought either of these alternatives to be allowed?—Those who wish well qualified teachers and good schools, ought to favor the enaction of a law which would increase the compensation of teachers. The operation of such a law would be more favorable to those in moderate circumstances than to any others. They ought then to be the last to oppose its enactment. We formerly remarked that the tendency of the present state of our common schools, is to prepare the way for a wide distinction between the rich and those in moderate circumstances—to give the former an advantage over the latter which the latter should be slow to yield. It needs no long and intricate process of reasoning to prove this. The links in the chain are few. It is undoubted that superiority of education will give superiority of influence. The children of the greater part of parents, in moderate circumstances, will have little if any education except what they get in the district school. But the rich can and do send their children to private schools, where, though at more expense than those in moderate circumstances usually feel able to afford, they obtain an excellent education. What will be the result of this? We need not say, for every one can answer the question for himself. And what is more, this state of things withdraws a considerable part of the community, whose influence and efforts, too, in this case are much needed, from any attempt to improve common schools. They have become discouraged, and thinking it is a hopeless undertaking so to elevate common schools that a good elementary education can be obtained in them, they are turning their attention almost wholly to private schools. And it now depends on those who expect all, or nearly all the education their children receive, will be obtained at the common schools, to say whether these schools shall sink still lower, and the difference between the education of their children and those of their richer neighbors shall be wider and wider; or whether these schools shall be made what the law designs they should be, what the interests of those in moderate circumstances requires they should be, and what with our noble school Fund they might be. We say again, that those in moderate circumstances are chiefly concerned in the enactment of such a law as is contemplated in the resolution at Norwich—and if they oppose its enactment, in our view it would be little less than a suicidal deed.

We need not say, after these remarks, that we are not hostile to private schools. They have our best wishes. They have done much to keep alive a regard for education in the community—they have nursed the flame which the sluggishness and loss of common schools had well nigh extinguished. And we are persuaded that those whose deep interest in the cause of education has led them to establish and patronise these schools, would be among the first to hail with joy any evidences of reformation in common schools—any signs that the long slumber of the mass of the community is drawing to a close. We know it is so—for some of the loudest warnings to the community to shake off their lethargy, and attend to their momentous interests in relation to this subject, have come from this source. It argues a noble spirit—a disinterestedness which the community ought to admire—a zeal in the cause of education, something of which the community ought to catch.

The other object to be effected by the enactment of the proposed law, is to awaken more interest in common schools among those who pay the tax. That such will be its effects, all will agree who have noticed the operation of similar causes. There can be no doubt that the present effect of the School Fund is to diminish interest in common schools. Far less care is exercised in the choice of teachers; there is far less wakefulness in examining the progress of the scholars, than if teachers were paid by a tax on their employers. And if facts may decide on the case, less money is raised for the purposes of education in common schools, than would be raised if we had no School Fund. For proof we refer to Massachusetts. We adduced the facts formerly, and shall not here repeat them. Suffice it to say, that many school societies in this State lay no tax for common schools, and content themselves with schools with which they would not be contented, if teachers were not paid by the public. We will yield to none in attachment to the school fund. The Legislature which first appropriated it to the support of common schools; the Convention which secured its constitutional appropriation to that object, showed their wisdom and their patriotism. And infamy deep and lasting will be their lot who divert it from this object. It was not the design, however, of either of these bodies, that the school fund should relieve the people of the State from taxes for common schools. It was to *aid* the people in their efforts, not to *take the place* of their efforts, that the school fund was established; and it is not the fault of those who established, or of those who vigilantly and ably watch over this fund, if some are so blind to their interests as to apply it to a purpose for which it was never designed. There are two objections to this application of the school fund. One is, that the dividends from it are not large enough to give a suitable compensation to teachers without a tax. The other is, that if the dividends were ever so large, good schools would not be had without a tax. We are not sure that if any one could by a word double the amount of the school fund, or even quadruple it, he would benefit the State by the exercise of his power. We are rather inclined to think he would not. For though in that case, compensation enough might be offered to secure good teachers, yet the interest of the community would be so diminished in common schools, that it is quite problematical, to say the least, whether the schools would be any better than they are now. The teachers, like the clergy of a rich establishment, would most probably relax their efforts; and finding none to watch their labors, would, like their employers, sink down in easy repose. Thus the bounty of the State, while it relieved the people from any anxiety respecting common schools, would take from the teachers some very strong motives to fidelity and diligence.

On the whole, while we believe that the passage of the proposed law would elevate elementary education in this State, and would most of all benefit those in moderate circumstances, those who have it in their power to say whether it shall be enacted or not, we are almost too skeptical to believe such a measure can be at present effected. Contrary to the clearest evidence, we fear it will be regarded as only one more effort to benefit the rich at the expense of the poor; to increase the wages of instructors without an adequate equivalent to their employers; or at least as unnecessary, because the common schools are already good enough. We should be happy, however, to have our skepticism on this subject dispelled by facts. Of one thing we feel certain. From the manner in which previous efforts to improve Common Schools have been treated in the Legislature, no important proposition will be adopted which is not manifestly called for by the mass of the people.

Especially do we believe that a measure of the kind proposed, which involves the delicate operation of taxing the people, will not have much chance of success, unless the mass of the community shall *clearly* and *unitedly* express their determination to have it effected. We have laid it down, in our own mind, as a first principle, *that on the subject of Common Schools, the Legislature will not, knowingly, take one important step in advance of public opinion clearly and emphatically expressed.*

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser Oct. 25.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Salem, Capt. Richardson, arrived on Saturday morning from Liverpool, having sailed on the 9th Sept. By this arrival we have received London papers of the 8th and Liverpool of the 9th Sept.

Monsieur de Polignac has confided his defence to M. M. Mandaroux-Vertam, Advocate of the Court of Cassation; Hennequin, and Berryer the son. The latter will attend the trial in the Chamber of Peers. The former is specially attached to the ex-Minister as Counsel. Paris was not wholly free of disturbances. The journeymen printers continued to manifest hostility against machine printing presses. The London Courier agrees with the French papers, that the steps taken by the Emperor of Russia relative to the proceedings in France, was merely a precautionary measure, and that on becoming acquainted with the result of the French revolution, he would immediately recognize the new Sovereign.

Letters from Madrid of the 26th announce that the cabinet continued to deliberate on measures to make some concession to public opinion, and seems disposed to grant much.—The Apostolicals, however, wish nothing to be yielded. General Cambrano persists in marching troops to the frontiers of France; but, on the other hand, the Spanish refugees organize themselves at the foot of the Pyrenees. On the 31st they were 1,200 in number, wearing the colors of independence—red and yellow.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Confidence appears to have been partially restored among the speculators in the Funds to-day, and nearly the whole of the rumors promulgated within the last four or five days, seem wholly forgotten. The news obtained from Russia yesterday, and the notice given by the Russian Ambassador that all the natives of Russia should leave Paris, were canvassed with more calmness this morning, and the feeling appears to be, that the hostility of the Emperor of Russia to the new French Government would very soon be changed to a different feeling.—Indeed the accounts from Paris to day, mention that an express was almost hourly expected there from St. Petersburg with news of the acquiescence of Nicholas in the change which had recently taken place. The messenger with the despatches from the Court of France to that of St. Petersburg, announcing the accession of Philip, was just entering the Russian capital when the last despatches to Count Pozzo di Borgo were sent off to him.

To show that there is no cause for the supposition that the King of Prussia is hostile to the new French Government, we may here mention that the accounts from Hamburg state that the King of Prussia had, on the 31st ult. received from the new French king a letter notifying the accession of his Majesty to the throne of France. The King of Prussia received the bearer of the letter, General Count Lobau, in the most flattering manner, and he had the honor of dining with his Majesty. Later in the day some few letters, brought by passengers who arrived in the steamboat were shown, and they mentioned that there were some disturbances in that direction, and that some of the imposts of the public companies had been objected to, and that the people had shown a determination to resist the payment. At Lubec and Bremen a similar feeling had been manifested.

The holders of Spanish bonds are anxiously awaiting the arrival of news from Spain of the commencement of revolutionary movements.—There are advices to day from Paris, which state that General Mina and General Torrijos were about to leave that city for Spain. At Perpignan a depot was forming, and a confident hope was indulged that when these Generals presented themselves to the Spanish people, they would be most cordially received.

There has been some serious rioting at Oxford. The military was called out to repress the turbulence of the mob, who were excited in consequence of an encroachment on some land they considered as public property; several of the rioters were captured, but were immediately rescued, and the yeomanry cavalry were compelled to retreat out of the town.

THE NETHERLANDS.—The correspondent of the London Times, under date of Brussels, September 3d, says, by whatever name the political movement in that city is to be called, the Prince of Orange has certainly become its hero. He has constituted himself Colonel of the Garde Bourgeoise of Brussels, and seems to have won much admiration by walking about the streets unattended, and apparently without any apprehension of danger. At noon of the third September, the Prince of Orange decided, at the pressing solicitation of the Commission, to withdraw the garrison from Brussels, and to repair himself to the Hague, to make a representation to the King of the wishes of the people. The evacuation took place accordingly in the afternoon. The writer of the letter in the Times is of opinion that "the Bourgeoise of Brussels, left quite to themselves, harrassed with military duty, seeing the English in crowds abandoning the town, and their shops and work houses either closed up or unfrequented, will soon bitterly repent the rash and unfounded ambition which plunged them into this untoward affair, at the risk of their city's prosperity and the certainty of their own ruin."

BELGIUM.—Notwithstanding the entrance of the Prince of Orange into Brussels, the position of things is serious; the zeal with which the Hollanders offer to guard their towns, in order to render all the troops disposable, and the tender of the services of the young men of Rotterdam to march on Belgium, give those events a very serious complexion. The struggle in the States-General between the Deputies of Belgium and of Holland may degenerate into a war between the two countries. This will happen, too, unless the King's prudence inspires him with wise measures.

PARIS, September 5.

The revolt of the printers of Paris (as it has been termed) is at an end—some concessions have been made to them which will have the effect of producing an immediate calm, but from which many people apprehend much future mischief. Within the last few days many hundreds of really well disposed compositors have voluntarily joined or been compelled to associate with the discontented; but I am convinced the "turn out" was originally produced by the same class of persons who, amongst the operatives of England, frequently exercise a lamentable influence—persons who live in idleness and debauchery on the funds forcibly drawn from the industrious and well-conducted.

The "revolted" printers have assumed great merit for bravery and good conduct during the three days—and unquestionably the real bona fide working people of Paris did, by their courage, their intelligence and their moderation, contribute mainly to the glorious revolution we have witnessed; but while they were debating, the Garde Royale, at the Halle, the Place de Greve, the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Rue Babylone, &c. the persons who have caused the "revolt" were employed in breaking the machinery used in printing. While the brave working printers of Paris were absolutely engaged in a mortal struggle for the freedom of their country, they found time, nevertheless, on the 29th of July, to inscribe on the walls a recommendation which was religiously observed throughout, "respect the chiefs and monuments." Not so the authors of the "revolt," for on the same day, taking advantage of the absence of the truly courageous compositors, they repaired to various printing offices to destroy machinery. These were the men who produced the late "revolt."

Of the events that have occurred, and are in progress at Brussels, I shall merely say that the presence of the Prussians in Luxembourg is regarded with uneasiness here, paticularly as it has been reported that reinforcements to the number of 30,000 men, are marching on that point from various Prussian garrisons. The unquestionably good understanding that exists between the British and French governments will however prevent any interference of Prussia in the affairs of Belgium. The people must consequently succeed in their efforts to extort from their Sovereign a free Constitution.

On the side of Spain the political horizon is gradually becoming more gloomy. A report prevails here (but which, I fear, is not entitled to much credit) that Ferdinand is about to avert the storm with which he is menaced, by concessions, by acts of amnesty, and by the recal of the Spanish political exiles. Such measures might, even yet, save Spain from again becoming the theatre of war; but there is nothing in the character of Ferdinand to justify expectations that he will profit by the lesson lately given by France to despotic rulers.

Having thus briefly disposed of politics, I may be allowed to tell you that we are resuming our gaiety. The most perfect reliance being placed on the disposition and capability of the National Guard to enforce order, we are about to yield ourselves up, with the utmost confidence, to the enjoyment which the few short weeks only that remain to us of autumn, place within our reach.

From the Constitutionnel.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—We have accounts from the frontiers of Spain of the 31st of August, from which we learn that an order from the Spanish Government has been received in the Biscayan Provinces, to place all the Royal Volunteers of Vittoria and Bilboa, and the Tercois of the country, at the disposal of M. Blas Tournes Captain-General of Guipuscoa. It seems that the deputation of St. Sebastian has refused to obey the order.

Letters from Bayonne of August 31st, say that, for the last 12 days Spanish emigrants from London, Brussels, and Paris, have been daily arriving in that city. It is calculated that there are 1200 of them on the frontiers. The celebrated Pastor is at Bayonne, as well as the Aide-de-Camp of General Mina, General Torrejos, is in the neighborhood. General Vigo is going to join his companions in exile. It is thought that Mina and Quiroga are going to quit the capital of France to join their countrymen. The Spaniards assembled at Bourg Madame are armed, as well as those at Bayonne; many of them already wear the red and yellow ribband: the emblem of liberty. In short these Spaniards are only waiting for Mina, who possesses their entire confidence. It is affirmed that, when they are all assembled, General Vigo will advance towards Galicia, Torrejos and Quiroga towards Madrid, and that Mina will enter Spain by Catalonia.

BY LATE MAILS.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last a most afflicting accident happened in the family of Mr. Richard Cocks, of North Stamford. The eldest son of Mr. C. was attending his father's saw mill, accompanied by his younger brother only about two years old—unseen by his brother it is supposed he took a seat near the saw, which as it approached him caught his clothes, and drew him within its cruel grasp, and before his brother could reach him he was shockingly mutilated—one arm being sawed apart twice, and his body terribly mangled—and then precipitated by the force of the saw, through a hole in the floor, to the depth of 14 feet into the water below. From this situation he was rescued by his brother and carried to his agonized parents, and though still alive on Monday, no hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Gaz.*

MR. BARTON.—We observe by a late Louisville (Ky.) Focus, that the shameless imputations put forth by the Jackson and Benton presses, against Mr. Barton, with a view to prevent his re-election to the U. S. Senate, are contradicted by Mr. Rowan, the Jackson Senator of Kentucky. This is honorable to Mr. Rowan, as times go. Although in other matters, he goes the whole hog for Jacksonism, he cannot go with its outrages on the private character of an opponent.

Mr. Rowan, so far from admitting the disparaging statements of his political brethren, declared that he considered Mr. Barton an eminent and useful Senator, that Mr. B. filled the very important station of Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands; and that his reports were always able. Mr. Rowan added that it was with regret he perceived reports in circulation concerning Mr. Barton's inebriety in the U. S. Senate, and declared without hesitation that he never observed any thing in the conduct of Mr. B. to warrant such reports.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

By the following paragraph, which we take from a Baltimore paper, it appears that the Secretary of War, after nearly a fortnight's hard labor has succeeded in bringing the Choctaw Indians to subscribe a treaty, the general terms of which are stated in the article.

Republican and Gazette—Extra.
NASHVILLE, Tenn. Oct. 4.

CHOCTAW TREATY CONCLUDED.

To gratify the anxiety, which we are aware, prevails with a great portion of our readers to learn the result of the negotiations late pending with the Choctaw Indians, we this day issue an Extra.

After thirteen days of most fatiguing duty, the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee succeeded in the object of their mission. On the 27th ult. a Treaty was agreed to and signed.

The Choctaws cede the country they occupy, and within three years are to move beyond the Mississippi. *Those who choose to remain, take reservations, and after residing upon them five years to possess them in fee.* The country is to be at any time surveyed when the Government please, but no sale is to take place, previous to removal; until then, no person is to settle in the country. About 5000 Indians were in attendance."

What, under the new order of things in our government is expected to grow out of this "arrange," we do not pretend to know. Treaties *with Indians* are considered by the disciples of the modern school in politics, as of no obligation. We have been taught by the new "law of nations" promulgated by the statesmen of Georgia, and adopted by the present Administration of the national government, and their partisans in both houses of Congress, that the Indians are inhabitants of the states in which they reside, (though without the common privileges of other inhabitants) subject to their laws, possessing few rights, and no property—that they can hold no more lands than they enclose and cultivate, and if perchance they discover a little gold under the surface, that it belongs to the state of Georgia—that treaties with Indians, notwithstanding they may have been entered into with all the constitutional forms of diplomatic contracts, and ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, are still not binding upon the latter, that when the chief magistrate is called upon under the provisions of those treaties, & of the laws of the union, to protect the Indians against the encroachments, plunderings, and spoliations of white men, or of states in which they live, he is not bound by his constitutional duty to see the laws executed, but like a certain monarch renowned in English history, he has a dispensing power to exercise: and that when called upon under a new "arrangement" with Indians for their emigration, in which a part consent to go and the others refuse, that he has the power to withhold the money appropriated for the very purpose of assisting such as will remove, because they will not go—meaning in the exercise of his humane and benevolent disposition to starve them into submission. Under the operation and influence of such principles as these, we should hardly have thought that any tribe of Indians could have been brought, unless indeed they were reduced by starvation, or something equivalent, to trust our government under any arrangement. The want of integrity in the fulfilment of former treaties, and the equal destitution of principle in all our recent conduct towards them, might have taught them a salutary lesson, under the influence of which they might have profited in their further intercourse with our government.

And yet, if the Choctaws have no higher notions of the obligations of treaties than our government have, they have it in their power, if the foregoing paragraph states the case correctly, to get the advantage of us most materially. It appears that those Indians who choose to remain, are to retain reservations of their lands, and *after residing upon them five years, they are to receive a title to them in fee simple.* Who is to make the conveyance, and whether the deeds are to contain covenants of warranty, is not stated.—But according to the phraseology of the paragraph, if the whole nation should conclude to remain, they will be entitled to the benefit of this stipulation in the treaty.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—John Fuller was arraigned this morning, on an indictment for embezzling the sum of $50,000, the same being the property of the Branch Bank of the United States, in the city of Boston. Upon being asked whether guilty or not guilty, he handed in a written answer, which was read by the Clerk. Judge Story said that the paper might be put on file by the Clerk, but that the prisoner must say guilty or not guilty. Fuller then said Guilty. In his behalf, his Counsel, B. D. Parker, addressed the Court, stating the mitigating and alleviating circumstances of the prisoner's case, and appealing to Mr. Webster, the Solicitor of the Bank, and Mr. Frothingham, the Cashier, both of whom were present, for the truth of his statement. After which, Judge Story addressed the prisoner with much dignity and feeling, explaining the grounds of the sentence, &c. and sentenced him to a fine of fifty dollars, and two years to hard labor in the county gaol, in Boston, from the 11th October, 1830.

Quartus Morgan Webb, clerk in the Post Office at Northfield, Mass. plead guilty to an indictment for taking $75 from a letter carried by mail. Sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the county gaol, at hard labor. The last named young man was a graduate of Brown University.

The great inequality in these two instances, which apparently fixes the largest punishment for the smallest offence, arises out of the provisions of the United States laws, which, in case of a robbery of the mail, or theft in a post office, requires a punishment not less than the one inflicted; but in the case of a theft in the Bank of the United States, or an embezzlement of money belonging to that institution, gives the judge a wide latitude of discretion. The same restriction operates in the Courts of the Commonwealth, and should be borne in mind when sentences apparently severe are inflicted.

About twelve months ago, it was boldly declared by the Official Organ of the Jackson Administration, that Gen. Jackson must be candidate for re-election, for that no other candidate could so concentrate the party as to defeat Mr. Clay; and that he would be a candidate for that very patriotic purpose.

It is well for Editors to look before they leap, or to use a more apt phraseology, to be well advised before they speak. Had the Editor of the Organ observed this rule, he would not have so far committed himself in 1829, as to be compelled in 1830 to retract his assertion. In the Organ of Thursday last, it is explicitly declared, in reference to General Jackson's re-election, that "*whether he is a candidate for re-election or not, will depend upon the voice of his friends.*"

The qualification gives a sanction to the rumor that General Jackson is about to withdraw himself from the contest, and if so, we can only infer that he has been driven to take this resolution by the results of the recent elections.

Nat. Jour.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Oct. 21.

LITERARY CONVENTION.—The Convention invited by the Council of the New York University, assembled yesterday, at 11 o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber. President Bates of Middlebury College, was appointed President; Hon. Albert Gallatin, and his Honor the Mayor of the city, Vice Presidents; Maj. Delafield, Secretary, and William C. Woodbridge, of Hartford, Assistant Secretary. On motion, the Rev. Mr. Wainwright read appropriate prayers.

Letters were read, by the Rev. Dr. Mathews, from the following gentlemen, who had been invited to attend the convention, and expressed their regret at not being able: Peter S. Duponceau, Esq. of Philadelphia; Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston; Judge Story, of do.; Mr. Bronson, Attorney General of the State: Judge Spencer, Chancellor Walworth, Hermanus Bleeker, Esq. of Albany: and Horace Binney, Esq. of Philadelphia. Letters had been received from many other distinguished gentlemen, in different parts of the country, the reading of which was dispensed with, for the want of time; particularly Dr. Miller of Princeton; Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Hon. Judge Sutherland, Gov. Throop, &c.

A communication from the Council of the University, on the general objects of the meeting, was read by Dr. Matthews.

The Mayor having signified that he was not able at that time to be present, Judge ——— was appointed a Vice President *pro tempore*, in his place.

An essay was read, by Dr. Wainwright, written by Professor Vethake, of Princeton, on the plan of the German Universities, and the changes proper to be introduced into our own. It was referred to a committee.

A list of gentlemen invited to attend the convention, and had not signified that they should be absent, was then read. It comprised the names of the Presidents and many of the Professors of Colleges in the middle and northern states, with numerous principals of Academies and distinguished scholars and individuals of intelligence, and friends of education, from different states, and from foreign countries. Considerable numbers were not present: but the assembly might contain sixty or seventy persons. Much interest appeared to be excited, and there is reason to believe that the influence of the convention will be extensive and useful.

The following list of subjects "for discussion or inquiry," on printed sheets, were distributed to the members.

1. As to the universities of Europe; and how far the system pursued in them may be desirable for similar institutions in this country.

2. The organization of colleges, and of universities in this country—exhibiting defects to be remedied, and improvements to be made.

3. Police—with the best system of discipline, the distribution of rewards, or honors, and whether the exercise of such discipline, should be confined to a faculty, or shared, and to what extent, by the students.

4. The advantages of a large city as the seat of a university, and the demand, at this time, by the community, for such an institution.

5. The importance of extensive libraries for intellectual improvement.

6. Instruction by public lectures—the advantages and disadvantages of open lectures and recitations from a text book; how they may be combined so as to excite the teacher to keep pace with the knowledge of the age, and make the pupil not only a hearer, but also a diligent learner.

7. The necessity for improved, and more extensive means for educating classical teachers.

[The following additional subjects were proposed by different members and added to the list.]

8. The importance of adding a Department of English Language, in which the studies of Rhetoric and English Classics shall be minutely pursued.

9. A National Society, for the promotion of Science and Literature.

10. The importance of making the civil and political institutions of our country the subject of special study for all our youth.

11. Whether any religious service, and if any, what, may with propriety be connected with the University.

12. Whether any course of instruction on the evidences of Christianity will be admissible.

A few weeks ago the Principal Chief received a communication from the Secretary of War, through the agent, which we presume was intended for the benefit of the Cherokee people. It has not been sent to us for publication. It is a silly production for a great man. The honorable Secretary says, you might as well expect to see young turkies domesticated as to see the Indians become civilized where they are.—"True enough," says one of our Cherokee correspondents, "if you are continually setting dogs and saucy boys upon them."—*Phenix.*

LAND.—A late number of the Illinois Intelligencer is accompanied by an extra of thirty-two pages, containing a list of almost 4000 tracts of land in that state, upon which the taxes are due and unpaid, principally owned by residents of other states. Should the taxes, interests and costs remain unpaid, says the Intelligencer, the lands described, or so much of such tract as will bring the amount of tax and costs, will be sold on the first Monday of January, 1831, at the Auditor's office in that town. The lands thus sold can be redeemed at any time within two years, by paying into the Treasury double the amount of the money for which they were sold. Lands owned by heirs, at the time of sale, may be redeemed at any time before the expiration of one year from the time the youngest of said heirs shall become of age.

FIRE PLACES.—A new mode of preparing kitchen fire places has been introduced in this city. It consists of a grate for coal, and a space above, like a square oven, with iron shelves for baking. Roasting, boiling, and baking can go on at the same time. The aperture to the flue is above the space. The whole, except the grate, is, when necessary, closed, or partially closed, by a sliding shutter of sheet iron. Not only is cooking done excellently in this mode but the smoking of chimneys is effectually remedied.—One of these new Fire Places is now in successful operation at the house of Mr. G. W. Blake, Hamilton-street.—*Bost. Palladium.*

LIBERATION OF AN AMERICAN.—During the late Revolution in Paris, while the murderous contest was raging between the citizens and soldiers, the debtors' prison was thrown open, and among those liberated was Mr. Swan, an American, and native of Boston, who had been confined in the same apartment, twenty two years and one day. Mr. Swan's fate has been one of singular fortune; he is a gentleman of extensive wealth, owns large estates in Boston, and was husband to the late Madame Swan, a lady of some celebrity in that city; during the old French Revolution, Mr. Swan obtained, we know not from what source, articles of furniture and other valuable property, which had previously belonged to the Royal Family, to an immense amount; part of them he had succeeded in conveying to Boston in safety, and had embarked himself, with the remainder, on board a merchant vessel, for the same port; he was suspected by the government of conveying away treasures unlawfully, and was pursued, overtaken, and carried back to Paris, where he remained in confinement ever since, until the late Revolution broke out, and he was restored to liberty.—*Northampton Courier.*

CARRYING COTTON TO CALCUTTA.—It is a few years since this notion would have been deemed no less absurd than that expressed by the corresponding phrase of "Carrying Coal to Newcastle;" yet it bids fair to be soon one of frequent occurrence. The ship Rome of this port, belonging to P. Dodge, Esq. on the outward voyage from which she has returned, carried about 300 bales American cotton Cloths, which it is well understood paid a high profit in Calcutta. Those whose memory extends to the very recent period when the trashy cottons of India, with their nomenclature filled our market, will hardly be able to realize that the natives of Bengal are now independent of foreign countries for the cotton with which they are clothed; but it is true.—The manufacture of cotton has almost ceased there, and is now confined to the production of a few goods of the coarsest kind, their wants being principally supplied from Great Britain. The steam engine allows no competition of human labor.

American cotton finds a ready market in the island of Madagascar, where they are a favorite article. Many bales have been sent to that quarter by our Salem merchants who have found their account in it.—*Salem Gazette.*

"If the Jackson party is disposed to sustain the SYSTEM upon which Mr. Clay has now embarked his fortunes, and which he fondly hopes will float him into the Presidential Chair, we might as well pull down our colors, and surrender our ship." * * * "The Jacksonians, with a few exceptions, are opposed to the Tariff. The friends of Mr. Clay are its advocates. Shall we then amalgamate? Shall we strip off our badges and go over to our opponents?"

Natchez Gazette, Sept. 23.

Here then is the stand which is to be taken. The outcry is given, "Down with the American System! Down with Henry Clay! Huzza for Andrew Jackson!" The Northern, the Middle and the Western States may sing another tune.—*N. E. Weekly Review.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.—As we expected, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has been nominated by a convention of National Republicans, for Representative to Congress, from this district. A Democratic republican convention was also called for. In this [illegible] of all the counties in the State, the only [illegible] of keeping up the old party organization of by-gone times has continued to this day, but the Jackson men, more clamorous, though less numerous, prevented all proceedings on the premises. After a separation was effected, one party concurred in the nomination of Mr. Adams, while the Jackson party nominated Col. Turner, of Scituate. Col. Turner is no Jackson man, but was one of the anti-masonic candidates for the state senate last spring. It is therefore intended no doubt, as a party finesse, to bring the anti-masonic electors into the field against Mr. Adams. But the trick will be well understood, it is too barefaced to deceive any one, and Mr. Adams will undoubtedly be elected by an overwhelming vote.—*New Bedford Courier.*

From the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser.

On the evening of the 1st, the citizens of New Orleans escorted by the Louisiana Legion, and representatives of all the other companies of our city, conducted Messrs. P. Guillote and A. de St. Maurice on board the brig Trent, bound for New York. These gentlemen were selected by our citizens to carry to the National Guard of Paris the tri-colored flag, as a testimony of our respect for their moderation in the chastisement of their oppressors. We individually wish these gentlemen a safe landing in the land of their nativity, and may their utmost wishes as to the situation of France be realized. The following is a translation of the address that accompanies the flag:

LIBERTY! LIBERTY!

Glory to you heroic Deputies of France.

Glory to you intrepid Parisians.

Glory to your illustrious National Guard of Paris.

Glory to the virtuous man, to the great patriot, to the hero so worthy of being now and ever at your head, in the [illegible] of July, [illegible], of July 1789, and of July 1830.

Your brethren of Louisiana, elated with your joy and your happiness, have with enthusiasm repeated your songs of glory and liberty.

Proud of having been once under the protection of those noble colors, which you have so nobly restored, we have again saluted the flag of the great nation, shining with the new lustre you have shed upon it. It has suddenly appeared alongside of our Star Spangled Banner, and that double symbol of Liberty has been greeted by the acclamation of the people, and the cannon of our citizen soldiers; and we have celebrated your triumph over tyranny.

We have said let us choose two sons of France, and let us send them to our brethren—let them carry to them that standard to which we paid due respect, and which has witnessed the tears of happiness flowing from our eyes. They will say—the citizens of New Orleans and the officers and privates of the Louisiana Legion send these colors to you; accept them as a proof of our respect, our gratitude and admiration, let them perpetuate the remembrance of what you have done for the land of their fathers, and for the whole human family.

Here follow the signatures.

From the New-York Sentinel, Oct. 11.

Interesting Extract of a Letter from La Fayette.—We have been politely favored by a gentleman of this city, with the following extract of a letter just received by him from General Lafayette, the hero of three Revolutions, and dated August 12. After succinctly detailing the events of the 26th, 27th and 28th, the General continues—

"We might have declared a pure republic; but not without a great difference of opinion, nor without danger, both internal and external. And therefore the Republicans generously preferred uniting themselves to the moderate Monarchists, (perhaps the majority of the nation) on condition that it should be a Republican Monarchy. The Duke of Orleans was chosen by the Chamber of Deputies, in the name of the people, who seem well satisfied; and having recognized the principle that he derives his title from the people, Louis Philip ascends a popular throne.

"I did not say, as some papers related it, that 'this was the best of republics.' I declared, on the contrary, my doctrines, which are of the American school; but I perceived that under all the circumstances, this was the best to be done, and from what I have since seen of the new king and his family, I am confirmed, in the opinion that we have done right.

"We have now entered a progressive career of legislation, which will lead to a very liberal state of things.

"Thus the cause of the people—the liberty of Europe—has made in three days an immense stride; and this new revolution has sustained a character for disinterestedness, grandeur of soul and generosity, which places what are called the lowest orders of the people in the first rank of French society. France is now her own sovereign, and every day confirms her title. LAFAYETTE."

All the property of the Buxton Manufacturing Company, situate on Saco River, 7 miles above Saco, comprising a valuable water privilege of 75 feet head, with about *two hundred* acres of excellent lands, several dwelling houses, stores, work shops, picker house, &c. was sold, at public auction, at Buxton, on the 14th inst. to Messrs. Wm. Whittemore & Co. of Boston, for $6,000. This property has cost the Buxton Company over $40,000.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, OCTOBER 27, 1830.

OHIO ELECTION.—The returns, which we publish below, of the election in Ohio are even more encouraging than we had anticipated. That a change in the politics of that State would show itself at this election, we anticipated; but we did not anticipate so thorough and complete a change as has taken place at this election. Men who have honestly supported a Jackson candidate, are slow to believe themselves deceived in their previous notions, and are unwilling to abandon their favorite candidate. The conduct of Gen. Jackson, in relation to Internal Improvements and the Tariff, has however been such as to alienate all such parts of the country as are in favor of these great doctrines, from their previous support to the present administration. They know full well that nothing is to be anticipated from Gen. Jackson on these subjects but real opposition, however apparently he may be in favor of the measures. The change in the Western States has been undeniably great, and is still progressing—so that there is every reason to believe that they will give their decided support to Mr. Clay at the next presidential election. It is possible that further returns may alter the present appearance of things in Ohio, but by no means probable. The unexpected success in Cincinnati and various other quarters, shows a much greater majority than was anticipated at this time. By next week we shall probably be able to give complete returns.

The Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, of Oct. 14, says:—The returns from the different townships of this county have been but partially received; but sufficient to show that the Republicans of Franklin county have done their duty. Joseph Ridgway, (Clay) Representative, by a large majority. General McArthur has a handsome majority for Governor. For Representative there will not be much difference between Messrs. Stanbery and McLean.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13.—Our election has terminated, and the Jackson Convention ticket has partly been defeated. Mr. Storer, a very warm friend of Mr. Clay, is elected to the legislature by a large majority. We have not received all the returns from our Congressional District—it is supposed by both parties that Benham, the Clay candidate, is elected. Findley, at the last election, had a majority of something like 2000 in the county of Hamilton. I have just been informed that Gen. McArthur, the Clay candidate for governor, has a majority of 716 votes over Gen. Lucas, the Jackson candidate, in this city, and Benham, the congressman, upwards of 200. They are now completely routed—Cincinnati, which has always given a large majority for Jackson, has now given a majority of 700 against him. This outdoes Baltimore. It gives me pleasure also to inform you, that Corwin, the Clay candidate, has been elected to Congress by a majority of 400 over Shields, the Jackson candidate. Shields and Findley were the only members last winter from Ohio who voted for the Indian bill. In Belmont county the Republicans have obtained a signal triumph—carrying the Assembly ticket, and giving McArthur a majority of 380. The Republican Clay ticket has succeeded. An unofficial report in the Chillicothe Gazette, gives the vote: for Congress, Creighton, (Repub.) 1869—Keffer (Jackson) 986.

In addition to the above mentioned, the Zanesville Republican of the 16th, states that in Perry county, the Clay ticket succeeded: Fairfield has gone for Jackson. In Licking, Franklin, and Delaware, the Republicans were successful. Knox and Coshocton are also reported to have elected Clay representatives. From the Republican we learn, that Wm. Stanbery has been re-elected to Congress, by probably a thousand majority over the Jackson caucus candidate, McLean. Vance and Vinton have also been re-elected, without opposition. In Muskingum county the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of 100 to 150. Last year the average majority in this county was 500. In speaking of the result in this, its own county, the Republican says—"Though we are defeated, the great reduction of the Jackson majority makes us feel like victors."

Zanesville, Oct. 16.—The returns are not all in—it is admitted, however, that Gen. McArthur, the Clay candidate for Governor, is elected, and no doubt we shall have a majority in our Legislature. The counties of Coshocton, Knox, Perry, Licking, and Belmont, last year sent Jackson Delegates to the Legislature, have now all elected Clay men; and have also elected men of the same principles to Congress.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Monday, furnishes the following, from the Baltimore Patriot:—"The Western mail last night brings nothing further relative to the vote for Governor than what we published yesterday. Gen. Findley is re-elected to Congress, from the Cincinnati district, by a very much diminished majority—contending with no unpopular candidate, combined with his own personal popularity, saved him. The Cincinnati Gazette states, that E. H. Crane is re-elected to Congress. It also states that it is probable Gen. McArthur, the Republican candidate for Governor, has received a majority in the Miami country. The Chillicothe Post, a Jackson paper, gives up Ross county to the Clay ticket for the Legislature, and acknowledges that Mr. Creighton is elected to Congress from that district by a large majority. He is a staunch friend of Henry Clay, and never bended the knee to Jacksonism."

Niles' Weekly Register, of the 23d inst. says—"It would appear that Gen. McArthur (anti-Jackson) has been elected Governor of the State of Ohio, by a considerable majority over Gen. Lucas—and that the friends of Mr. Clay will have a decided ascendancy in the Legislature. The changes, as far as we note them, are altogether in their favor. In Hamilton county in which Cincinnati is located, the "Jackson candidate" for governor, at the last election, had a majority of 1860 votes—now the majority is on the other side, showing a comparative gain of nearly 3000."

NEW JERSEY.—The Newark Eagle says that the result of the recent election has been far more satisfactory to the friends of Domestic Industry and Internal Improvements, than even at first anticipated; and the prospect of our success at the approaching Congressional election in December is rendered more certain than it was before the election of officers took place. If a judicious selection of candidates should be made by the Convention when they meet, there can be very little doubt of the success of our ticket. The friends of Domestic Industry and Internal Improvements form a large majority of the people of this state, and when local causes shall cease to operate at the polls, and an opportunity be afforded to try the strength of the state on these and other important national questions, we are quite sure that the present administration party will be left far in the rear.

At the late election we have gained since last fall, according to the best information we have been able to obtain, 1 in Essex, 4 in Middlesex, 3 in Sussex, 3 in Burlington, 1 in Monmouth and 1 in Salem—total gain 13. We have lost 2 in Bergen, 2 in Somerset, 2 in Cumberland, and 1 in Gloucester—total lost 7. Thus we have a net gain of 3 in the Legislature. A new apportionment of the Assembly was made last winter by which the number was increased from [illegible] to 50.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns from this State are not yet complete. As far as the returns go, the friends of Mr. Clay have elected seven members of Congress, and the Jacksonians thirteen. It will be recollected that there was only one member, from this State, in the last Congress, who could be claimed as an opponent of the Administration and a friend to Mr. Clay. There is every reason to be gratified with the results, as far as received.

VIRGINIA.—The election of members of the Legislature is still going on in this State. The central power at Richmond appears to have lost much of its influence, and Jacksonism much of its strength, in this election.—The friends of Mr. Clay have majorities in several counties, and form a much stronger party in the State than we were aware of.

☞ A State Convention of Instructers and Friends of Education, will be held in the State House at Hartford, on Wednesday the 10th of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The friends of education, in every part of the State, are earnestly solicited to attend.

MR. CLAY.—There seems to be no part of the country in which this able and excellent man, this bold and persevering advocate for the great principles of the "American System," meets with such low and petty abuse and detraction, as among the Jacksonians of New England. It is in vain that his pre-eminent talents are acknowledged on all hands—that he has been the earliest and uniform and active supporter of measures which we, in this part of the country, almost consider as necessary to our existence. They seem to prefer a man, as to competency, in every respect his inferior—one who expresses his sentiments on some great doctrines in so doubtful and ambiguous a manner as to be claimed by both sides, or whose friendliness exists merely in the abstract, and evaporates when there is occasion for practical application of them. If we had supposed the Jacksonians in this State deceived on the subject, we should have anticipated a falling off in their ranks on account of the proceedings of the President, and of the Jackson minority, (for such it in fact at that time was) in the House on the last night of the late session of Congress. Such a mistake doubtless existed in the Middle and Western States, and a change of feeling was there expected and has appeared. But in this part of the country we expect no diminution of the Jackson ranks. It cannot be denied that they care less for the prosperity of the country—the great doctrines of the American System—than they do for the election of Gen. Jackson. We do not suppose that Gen. Jackson could adopt any measure which would materially diminish the Jackson party in this State—and this is not so much from any wonderful admiration of the character of Gen. Jackson, as from their being a party bound together by the strongest ties, made up with much of selfish views, but with no one great national principle for their polar star—a party sustained from considerations entirely foreign from any view of promoting the true interests of the country or any part of it, but from considerations purely selfish and local. We say not that these remarks are universally true, but that the exceptions from them are very rare.

This party, in this State, is small, but it is extremely well disciplined. The orders issue through their distinguished organ at Hartford, are re-echoed by the subordinate presses in a most dutiful strain, and adopted by the whole corps with the most implicit faith and obedience. It is now well understood that regular and systematic operations are on foot, in many parts of this State, to organize, discipline and marshal the forces for the coming contest. No pains are spared and no stone left unturned, to have their little company so organized and officered as to move with the greatest precision at the command of their leaders, and every artifice is made use of by them to create divisions among their opponents and to crowd their own men into office, on all occasions. In this state of things, it becomes those friendly to the election of Mr. Clay to be awake, and to take some measures to counteract these unusual efforts on the part of the Jacksonians. The most important matter is union. With this, there is nothing in the least to be apprehended—but if divided or inactive, we shall not deserve success, and may very easily fail, notwithstanding our overwhelming superiority of numbers. Small matters should not allow those of similar sentiments on this subject to divide and of course destroy their influence. Meetings ought to be generally held and some concert of action introduced in every town.

We are happy to see that the measure which originated with one of the School Societies of this town, is receiving so generally the approbation of our citizens. Papers in all parts of the State have noticed the proceedings in this town, and recommended their general adoption by the different school societies. The article in the Connecticut Observer, on this subject, is so appropriate, and the views expressed are so sound and judicious, that we prefer copying it entire to making any remarks of our own. We would gladly also copy, if our limits permitted, from the remarks of the Education Reporter, of Boston, on what the Editor calls the "Norwich Movement." We must, however, content ourselves for the present with the extract from the Observer, recommending the same to our readers. The Editor is doubtless correct in saying that the Legislature will not go farther than they are impelled by public opinion. They certainly will not, but we hope and are in high confidence that such unequivocal evidence of public opinion and feeling will be presented to the next Legislature, as to induce them to adopt the measure sought by the vote of the School Society of this town.

ORDINATION.—At a special meeting of the Association of Windham County, convened at Hampton, on Tuesday, Oct. 19th, the Rev. WILLIAM FULLER was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry, with a view to his taking the pastoral charge, for a limited period, of the church and congregation in the town of Southold, Long Island. The following is the order of exercises:

Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Orin Fowler, of Plainfield; Sermon by the Rev. Daniel Dow, of Thompson; Ordaining Prayer by the Rev. Roswell Whitmore, of Killingly; Charge by the Rev. Samuel Backus, of Woodstock; Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Dennis Platt, of Canterbury; Concluding Prayer by the Rev. Jonas Fisher, of Scotland.

MR. DUNHAM—Sir, it would probably be a public convenience if you would mention in your paper the alteration in the terms of the Courts, or in the times of holding the Courts in New London County, as now required by law. They are as follows, viz:

The Superior Court is to be holden on the third Tuesday of March, at Norwich, and on the second Tuesday of September, of each year at New London.

The County Courts on the second Tuesday of June, at New London, and on the second Tuesday of November of each year at Norwich, and alternately at Norwich and New London, on the second Tuesday of February of each year, beginning at Norwich.

MR. DUNHAM—Sir, much has recently been said and well said, upon the subject of Common Schools. I rejoice to see and hear what I have lately seen and heard from Norwich, on this important subject. Much needs to be said and done, and must be said and done on the subject, or the good old "Land of Steady Habits" must fall far below her sister States in New England, and may sink to rise no more.

But my particular object in writing at this time, is to request you to call the attention of your readers to "Hall's Lectures on School-keeping." They are well written, and written from long personal experience in the business, and are calculated to do much good.

ITEMS.

A rumor is in circulation that a change is to be made by the President in the Cabinet. Ingham is to retire and go abroad, and Mr. McLane, our Minister to England, is to succeed him in the Treasury Department.

MURDER.—The Harrisburgh (Pa.) Republican of the 15th inst. says, a person named Young was brought to that place on the day before, and lodged in jail, on a charge of murdering a young girl of the name of Catharine M'Ilvray, living near Middletown. He had completely severed her head from her body by cutting and hacking her neck with a knife.

His Excellency Gov. Lincoln and the Hon. Daniel Waldo, both of Worcester, Mass., have been elected members of the Society of Universal Statistics at Paris, France.

The August hurricane was uncommonly severe in the West Indies; at Jamaica all the vessels suffered more or less; damage estimated at $20,000, one ship sunk, and eighteen souls perished in her.

The town of Manchester, England, has voted a colossal statue, in commemoration of the late events in France, which it intends to send to the brave pupils of the Polytechnic School; to be placed in one of the most conspicuous places in the School, as an eternal monument of the civil and military virtues of the school of 1830.

TERRIBLE.—The British brig Matilda, lying at Bambay, on the coast of Africa, exploded on the 13th of May. How the accident happened never can be known, for every one of the ship's company, with upwards of one hundred blacks, who were on board, lost their lives, the Matilda being riven into atoms.

The second trial of Mr. Garrison, late editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, says the U. S. Gazette, had just closed—verdict against him—one thousand dollars damages. The suit was brought by Mr. Todd, charging a libel upon Garrison for writings relative to the slave trade.

It would seem from the Boston Gazette, with regard to Mr. Adams' nomination for Congress, that that gentleman has signified to his friends that if formally nominated he would decline, but if run and elected, he would then exercise his judgment whether to accept or reject the appointment.

LICENSES.—The Commissioners of the county of Bristol, (Mass.) have, after hearing counsel, determined not to grant any licenses to retailers in that county this year. Licenses were granted to a number of inn-keepers; a few applications were refused.

SIGNS.—Two Jackson papers have lately died in Kentucky. There are only four left, one of these has a patronage from Government worth $2000; the second is Amos Kendall's Argus, who feeds it from the Washington fountain; the third is threatening to commit suicide unless its subscribers pay better; the fourth is indebted for its existence to its political moderation. The Commentator says that all four are publishers of the laws 'by authority,' and of numerous government advertisements.

Supreme Court at Salem.—Chief Justice Shaw has given directions to the Clerk of the Court, to make the necessary arrangements for commencing the trials of the persons indicted as accessories in the murder of Mr. White, immediately after the opening of the court, November 9.

A London paper, London's Gardener's Magazine, anticipates that at some future day the steam engine, properly applied, "will plough and sow a thousand acres in a week, and reap the crop in a day." To have thrown this probable conjecture off in real style, the writer should have said it would reap the crop the next day.

IMPORTATION OF FLOUR.—It is stated by Mr. Niles, in his Register, that the whole export of flour from the United States, to the British West India Islands, when those ports were open to our shipping, and taking the year, when the export was greatest, very little exceeded the quantity of flour imported into Providence, R. I. last year.

REBELLIONS.—The people of Beverly, Mass. will not trust to the census of Uncle Sam's agent, and have resolved to be numbered in their own way.

In Hawkins county, Tenn. a fatal fever prevailed in September, owing to a long continued drought. In one family 23 persons had died; three husbands and wives were buried at the same time; 19 persons, who attended a funeral a few weeks before, were soon after buried.

The Rev. Dr. Schaeffer has been appointed Professor of the German Language and Literature, in Columbia College, New York.

Mr. P. P. Barbour of Virginia, has accepted the judgeship conferred on him by the President.

DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.—The Philadelphia Chronicle has this paragraph—"Street yarn is spun in as large quantities now as ever, by as pretty spinning females as distinguished the days of our mothers, and our young men reel twice as much." Industry must prosper; success to the bee-hive!

Married,

In Bozrah, on the 18th inst. Mr. DAVID AUSTIN FOX, of Lebanon, to Miss SALLY WATERMAN, of the former place.

Died,

In this city, on the 22d inst. Mrs. LUCY WILKIE, aged 37 years, wife of Mr. Joseph B. Wilkie. On the 21st inst. an infant child of Mr Charles Denison.

At Lisbon, on the 19th inst. Mr. PERO MOODY, aged 61 years.

LYCEUM, THIS EVENING, Oct. 27. Question for discussion—*Is it probable that the late events in Europe will result in changes of government favorable to the liberties of the people?*

THE School Visitors of the Second School Society in this town, will meet, for the examination of Schoolmasters for the several districts, on the Tuesday evenings of the month of November, at the office of J. A. Rockwell.
Norwich, Oct. 27. 31

THE Stockholders of the Norwich and Salem Turnpike Company are notified, that their annual meeting will be held, at the office of the undersigned, on Thursday, Oct. 28th, 1830, at 3 o'clock P. M., for choice of Directors, &c.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
Oct. 20. 30

NOTICE.

THE Assessors and Board of Relief of the town of Norwich, will meet at the Town Hall, in Chelsea, in said town, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M., to abate the Polls of infirm, sick and disabled persons, not exceeding one tenth part of the number of taxable polls in said town.

JOHN D'WITT, JOHN HYDE, ASA ROATH, } *Assessors.*
JOHN LATHROP, JAMES STEDMAN, JNO. BREED, } *Board of Relief.*
Norwich, Oct. 20, 1830. 1w

TAKEN,

BY virtue of a warrant, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the dwelling house of Noyes Bisson, in Bozrah, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1830, at 9 o'clock a. m., so much of the real estate of Daniel F. Beebe, Wm. P. Rose and wife, Jedediah Verguson, Jeremiah Verguson, Rebecca Parkins, Sarah Gardner, Abel Gates, and wife, Mary Hatch's heirs, Asa Maples, Alfred Rogers, and James Rogers' heirs, as will pay their town tax, in said town, on list 1829, with necessary cost.
ORIMEL JOHNSON, Collector.
Bozrah, Oct. 13th, 1830. 3w29

COLT ASTRAY.

STRAYED from the mare of the subscriber, near the Baptist meeting house, in Lebanon, on Sunday evening, 24th inst. a sucking bay mare colt, having a little white below the fetter-lock joints behind, forming a curious and singular mark. Whoever will return said colt, or give information where it may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.
JOSEPH TILDEN.
Lebanon. Oct. 26th. 31

WHEREAS, the Superior Court at their Session at New London, in and for the county of New London, adjudged and declared *John Bowen*, of Norwich, in said county an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the 4th Tuesdays of December, February, and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of the said Bowen.
JOHN HYDE, ELISHA CONGDON, } *Commissioners.*
Norwich, Oct. 23d, 1830. 3w31

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR
FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Oct. 27. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

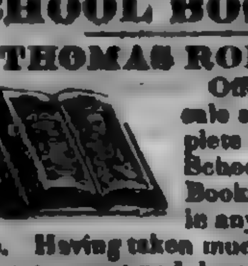
The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a choice lot of
SUPERFINE
BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.
—ALSO—
An elegant assortment of
VESTINGS,
selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.
ELIHU GALLUP.
Oct. 27. 6w31

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.
HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.
—ALSO—
Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.
—ALSO—
BUFFALO ROBES.
The above articles will be sold at a small advance.
HATS,
Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.
Oct 27, 1830. 31

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON



Offers for sale, wholesale and retail, as complete an assortment of School and Classical Books, as can be found in any Bookstore in this State. Having taken much pains to procure the most recent and best school books, he particularly invites school committees, teachers, and others interested in the subject, to call and examine them.

He has also for sale, a very superior assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, Albums, Writing Books, Cyphering Books, Quills, Slates, Paper, and Stationary generally.
Oct. 27. 31

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.
Griswold, Oct. 26, 1830. 31

TEAS, SUGAR, &c.

25 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
5 do. white do. do.
20 do. Loaf and Lump do.
25 bags Coffee, 30 kegs Ginger,
500 lbs. Cloves, 200 do. Nutmegs,
50 chests Young Hyson, Souchong and Hyson Skin Teas,
20 kegs new Raisins,
60 boxes bunch and Muscatel do.
15 bags Pepper and Pimento,
200 mats Cassia,
Just received and for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
Oct. 27. 31

FRESH RAISINS, &c.

150 kegs, half kegs, boxes and half boxes new fresh Raisins,
30 tubs New York Butter,
150 boxes New York Cylinder Glass,
30 bbls. and kegs refined Salt Petre,
200 bbls. Genesee Flour,
Just landing and for sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Oct. 27. 31

NEW FRUIT.

20 boxes, half boxes and quarters bunch Muscatel Raisins, just imported—this day received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Also, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citron, Oranges, &c. for sale as above.
Oct. 27. 31

STARCH.

16 bbls. Philadelphia Starch,
30 bbls. and boxes Colgate's No. 1 do.
For sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.
Oct. 27. 31

WALKDEN'S English, and Maynard & Noyes' American Inkpowder, for sale by the dozen or single, at
THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.
Also—Coal Hods, Brass Kettles, patent Gridirons, Sauce Pans, &c.
Oct. 26. 31

PURE
SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers, of the above article at the lowest market prices.
Oct. 28, 1830. tf30

FISH, SALT, &c.

30 quintals prime Shoal Fish,
20 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
1 bbl. Pickled Salmon,
100 bushels Eastern Salt,
For sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FOR SALE,

A large second hand Stove and Pipe, suitable for a Factory. Enquire at this Office.
Oct. 27 3w31

EAST INDIA
SWEET MEATS.

1 case, very superior, just received and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Oct. 27. 31

FRESH
ROCHESTER FLOUR.

80 bbls. fresh ground Rochester Flour, from new wheat,
20 half bbls. do.—received during the past week, and for sale by
SAMUEL L. HYDE.
Oct. 27. 31

ALMANACS
FOR 1831.

FOR sale wholesale and retail, at THO. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, The Christian Almanac for 1831—also, Fessenden's Farmers' Almanac—Daboll's, Middlebrook's and Pocket Almanacs, &c.
Oct. 27. 31

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store—
Stewart's Essay on Future Punishment,
Southennan—by John Galt, Esq.
Life of Lord Byron—by John Galt,
Peace in Believing—a memoir of Isabella Campbell,
The Dyspeptic's Monitor, &c.
Oct. 27. 31

MISS MOORE

HAS just returned from New York, with the latest Fashions for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Habits.
Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"
J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.
Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU
HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.
Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by
WM. D. RIPLEY.
Oct. 27. 31

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, the following
DRY GOODS.
Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gro de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crapes,
Superfine jet Bombazine,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, do. dimity,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Calicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Froggs,
4, 5 and 5-4 black Lace Veils.
Oct. 27. 31

ANNUALS
FOR 1831.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, The Atlantic Souvenir, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves and 12 highly finished engravings.
The Token, for 1831, embellished with several beautiful engravings.
Oct. 27. 31

IRON & STEEL.
GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,
100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands
German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.
—ALSO—
200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails, assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.
Oct 27, 1830. 31

AUCTION.
COME AND SEE AND BUY.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, consisting of beds, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, looking glasses, &c.—also kitchen furniture, garden tools, &c. will be sold at auction, on Friday, the 29th October inst. at the late residence of Ezekiel Huntly, in Norwich Town.
Norwich, Oct. 25, 1830. 31

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of
PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.
THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW,
FOR CASH,
200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.
200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
6 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
200 lbs. fine Litharge,
200 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
8 bbls. Alcohol, 20 per ct. above p.
6 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.
—ALSO—
300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.
Oct. 27, 1830. 31

MILL SEAT
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.
DANIEL HERRICK.
Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.
TO LET,
The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.
CHARLES LATHROP.
Oct. 27, 1830. 1t31

BROWN Goat's hair and indigo blue Worsted Camblets, received this morning by
W. D. RIPLEY.
Oct. 26. 2w31

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, 1 red two years old steer, of a middling size, marked on the left ear, a slit in the end, and a notch in the under side. Whoever will return said steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.
NEEDHAM SLATE.
Mansfield, Oct. 18. 1t31

TO THE
FRIENDS OF SEAMEN;
PARTICULARLY TO
Navy Officers, Ship Masters, Shipping Merchants, and others concerned in Navigation.

AS you are directly interested in the character sustained by Seamen, it is to be presumed you will be found friendly to all suitable efforts for their intellectual and moral improvement. The American Seaman's Friend Society was formed for the express object of promoting all such benevolent designs, in doing good to that interesting class of men.

The Executive Committee were of opinion that the establishment of a *Sailors' Magazine* was the first thing to which their attention should be directed. They were sanctioned by the judgment of many other friends of Seamen, who had much experience of their necessities. Relying on the Christian community for support, they commenced the publication of such a work, and engaged the services of a competent editor.

The Magazine has been spoken of in terms of high approbation by shipmasters, merchants, officers in the Navy, and others qualified to judge of its fitness to promote the Seamen's cause. But still the subscription list is not sufficient even to defray the expense of publication. Two individuals of the Executive Committee have already advanced $600 to pay the bills for printing.

Unless our subscription list is considerably increased, it must still continue to be a direct charge upon the charities of the christian public. But with a reasonable increase to sustain it, till by the progress of improvement it may obtain an extensive currency among seafaring men, the committee will be enabled to pay their bills in future, and ultimately to sink their present debt.

The salary of the Agent, and other contingent expenses, such as stationery, office hire, postage and the like, have been paid from various sources, chiefly from life subscriptions. To this object the citizens of New York have contributed more than a thousand dollars, while less than three hundred has been received from all other places. Equity would seem to require, that a society formed for the benefit of seamen in all parts of the country, should derive a proportion of its support from all who are to be benefitted by its operations, and not that one place should bear the whole burden.

Under these circumstances, the committee appeal to the friends of Seamen, particularly in seaport towns. *First*, we desire patronage for the Magazine, of which the price is $1 50 a year, payable in advance. *Secondly*, if any have already a full supply of periodicals for their own reading, and that of their families and friends, then by direct donations to the funds of the society.

A donation of $50 at one or two payments, constitutes a person a director for life, with the privilege of receiving the Magazine gratis, during life. Thirty dollars make a life member, with the privilege of the magazine for one year. Two dollars a year constitutes annual membership. All members, whether for life or annual, are entitled to receive the Magazine at one dollar a year; consequently an annual subscription of $3 would make a person a member of the Society, and entitle him to the Magazine.

The Committee would regard with special pleasure the acquisition of a large number of annual subscribers, who would engage to pay two dollars or more a year, *if called on.* In our seaports it is believed such subscribers might be called on every year, by the Agent of the Society; and *if not called* on within the year, they would not be liable to pay old arrearages.

One thousand such subscribers would enable the committee to carry on their present operations without pecuniary embarrassment, and would also encourage them to enter upon other measures, such as agencies, sea missions, marine schools, and the like, which they regard as of vast importance in promoting marine improvement. If they can once see their present movements sustained, they will feel no remaining doubts that the people of this country will have their sympathies and their sense of justice excited in behalf of Seamen, so as to support any well devised measures that may be proposed for the amelioration of their state and character.

We do earnestly hope the friends of our cause will listen to this appeal, and that those particularly in seaport towns will come forward promptly and give their equitable proportion, either by annual subscriptions, or other donations. We do not see in what other way our undertaking can be sustained. The committee cannot do all. They have already proved, and will continue to exhibit, their readiness to do all that is in their power, in an object which they believe is one of vital importance to the welfare of our long neglected Seamen, to the maritime prosperity of our country, and to the general prevalence of true religion.

Our Society is beginning to be regarded with interest, and to have a name among kindred institutions of benevolence. It is looked upon as an instrument of great good to Seamen. It is the Seamen's Friend. Our Magazine has obtained a name and a considerable currency, and done good. We cannot consent to give up our undertaking, and let the Seamen's Friend Society sleep, and die. We cannot go on alone. Shall we go on? Shall we be sustained? Will you not help us as God has given you ability?

☞ Subscriptions to the Magazine, or donations for the benefit of the Society, are received at Norwich by
EDWARD WHITING, and WM. WILLIAMS, Jr.
October, 1830. 31

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

BREAK FORTH IN SONG.

BY REV. MR. PIERPONT.

Sung at the Centennial Celebration in Boston.

Tune—America.

Break forth in song, ye trees,
As through your tops the breeze
Sweeps from the sea!
For, on its rushing wings,
To your cool shades and springs,
That breeze a people brings,
Exiled though free.

Ye sister hills, lay down
Of ancient oaks your crown,
In homage due:
These are the great of earth—
Great, not by kingly birth,
Great, in their well proved worth,
Firm hearts and true.

These are the living lights,
That from your bold green heights
Shall shine afar,
Till they who name the name
Of Freedom, toward the flame
Come, as the Magi came
Toward Bethlehem's star.

Gone are those great and good,
Who here in peril stood,
And raised their hymn.
Peace to the reverend dead!
The light that on their head
Two hundred years have shed
Shall ne'er grow dim.

Ye temples, that to God
Rise where our fathers trod,
Guard well your trust,—
The faith that dared the sea,
The truth that made them free,
Their cherished purity,
Their garnered dust.

Thou high and holy One,
Whose care for sire and son
All nature fills;
While day shall break and close,
While night her crescent shows,
O, let thy light repose
On these our hills.

FLOWERS.

Love in the myrtle bloom is seen;
Remembrance to the violet clings;
Peace brightens in the olive green;
Hope from the half clos'd iris springs;
And victory on the laurel grows,
But woman blushes in the rose.—*Anon.*

MEDLEY.

FOR THE COURIER.

As is the heart to the animal constitution, so is mind the vital impulse of the universe—the wonderful origin of all its complicated mechanism; its glories and its terrors. Confined by corporeal fetters, yet free as the air of heaven—knowing all things, yet unknown—perceiving all, yet unseen—creating all, yet uncreated—the overflowing fountain of all earth's misery, and its happiness—the arbiter of human destiny—the invisible chain which links us with the present, past and future. Centring in the Eternal, it encircles all intelligent existence, and binds it to the throne of God. How infinite in capacity! how vast in conception! how mighty in its exploits! how terrible in its darkness! Every grade of the animate creation, every agent of nature, bows to its supremacy. Without it Earth is but a rayless and eternal prison-house, and man a mere animated machine—a moving mass of corruption—a fettered slave—a moving [illegible]. By this alone is he constituted lord of the visible creation, and lifted away from this dark world, into a higher and holier existence—a heavenly communion. By this he can bind the very elements to his will, and wield the collected energies of millions. He can develope the hidden mysteries of nature, and analyse the intricate combinations of matter and motion. He can trace the courses of the planets, and condense to a point the remote events of empires and of centuries. By this he can roll the ocean upon the land, or bring up treasures from their depths. By this he can ride upon the wing of the storm, or grasp the lightning that plays around Jehovah's firmament. At its bidding the forest falls, and the gorgeous fabric lifts itself to the skies. At its bidding the breathing statue springs from its marble bed, and the canvas glows with the splendors of earth and of heaven. What darkness is too profound for its research? what summit too lofty for its aspiration? what visions of blackness or of light does it spread before the eye of memory and of fancy! what soaring plume does it lend to genius! It can wander through all time and through all space. It can stretch back into the remotest past, and expand itself into eternal ages. How increased its powers—how triumphant its bliss, when the fetters that clog its progression shall be stricken off, and the redeemed and unchained spirit may struggle upward and onward [illegible]. PHILANTHROPOS.

Lovers in the Woods.—A [illegible] of one of our towns, last Saturday, and hired a horse and wagon to go three or four miles west, but meeting a man on the road, he sent back word to the owner, that he might not be surprised if he did not return till Sunday. Accordingly, the owner remained quiet enough until Monday morning, when not being able to hear of his horse and wagon, having been to Westfield, he became alarmed and sallied in pursuit of, as he supposed, a horse thief. In the meantime, the chap had gone to Ripley, married a very pretty looking girl, and was quietly wending his way back with the horse and wagon, when meeting a man who had informed him that the owner of the horse was in pursuit of him, the simpleton, instead of continuing on, like an honest man, seized his trunk, and with his dulcinea, took to the woods, leaving the horse and wagon in the road. After a short pursuit, they were found in the woods, he, with his trunk on his shoulder, and she standing meekly by his side, reminding one, for all the world, of the melancholy situation of the "babes in the woods." *Fredonia Censor.*

There is a sermon in the following little sentence, if those who are toiling for fame and influence would but stop and consider it. How strange, that when the road to the heart is so plain and easy by kind offices and the uniform exercise of benevolence and good nature, so few are travelling in it, while all are struggling to gain the good opinion of the world.

"Talents may strike, genius may dazzle, learning may command, and power may awe; but kindness of heart will win universal esteem and love, and is the cheapest mode of gaining a lasting hold in the affections and remembrance of mankind."

Daniel Webster.—The Charlottesville, Va. Advocate, a decided Jackson paper, speaks of the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, in the following terms:

"We have no hesitation in saying that a better man is not to be found among the coalition party. He has been much abused, 'tis true, of late years, by certain democratic demagogues; but Daniel Webster is an honest man, and, as the world goes, a fair politician. He never did and never will swerve from the path of rectitude and honor. Err in judgment he may; open to conviction he is; capable of any thing mean or selfish he is not. He soars far more elevated above littleness of soul. He is mighty among the mighty of the earth; and charitable as the dews of heaven. And, what is paramount to all this, in our estimation, he is not to be swayed by any fortuitous or devious influence of family, friends or fortune. The architect of his own fame, a genuine son of the "granite State," and a plain farmer's boy, but rather plebeian withal, he has fairly acquired his pre-eminence at the bar, and in the councils of the nation, by dint of his own talent. The God that made him gave him all this mighty majesty of mind; his magnanimity and moral grandeur. Hence, no earthly thing can sink Daniel Webster to the level of most of his abusers—some of whom, however, have been his venal and extravagant eulogists."

There is scarcely any profession in the commonwealth more necessary, which is so slightly performed, as that of a schoolmaster. The reasons whereof I conceive to be these. First, young scholars make this calling their refuge; yea, perchance, before they have taken any degree in the university, commence schoolmasters in the country, as if nothing else were required to set up this profession, but only a rod and ferule. Secondly, others, who are able, use it only as a passage to better preferment, to patch the rents in their present fortune, till they can provide a new one, and betake themselves to some more gainful calling. Thirdly, they are disheartened from doing their best with the miserable reward which in some places they receive, being masters to the children, and slaves to their parents. Fourthly, being grown rich they grow negligent, and scorn to touch the school but by the proxy of an usher.—*Fuller.*

It is a secret known but to few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him.—*Steel.*

An idol may be undeified by many accidental causes. Marriage in particular is a kind of counter-apotheosis, or a deification inverted. When a man becomes familiar with his goddess, she quickly sinks into a woman.—*Addison.*

Delicacy.—A young lady, who is known to be rather fastidious in her expressions, being at a dinner table a gentleman who was carving a couple of ducks, requested to be informed what part she preferred—his gravity was completely overset when she replied, "I'll trouble you, sir for a little of the *bosom.*"

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.
Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

FARE REDUCED

and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!

Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW-YORK.

Fare from Boston to New York,	$6 50
Worcester to do.	4 50
Oxford,	4 25
Dudley,	4 00
Woodstock,	3 75
Pomfret,	3 50
Brooklyn,	3 00
Canterbury,	2 75

For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

☞Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare, $1 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 5, 1830. 22

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

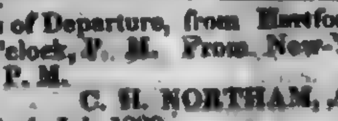
The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

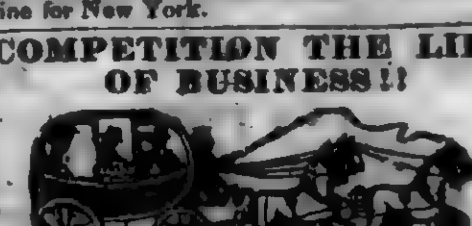
C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*
Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.



Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!



FARE $2 THROUGH TO N. Y.

STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will, by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

20] D. RAYMOND.

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.
April 7. 3

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,

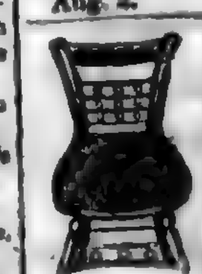
A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.
Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double-back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs,—also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.
Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis,' in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

☞*Terms* as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. 3m18

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.
Canterbury, June 15th. 18

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.
June 20, 1829. tf31

TO MANUFACTURERS.

ALL kinds of Cotton and Woolen Machinery, made to order, and warranted to be of good materials, and well finished, on hand—six new Looms, and one Double Carding Machine with clothing on, and in good running order, which will be sold low by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. Said Carding Machine is at Mr. A. J. Perkins' Factory, on Beaver brook, in Franklin, where any one wishing to see it can call.

Oct. 11. 3w20

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.
March 10. 30

FASHIONABLE HATS,

FROM $2 TO $3 50.

S. NOURSE & Co.

Have recently received from their Factory a supply of Hats of a superior quality, which they offer at unusually low prices.

They would respectfully invite those who wish to buy good Hats, to favor them with a call before purchasing.

They have in their employ first rate workmen from the most approved manufactories in New York and Connecticut, which enables them to sell *splendid* Hats little cheaper than can be bought at any other store in town.—Country traders supplied as usual.

Sept 14, 1830. 25

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a *generous* public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

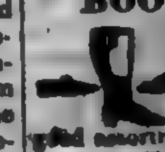
BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and *prices,* to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES;

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf8

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of the late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and [illegible] will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Legborn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth. by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 23

COLORING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

MOSES BRANCH Jr.

WISHES to inform his customers and others, that he continues the above business in Montville, one mile south of the Meeting-house, where he solicits their patronage, and flatters himself he shall be able to color any color, to the satisfaction of his customers—not excepting Indigo blue, as he attends to the business in person. None but the best kind of dye-stuffs will be used, and the cloth dressed to order, and in a style that will not fail to please. He will receive cloth at the following places, and return the same without any extra expense, viz.—at the store of Messrs. Gilman & Ripley, and at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, at Mr. Henry Brown's Post Office, Preston City, and at the store of Messrs. S. & J. Vincent, Gale's Ferry. Terms very reasonable.

Montville, Oct. 19th. 3weow30

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

3 cases white pelisse wadding,
1 do. black do. do.,
3 cases American prints,
1 do. white thread,
1 do. India Rubber over-shoes,
25 yds. dark mixed satinett,
Just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.
Oct. 11. 3w29

STARCH.

50 bbls. Colgate's No. 1 Starch, made in New York,

20 bbls. cold spring Starch, made in Philadelphia, now landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
June 15. 12

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.
Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.
Aug. 25. 1830. 23

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 aces of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

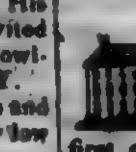
FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 65 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,



A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 158 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.
Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 9. 31

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship-yard. A plan of them will be shown.

Enquire of *JAMES LANMAN.*
Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the [illegible] from the house of Jas. Averill to that of [illegible], in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.
Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by Bela Farr, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far as is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

Troy, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edenburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

Troy, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss,* and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

CROCKERY.

Benj. L'Hommedieu has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1829.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1829 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Dove, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

Joseph Brewster, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me, have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Lee's, will hereafter be on the [illegible] label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test,* may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.
Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 15

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Dessenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment,
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Humuli,
Godfray's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus

Together with a large assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES.

For sale at the Medicine Store of S. TYLER.

NOV

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 32. — NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1830. — Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1696

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern-stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms for one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 26

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, on frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 29

MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of [illegible], about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

[illegible], Oct. 20, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,

[illegible] to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy seven acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO RENT,

The tenement lately occupied by Mr. John [illegible] as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

BROWN Camel's hair and indigo blue Worsted Camblets, received this morning by

W. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. [illegible] 3w31

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 150 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a large establishment, well wooded and watered, situated on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about [illegible] acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well fenced and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 18th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 4 miles west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New London, containing [illegible] acres of the best quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine the Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber [illegible]

[illegible]

Aug. 24. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN BUTTLE.

Columbia, Oct. 6. 27

FOR SALE,

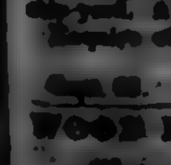
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the [illegible] and Story's ship-yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

[illegible] 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 16th inst. the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of [illegible] to that of Silas Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & HOOKE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & [illegible] will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 3m11

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, the following

DRY GOODS.

Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gro de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crapes,
Superfine 1st. Bombazine,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, cheap,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Callicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Fraggs,
4, 5 and 5-4 black Lace Veils.

Oct. 27. 31

MISS MOORE

HAS just returned from New York, with the latest Fashions for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Habits.

Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS,

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice lot of

SUPERFINE

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of

VESTINGS,

selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 27. 6w31

[illegible] GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.
All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w29

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

[illegible]

Has just returned from Boston and N. Y. and is now opening a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

together with a full and complete assortment of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARD WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

It is not necessary to enumerate the different articles, but would invite the public to call and examine for themselves, where will be found almost every article kept in a country store.

—WANTED—

300 doz. men's blue mixed socks and stockings; 200 do. women's blue stockings; 200 do. do. black do.; 100 do. striped mittens.

ALSO—Good coarse blue mixed stocking yarn; good coarse white do.; good coarse black do.; good heavy sewing silk, &c. for which a liberal price will be given.

Windham, S. S., Oct. 17. 3w30

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold, Oct. 28, 1830. 31

NEW FALL GOODS.

E. D. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Callicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barrage Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. [illegible]

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON

Offers for sale, wholesale and retail, as complete an assortment of School and Classical Books, as can be found in any Bookstore in this State. Having taken much pains to procure the most recent and best school books, he particularly invites school committees, teachers, and others interested in the subject, to call and examine them.

He has also for sale a very superior assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, Albums, Writing Books, Cyphering Books, Quills, Slates, Paper, and Stationary generally.

Oct. 27. 31

ANNUALS

FOR 1831.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, The Atlantic Souvenir, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves and 12 highly finished engravings.

The Token, for 1831, embellished with several beautiful engravings.

Oct. 27. 31

ALMANACS

FOR 1831.

FOR sale wholesale and retail, at THO. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, The Christian Almanac for 1831—also, Fessenden's Farmers' Almanac—Daboll's, Middlebrook's and Pocket Almanacs, &c.

Oct. 27. 31

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store—

Stewart's Essay on Future Punishment,
Southennan—by John Galt, Esq.
Life of Lord Byron—by John Galt,
Peace in Believing—a memoir of Isabella Campbell,
The Dyspeptic's Monitor, &c.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 5. 28

HARTFORD ALE.

A fresh supply now landing, and for sale at a reduced price by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Oct. 20. 30

LIME & SAND.

60 casks fresh Thomaston Lime,
15 do. Dexter do.
400 bush. white Beach Sand—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 20. 30

FISH, SALT, &c.

30 quintals prime Shoal Fish,
20 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
1 bbl. Pickled Salmon,
100 bushels Eastern Salt,
For sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FOR SALE,

A large second hand Stove and Pipe, suitable for a Factory. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 27. 3w31

EAST INDIA

SWEET MEATS.

1 case, very superior, just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

FRESH

ROCHESTER FLOUR.

80 bbls. fresh ground Rochester Flour, from new wheat,
20 half bbls. do.—received during the past week, and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

FRESH RAISINS, &c.

150 kegs, half kegs, boxes and half boxes new fresh Raisins,
30 tubs New York Butter,
150 boxes New York Cylinder Glass,
30 bbls. and kegs refined Salt Petre,
300 bbls. Genesee Flour,
Just landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 27. 31

NEW FRUIT.

20 boxes, half boxes and quarters bunch Muscatel Raisins, just imported—this day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also, Soltana Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citron, Oranges, &c. for sale as above.

Oct. 27. 31

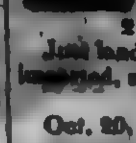
TEAS, SUGAR, &c.

25 boxes brown Havana Sugar,
5 do. white do. do.
20 do. Loaf and Lump do.
25 bags Coffee, 30 kegs Ginger,
500 lbs. Cloves, 200 do. Nutmegs,
30 chests Young Hyson, Souchong and Hyson Skin Teas,
20 kegs new Raisins, do.
60 boxes bunch and Muscatel do.
15 bags Pepper and Pimento,
200 mats Cassia,
Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

FRESH TEAS.



6 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
3 " Hyson do.
3 " Young Hyson do.
2 " Souchong do.
2 " Bohea do.

Just landed and warranted as good as ever imported, and for sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Oct. 20. 30

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

STARCH.

16 bbls. Philadelphia Starch,
30 bbls. and boxes Colgate's No. 1 do.
For sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
20 bbls. Spanish White,
20 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
300 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
45 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 20.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Soltana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, Pepper sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Soy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 3, 1830. 6w28

WALKDEN'S English, and Hyams & Noyes' American Inkpowder, for sale by the dozen or single, at

THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

Also—Coal Hods, Brass Kettles, patent Gridirons, Sauce Pans, &c.

Oct. 26. 31

BUTTER.

1200 lbs. of good Butter, suitable for families use, which will be sold low, for cash.

☞ The subscribers will receive their stock of fall Goods, in about 8 days from this, at which time they will be pleased to see their customers.

—WANTED—

200 doz. men's (blue mixed, in the wool,) stockings and socks; 2000 lbs. good cheese, for which a fair price will be given.

WM. & D. B. TUCKER.

Griswold, Oct. 18th. 3w30

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

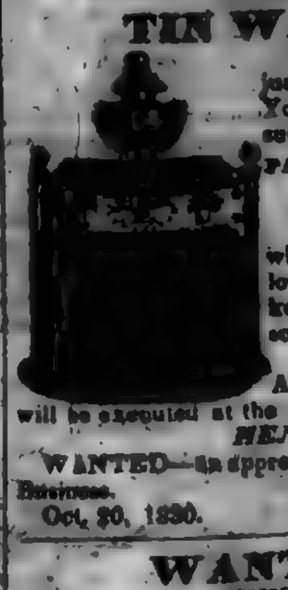
100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Sweden, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hassenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
300 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails, assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

STOVES AND TIN WARE.



The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a handsome supply of

PARLOR, COOKING & BOX

STOVES,

which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of

TIN WARE.

All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20, 1830. 30

WANTED,

100 bush. QUINCES, for which a fair price will be paid.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Oct. 20. 30

FINE CUTLERY.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of *KNIVES and FORKS*, of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and *warranted* wrought knives and forks, at *very low prices*. Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn, and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 13. 5w29

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

THE undersigned, Commissioners on the estate of *James Fillmore*, late of *Norwich*, deceased, give notice that they will meet at the office of *Joseph Williams*, on the 2d Mondays in February and March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to receive, examine and allow claims of the creditors of said estate—the time limited being the 29th day of March next.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, } *Commissioners.*
ASA ROATH, }

Norwich, Oct. 20, 1830. 3w30

PAY YOUR DEBTS!

THOSE persons indebted to the subscribers, who have little heeded the requests made to settle their accounts, are now notified that this is the last.

☞ If good words and gentle means will not ensure payment, we shall have recourse to the strong arm of the law.

GALLUP & CULVER.

Oct. 20. 30

PENMANSHIP.

[illegible]

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, [illegible] for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

ALVAN ABELL, Esq. the Administrator upon the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, having represented to this Court that said estate will likely be insolvent—Thereupon ordered, That said Administrator give public notice to all concerned therein, to appear, if they see cause, before this Court, on the 2d Monday of November, 1830, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners, by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, and posting at two or more places in said Franklin.

30] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Superior Court have adjudged and declared *Mason Eldridge*, of Norwich, in the county of New London, an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as Commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, to receive the claims of the several creditors of said Eldridge, on the 3d Wednesdays of December, February, and April next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN HYDE, } *Commissioners.*
GERARD CARPENTER, }

WHEREAS, the Superior Court at their Session at New London, in and for the county of New London, adjudged and declared *John Bowen*, of Norwich, in said county an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the 4th Tuesdays of December, February, and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of the said Bowen.

JOHN HYDE, } *Commissioners.*
ELISHA CONGDON, }

Norwich, Oct. 23d, 1830. 3w31

COLT ASTRAY.

STRAYED from the mare of the subscriber, near the Baptist meeting house, in Lebanon, on Sunday evening, 24th inst. a sucking colt, having a little white below the bay mare colt, having a little white below the fetter-lock joints behind, forming a curious and singular mark. Whoever will return said colt, or give information where it may be found shall be reasonably rewarded.

JOSEPH TILDEN.

Lebanon, Oct. 26th. 31

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Observer.

LORD CHESTERFIELD AND ST. PAUL.

MR. EDITOR—The different result of two lives, the one spent in fashionable dissipation and pleasure, the other in conformity to the precepts of Christianity, may, I think, be strikingly exemplified by a comparison of the opposite sentiments of two celebrated men, the one a mere man of the world, the other a devoted Christian, uttered on similar occasions, viz. near the close of life and on a retrospection of the past.

One of the individuals to whom I allude is the late Earl of Chesterfield, a nobleman for whom nature had done much, and birth and education more. He was in his day, universally allowed to be the most elegant and accomplished man in Europe: and he was no less conspicuous in the political, than in the fashionable world. No man ever possessed greater advantages for the attainment and the enjoyment of worldly pleasure; and no man ever drank deeper of the sweet but poisonous draught. Let us hear him at a time when age and disease bore heavy upon him, and rendered him incapable of further enjoyment.

"I have seen" says he, "the silly rounds of business and of pleasure, and have done with them all. I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world, and consequently know their futility, and do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their real value, which is, in truth, very low. Whereas those that have not experienced, always overrate them. They only see their gay outside, and are dazzled at the glare. But I have been behind the scenes. I have seen all the coarse pullies and dirty ropes which exhibit and move the gaudy machines; and I have seen & smelt the tallow candles which illuminated the whole decoration, to the astonishment & admiration of the ignorant audience. When I reflect on what I have seen, what I have heard, & what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all that frivolous hurry of bustle & pleasure of the world had any reality; but I look upon all that is past as one of those romantic dreams, which opium commonly occasions; and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose, for the sake of the fugitive dream. Shall I tell you that I bear this melancholy situation with that meritorious constancy and resignation, which most people boast of? No, for I really cannot help it. I bear it, because I must bear it, whether I will or no! I think of nothing but of killing time the best way I can, now that he is become my enemy. It is my resolution to sleep in the carriage during the remainder of the journey."

"You see," says Bishop Horne, remarking on this passage, "in how poor, abject and wretched a condition, at a time when he most wanted help and comfort, the world left this man, and he left the world."

The other individual alluded to is Paul, "the aged;" a man of very different character, and who applied his transcendent talents to a very different purpose. Instead of making worldly, selfish pleasure, the pursuit of his life, he devoted all—pleasure, health, liberty, life, to the glory of his Maker and to the benefit of his fellow men. He knew no pleasure save in labouring for the salvation of mankind. He knew no other glory than in humbling himself before his divine Redeemer and in bearing his cross. Let us hear the language of such a man at the close of a life of tribulation and about to be sealed by martyrdom. [illegible] good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day."

Is it not worthy of sober remark, Mr. Editor, that one man whose whole life has been a constant round of gaiety and pleasure, should look back upon it with so much disgust, and make his exit with such feelings of disappointment and remorse; and that another, whose life had been a uniform scene of peril and suffering, should, at its painful close, review it with such satisfaction and complacency, and then go off the stage with such a song of triumph in his mouth?

THE JONES FATOUS.—The following has been communicated to the editor of the Salem Gazette, by a respectable shipmaster of that town:

"After several days of stormy weather, one evening, about 8 o'clock, during a light shower, which had been preceded by a hail squall, a Jack-o-lantern was seen on the maintop gallant mast head, and an intelligent person was sent up to examine it. He found it formed by a circle of lights round the mast head, eight or ten in number, and one or two inches apart. Each flame was about two inches long, where it joined the mast head, about the size of a knitting needle, and the extremity larger than the flame of a candle and nearly as bright, of a pale blue color, each making a noise similar to steam out of green wood, while burning. No smell was perceptible. Upon striking it with the hand the lights were extinguished, and small sparks adhered to the hand for a moment, then disappeared. In a few seconds the lights again began to burn; after several blows they entirely disappeared.

"The above description was written at the time, and may be relied on as accurate."

We have often been disposed to wonder at the careless thoughtlessness evinced by common men in the disposal of their right of suffrage. They throw away the noblest privilege of a freeman, all that gives them the right to that title, on considerations the most trifling, and for objects the most grovelling, imaginable! Influence, independence, freedom, for a paltry ten dollar bill or a glass of grog! Shame on the man, who, for such reward, will barter that which cost all the blood and the sufferings of the revolution; that, to attain which, nations have fought almost to annihilation, but in vain. The right of voting, where liberty of opinion is allowed, places great responsibility upon him who exercises it, and its perversion may be ranked among the blackest sins. It is a traffic of the principle, purity, virtue, the very life-blood of a nation, for a mess of pottage. The man who is guilty of it, is a fit mark for scorn, contempt, derision—could rise only to be the instrument of "Treason, stratagem and spoil!"

CREDITOR AND DEBTOR.—We frequently have before our eyes, the distress of an improvident or unfortunate borrower, when payment is called for; and we, as if by instinct, indulge a sympathy with him; and by the effect of the same feeling, entertain an indignation, without much reflection, for it costs nothing against the creditor who afflicts him. We do not stop to inquire of the benefit which the debtor received, under perhaps as great or a greater pressure, from the use of the money he is now required to return according to his contract. We do not ask what evils were averted from him by the loan, and what chance it afforded him to escape from ruin and distress, although it has not been successful, perhaps by his own fault and mismanagement

bagement. Were only his present suffering, and the immediate cause of it; and too readily join in a clamor of oppression and cruelty, when there is no other ground for it, than that a creditor seeks to obtain by lawful means, what is lawfully his own. There is in every community, and, I think, particularly in ours, a strange and marked sensibility for every rogue who comes under the lash of the law, however atrocious his crimes, and for every debtor, however fraudulent, who is pressed for the performance of his promises. The ingenuity of the present time is exerted to prevent murderers and robbers from being made too uncomfortable; and to encourage debtors in a total and reckless disregard of their most sacred duties and engagements. A creditor who is preserving only his just rights by legal means; who endeavors to enforce the payment of a just debt by the only and ordinary process of the law, is covered with reproaches by men, who, while they insist that he should give up his whole demand, would not contribute one hundredth part of it to relieve the debtor from his distress. But pathetic contrasts and sentimental pity, are the cheapest coins of humanity; they rather enrich than impoverish the donor, and are therefore profusely bestowed, with but little regard for the justice of the claim.—*Journal of Law.*

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Oct. 28.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Pacific, Capt. Crocker, which arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, we received our regular files of London papers to the 16th of September, Liverpool to the 17th, Lloyd's Lists and London Shipping Lists to the 16th, and Liverpool Price Currents to the 17th, all inclusive. We are also indebted to Capt. Crocker for papers of the latest dates. The Pacific sailed on the 17th.

We publish the speech of the King of the Netherlands, delivered at an extraordinary opening of the States General invoked in consequence of the disturbances in Belgium. It seems that one great object of the insurgents in that part of the Kingdom is, to procure a separation of the Belgian provinces from Holland. This requires a revision of the constitution, and the subject is brought distinctly before the legislative body, without any apparent disposition on the part of the King, so far as we can form an opinion from the Speech, to comply with their wishes on the subject.

Insurrections seem to be more and more fashionable. A disturbance has broken out at Brunswick, which had proceeded to such a length as to induce the reigning Duke to quit his dominions, and it is said he had fled, and one of his aids-de-camp, his secretary, and coaches, had arrived in England.

A very melancholy event occurred at the celebration of the Liverpool and Manchester rail road. Mr. Huskisson, who, with many other persons of distinction, attended on the occasion, had just shaken hands with the Duke of Wellington, and was standing in the road, when a steam carriage approached, at great speed, and before he had time to get out of the way, ran over him, and broke his limbs to such a degree as to cause his death. Mrs. Huskisson was present on the distressing occasion, and a witness of the catastrophe. In consequence of this event, the Duke of Wellington declined taking part in a procession which was to take place at Liverpool, and other festivities which had been planned.

Mr. Huskisson was chosen member of the House of Commons at the late election for Liverpool, which he had represented for a good many years. His death, we have not a doubt, will be sincerely lamented in that city.

The evidence of wide spread uneasiness throughout Europe grows stronger and stronger at every successive arrival of intelligence from that quarter of the world.

The independence of Colombia, it is positively stated, has been recognized by the French [illegible]

It is stated in a private letter from Madrid, that a majority of the ministers had allowed the question of the recognition of South America to be deliberated on.

Nothing had occurred in Spain or Portugal of a decisive character, but much anxiety prevailed in both countries. The funds were of no value.

A great number of officers on service, with their regiments, have been arrested at Balgu[illegible], and in other parts of the Castile; the reason of these arrests is not known, but it is supposed to arise from speaking their sentiments too freely.

The following is a copy of a letter from St. Sebastian:—We are assured that the Minister of the Marine, M. Salcedo, is no longer listened to, and that the rigorous system is that which will be adopted. M. Calomarde, the Minister of War, and the Archbishop of Toledo, are the strongest supporters of this foolish system.—The clergy have proposed that the Government should raise a levy of 60,000 men, and that they will supply the funds for this purpose. It is this offer of the Priests that appears to have determined the court to abandon the rational plan of M. M. Zalasar, Salmon Ballesteros, and Cea, to adopt the advice of the War Minister, who wishes to line the frontiers towards France with an imposing military force, and to assemble a large body of troops in the interior, to keep all quiet, and to prevent the great popular movement, which, in defiance of these measures, is fast approaching.

Frontiers of Spain, Pau, Sept. 7.

M. the Viscount de Beaumont, Prefect du Department, arrived here last night. The Spanish refugees arrive continually from all parts of France; not a single day passes without an accession to their numbers, by the diligences or other modes of conveyance. Exposed, as they were, to annoyances by the late Government of France, and subjected to a rigorous inspection, they feel, of course, very grateful to the existing government, which leaves them at liberty to go wherever their affairs or their wishes direct them.

They must be wilfully blind who cannot perceive that great movements are preparing for the Peninsula. Already there have approached the frontiers several officers of superior rank, who served under Mina, in the war of Independence; they are "sounding the coast," and have had interviews with Spaniards who have come from Navarre and Arragon. This General, who left Paris some days since, will find all things ready on his arrival.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the last day of which we have accounts, viz. the 13th, M. Benj. Constant brought forward his proposition relating to the press:

For sixteen years, said he, the press has been the only guarantee France possessed against oppression. When an imperceptible minority (there being then only 16 Deputies) proclaimed the rights of the nation, the press was the only palladium of our liberties, until the re-election brought into the Chambers a considerable reinforcement. On the 8th of August, 1829, the press again entered the field, and, in 1830, at the call of the press, the nation ran to arms, and after them we, the deputies of the nation, came forward, and together we overturned tyranny. Without the press a nation is a nation of slaves. [Cheering.]

M. Guizot, Minister of the Interior, made an expose of the situation of France;

"Its determination is to continue the same firm and regular system, save, as it is, of the concurrence and approbation of the whole country. [Loud and continued cheers.] Resting, as it does, on its institutions, France wants the consolidation of legal order, the improvement of its legislation, the development of all its faculties, and the exercise of all its rights.—The government of Philip I. will provide for all these. [Cheers.] Thanks to the revolution of '89, the social condition was regenerated; the revolution of 1830 has pointed out reforms which it is the intention of the government to introduce."

Some disturbances have broken out in certain districts; and the payment of various duties was refused. The direct tax, however, was paid every where with the greatest good will. The duties on liquids was suspended for a moment. The deficit in this branch for the month of August was two millions of francs out of 15. The government is now preparing a law to regulate this duty, which will contain the reduction and modifications commanded by the wants of the people.

Fears are entertained concerning the machinations of the Clergy, and an odious association called the Congregation. The government is watching them without fearing them. [Cheers.] It has the greatest respect for religion and for the liberty of conscience; but it is firmly determined not to suffer any encroachment of the spiritual over the temporal. [Cheers.]

Some acts of insubordination have been committed in a few regiments of cavalry and artillery, and in one, and one only, of infantry.—They were, however, soon repressed. The arrears and pay of the Guard were most religiously paid up, and provisions for the army of Africa have been made until the 1st November. The arming of the National Guards is in rapid progress throughout the whole country. Orders were given to furnish them all the disposable arms. The vessels of the State are sailing in every direction, to take the glorious tidings of our revolution to our squadrons and colonies in different parts of the globe, and to cause our flag to be respected. We have established flying squadrons in various directions. One is now watching at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, and our squadron in the Mediterranean will still continue to co-operate with our army on the African coast, and thus secure the provision of our soldiers. New works are now in progress in Dunkirk and other seaports. Some agitation, however, pervades the southern and western departments; but the measures the administration has taken are calculated to overpower the malcontents. The government receives every day new assurances of friendship. Europe wants peace and order, and so does France.

From the Extraordinary Hague Courant, Sept. 13.

The Hague, Sept. 13.

Extraordinary Sitting of the States General.

According to the programme, this extraordinary sitting was opened in the Hall where the Second Chamber usually meets, by his Majesty the King, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, at half past 1 o'clock, by the following speech:

"High and mighty *Lords*—The extraordinary session of your High Mightinesses, which I open to-day, has been rendered absolutely necessary by the pressure of lamentable events.

"In peace and friendship with all the nations of our quarter of the globe, the Netherlands lately saw the war in its colonial possessions happily ended. The kingdom flourished through order, commerce and industry. I was studying the means of alleviating the burdens of the people, and gradually to introduce such ameliorations in the internal administration as experience recommended, when suddenly tumults broke out at Brussels, and then in some other places of the kingdom, marked by scenes of pillage and conflagration, the description of which must be afflicting to my heart, to the national feelings, and to humanity.

"In expectation of the co-operation of your Mighty Highnesses, whose convocation was my first care, all the measures have been taken which depended upon me in order to check the progress of the evil, to protect the well-disposed against the evil-minded, and avert from the Netherlands the horrors of civil war.

"To search into the nature and origin of the [illegible] with your High Mightinesses the object and the consequences of them, is at this moment less necessary for the interest of the country than to inquire into the means by which tranquillity and order, the government and the law, may not only be re-established for the moment, but rather be permanently consolidated.

"Meantime, amidst the strife of opinions, the violence of passions, and the existence of different motives and objects, it is a most difficult task to combine my cares for the welfare of all my subjects with the duties which I owe to them all, and which I have sworn to before them all. I have, therefore, called upon wisdom, patience and firmness, that I may be able, strengthened by the concurrence of the representatives of the people, to determine with them what is proper to be done, under these lamentable circumstances, for the welfare of the Netherlands.

"In many quarters it is thought that the welfare of the state would be promoted by a revisal of the fundamental law, and even by a separation between countries which are united by treaties and by the fundamental law; but such a question can only be discussed in the manner which it is prescribed by the same fundamental law, to the observance of which we are all bound by a solemn oath.

"I require on this subject the opinions of your assembly, given with that frankness and calmness which its great importance so especially requires; while I, on my side, wishing above all things the happiness of the Netherlands, whose interests are confided to me by Divine Providence, am perfectly ready to co-operate with your assembly in the measures which may tend to promote it. This extraordinary meeting is also intended to inform your High Mightinesses, that the interest of the kingdom, in the midst of all that has taken place, absolutely requires that the Militia shall remain embodied beyond the time fixed by the fundamental law.

"The provision for the public expenditure which will arise from this, and from many other consequences of the insurrection, may be made for the present from the credit already opened, but the further regulations must be a subject for your deliberations in the approaching ordinary session. Your High Mightinesses, I depend on your fidelity and patriotism. Mindful of the storms of revolutions which have passed over my head, I shall as little forget the courage, the devotion, and the fidelity, which shook off the foreign yoke, consolidated the existence of the nation, and placed the sceptre in my hands, as the valor which, in the field of battle, supported the throne, and secured the independence of our country. Fully prepared to meet reasonable wishes, I shall never yield to party spirit, nor consent to measures which would sacrifice the prosperity of the nation to passion or violence. To reconcile as much as possible all interests, is the wish of my heart." Never, on such an occasion, did the King and Prince of Orange receive more marks of attention and respect by the innumerable multitude, on their way from the Palace to the States General, as well as on their return. In the hall were a great number of members, and the people, when the King on the conclusion of his speech descended from the throne, also manifested the greatest enthusiasm. The King and prince left the hall amidst uninterrupted cries of "Long live the King, and long live the Prince of Orange." The Second Chamber being then assembled, the papers of Messrs. Reyvers and Cats, newly elected for the province of Friesland, were examined and found in order. After this a royal message was read, in which his Majesty submits two questions to the consideration of the Chamber—namely—"Whether experience had shown the necessity of revising the fundamental law?" "Whether, in that case, the relations established by treaties, and by the fundamental law, between the two great divisions of the kingdom for the promotion of their common interests, require to be altered in their form or their nature?"—The Chamber then adjourned till 11 o'clock to morrow.

From Hamburgh papers.

Brunswick, Sept. 8.—Dreadful and melancholy events have taken place here. The populace had, for some reason or other, got into an affray with the troops who had no orders to fire, and were, in consequence, compelled to retreat into the garden of the Place, from the fury of the populace, whose numbers continually increased. Intoxicated by this victory, the populace broke into the Ducal Palace which the Duke left, as well as the city, and at last set fire to it, so that it has unhappily been consumed, with all the treasures it contained.

The populace seemed now disposed to proceed to further excesses, but a body of armed citizens had been formed in the mean time, for the defence of the public safety, under the direction of the most respectable and opulent inhabitants, who, in order that they might be strong enough in every contingency, called upon the military to join them, to which they willingly acceded; and it is hoped that further mischief will now be prevented.

A proclamation, signed by Messrs. Bode and Steeser and Gen. Von Hertzberg, calls upon the inhabitants to remain tranquil, and contains the necessary police regulations for the maintenance of order.

Sept. 7.—Yesterday evening an angry multitude assembled before the theatre, who had filled their sleeves, pockets and hats with stones. When the Duke left the house to step into his carriage, the mob hissed and insulted him.—The military, who were at hand kept the multitude in awe. When the Duke had driven a few paces, he was attacked with a shower of stones. The coachman drove full gallop to the Palace, and reached it amidst showers of stones. All the military were now assembled about the Palace, cannon planted, and every thing put in a state of defence. The incensed multitude surrounded the Palace, but without venturing to attack it. The windows of the Police office, the Mint, and other public offices, were broken.

On the following morning the citizens assembled, and resolved to form themselves into a Burgher Guard, but declared at the same time that they would not join either of the two parties but confine themselves to the defence of persons and property.

To day all has been tolerably quiet, only it was observed that some apprehensions were entertained by the people, that the Duke might secretly leave the city, for which reason numerous assemblages of persons were collected in those places by which the Prince might probably come.

Sept. 8.—To day was published the following official notice:

When his highness the Duke yesterday approved the formation of a guard of the citizens, for the security of the city, it was on the express condition that the corps should be armed only with pikes or sabres, and should by no means come near the Palace. In the sequel, when it began to grow dark, and the Ducal Palace was surrounded on all sides, His Highness ordered the union of the city militia with the troops drawn up before the Palace. Detachments of the city militia were immediately brought; but by circuitous ways, and principally on the garden side; but the mob had already established themselves in the interior of the Palace, and the efforts of the citizens were now useless. However, it was not possible without shedding the blood of the citizens who had hastened to the protection of the Palace, to charge or to fire upon the multitude that surrounded it; and thanks to the moderation of the military and the coolness of their worthy commander, Lieutenant-General Von Hertzberg, that circumstance was taken into consideration and the blood of the citizens not spilt without an object, for the Palace could not be saved. We were witnesses to a lamentable dreadful scene.—While the city militia, though all armed, checked the excesses in the other parts of the city, the Palace was burnt to the ground. This melancholy event, which fills every citizen with indignation, shall and must be the last of this storm. In concert with the ducal military authorities, by the advice of the city elders, and at the earnest wish of the citizens themselves the city militia will co-operate with the military for the restoration and maintenance of order. (Here follow several police regulations, forbidding more than four persons to assemble together in the streets after 7 o'clock. No women or children to be suffered in the streets after 7 o'clock, public houses to be closed at 8 o'clock, &c.)

From another Letter.

The deputation which yesterday went with the representation to the palace, was dismissed with an unsatisfactory answer. This excited the greatest irritation among the people, who disarmed in the streets some patroles of the Burgher Guard, which was not yet fully organized. The Military were driven into the garden of the palace, shut in, and refused to fire upon the people. After seven o'clock the populace committed the greatest excesses; they threw fire into the palace, which was in flames at nine o'clock. About ten the Duke in disguise, escorted by ten hussars, succeeded in passing through the garden of the palace to the gate. The heat was terrible, and nobody was permitted to attempt to check the flames. All the adjoining houses were however, protected. This morning the left wing and centre were in ruins, and flames issued from windows of the right wing. All the furniture, curtains, &c. were thrown into the court yard of the palace and destroyed. The wine cellars were emptied, but no private property was touched.

To day a proclamation of the magistrates has been published, providing for the public security.

To morrow the Estate of the Duchy will assemble, and a Commission of Government is provisionally appointed, of which M. Von Munchausen and Counsellor Henneberg are Presidents.

M. Ludwig Lobbeck is commander of the Burgher guard, which is now formally organized. The most respectable inhabitants have enrolled themselves in it, and the military have agreed to act with them.

We have seen a letter from Bremen of the 10th September, which brings accounts of disturbances having taken place at Hesse Cassel. The Hessian troops are in motion. The Elector is still at Carlsbad.

Berlin, Sept. 9.

Count Diebitsch has arrived from St. Petersburgh, and Count Nesselrode from Bohemia.—There is a continual exchange of couriers between the Hague, Paris, and St. Petersburgh. It is said that Count Diebitsch will go to Paris, and that General Var Natzmer will be sent to compliment the King of the French from our Sovereign.

From the Courier Francais.

We learn from Frankfort on the Maine that Lieutenant General de Natzmer, aid-de-camp of his Majesty the King of Prussia, is named by his Sovereign as bearer of the letter of congratulation to King Phillippe I. It is also added that the French Envoy Extraordinary to the Russian Court, who had been detained at Munich for the want of the necessary passports has continued his route to St. Petersburgh.

From the Messager des Chambres.

Coblentz.—Our town is in a state of great agitation in consequence of the intelligence of disturbances at Aix-la-Chapelle & that a tumult had broken out at Cologne. All the troops of the line awaiting the grand review, have been ordered from these two towns, and no force except the militia remains in the camp. The popular movements at Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, do not appear of a political character, but are the result of the existing distress.

At Cologne, out of a population of 60,000 persons, 20,000 individuals have been fed by charity during last winter. The Prussian Government is adopting all kinds of precaution, and is strengthening its military to preserve all the provinces from any communication with the Netherlands.

From the Journal du Commerce.

We are assured that the Government despatched orders yesterday for the dispersion of the assemblages of the Spaniards, who had formed themselves on the frontier, and whose proceedings were of a nature to compromise the good understanding prevailing between France and Spain.

From the Courier Francais.

Madrid, Sept. 2.

M. Carragal, and the Minister of War, M. Zambrano, both furious Apostolics, had projected a kind of reconciliation between the Royal Guard and the Royalist Volunteers, but when all was prepared, the former refused to submit to the arrangement. The day before yesterday two commissioners arrived here, deputed by the Viceroy of Navarre to consult with the authorities what was to be done with regard to the constitutionalists who had displayed themselves in Navarre, and even threatened the public authorities. We are assured that a corps of observation will be directed towards the frontier, which is believed to be menaced.

We learn from the frontiers of Spain, under date of Sept. 6th, as follows:

"It is the 24th of the month, that the general Juntas will be formed at [illegible], in the view of arming the province, for seconding the Spanish emigrants who will enter from France. The report of the approaching arrival of Gen. Mina at Bayonne, where already several experienced Spanish Generals have arrived, appears to have inspired much uneasiness to M. Fourcas, Capt. General of Guipuscoa. Much was said of the telegraphic despatch sent from Paris to Bayonne, ordering the authorities to disperse all the emigrants assembled in arms, for the purpose of entering Spain. It is, however believed this has been set afloat by the friends of the Apostolic party."

From la Quotidienne.

Madrid Sept. 2.

The Councils of Ministers are very frequent. We are assured they are debating upon the publication of an ample amnesty to be made after the accouchment of the Queen; and also that an operation favorable to the credit of Spain is under discussion, in which will be comprised all the debts of Spain. It appears that to assure success to the operations, the majority of the council had proposed to entertain the question of acknowledging the independence of the state of South America.

From the Gazette de France.

In letters from Lisbon, dated the 28th ult. it is stated that troubles have broken out in different parts of Portugal, and more particularly at Ebora, where the Constitutionalists had assembled in great numbers.

Bonn, on the Rhine, Sept. 7.—The Prussian frontiers are now covered with soldiers. It is said to be the intention of her government to place 80,000 troops along her boundaries. It has ever been her policy to guard her frontiers by a strong force, and for this policy—long prevented by the jealousy of neighboring States—the late revolutionary movements at Aix-la-Chapelle have created an apparent necessity.

Corfu, Aug. 5.

The following is a letter written by the three Plenipotentiaries to Count Capo d'Istrias, in the name of their respective Sovereigns:—

"Sir—We hasten to acquaint you of the high approbation of our respective Sovereigns, of your administration, and their desire to see you continue to govern and administer the interests of your nation with that zeal and activity which has always distinguished your Excellency.

As the renunciation of Prince Leopold again gives occasion for the Allied Sovereigns to think of the interest of your nation, we, being authorised by them, inform you that the last protocol will not be executed in any part, and that another will be made, in every respect much more satisfactory to your nation, and by which there will be assigned to it a more ample extent of frontiers, both by land and sea.

It is also the intention of their Majesties that the Sovereign who is to reign over the new state be a young Prince, and that your Excellency shall be his guide and his mentor as long as you live. You will observe that the loan of 90 millions of francs for your nation was determined, and that as soon as possible a part will be sent to you to be employed for such purposes as your Excellency shall deem the most necessary. Their Majesties have learned with great regret that some individuals of your nation very often give your Excellency a great deal of trouble, and we are authorised to tell you that if these persons do not be quiet, but still continue to give you cause for dissatisfaction, your Excellency is authorised, by the full powers of the three Allied Sovereigns, to proceed against them with all the rigor of the laws, and in case of need, apply freely, with full authority, to the commanders of their Majesties' forces, both by sea and land, who have already received their orders to this effect.

Accept the expression of our esteem, &c. &c.

(Signed) ABERDEEN,
MONTMORENCY LAVAL,
MATUSTEWITSCH.

Colombia.—By the way of Jamaica and Havana, papers from Carthagena to Sept. 8th, and from Bogota to August 28th, have been received in New-York.

From the Jamaica Courant, Sept. 25.

By the Enterprise, we received Bogota papers to 7th inst.; by which it appears, that General Bolivar has again been called, upon to act as President of Colombia: a measure which we some time ago predicted, and which, we have no doubt, the General himself fully expected.

The following is a translation of a Proclamation, issued by the Liberator, on the 18th inst:

Proclamation of Bolivar to his Countrymen.

The public calamities which have reduced Colombia to a state of anarchy, force me to quit the repose of retirement, to fulfil my duties as a Citizen, and a Soldier. Many of you call me, that I may assist in freeing the Republic, from the alarming desolation which threatens it. Penetrated with the sincerest gratitude, I promise to fulfil, to the utmost of my abilities, the confidence with which you have honored me. I offer you all my zeal, to co-operate with you in the re-union of the family. Colombia at present sunk in the horrors of civil war, it belongs to to you save her, & to re-unite yourselves to the Goverment, which our common danger has placed at your head. Forget, I entreat you even your passions, for without this heroic sacrifice, Colombia will be no more! You will, otherwise, leave the inglorious reflection, that a people who did not respect themselves, sacrificed their glory—their liberty—and their existence—But no! Colombians, you are obedient to the voice of your Religion, and your Country! You respect the Magistrates and will obey the Laws; and by these means you will save Colombia.

BOLIVAR.

Carthagena, Sept. 18, 1830.

The correspondent of the Gazette writes, Deputies had arrived at Carthagena from Bogota, and Bolivar was to depart for Ocana in ten or twelve days, or about the 1st of October.

The Journal of Commerce of Saturday contains several translations. It appears from them that the garrison in Carthagena, where Bolivar has been residing, made a declaration on the 2d of August, declaring him Generalissimo, in consequence, as was said, of a resolution taken by the Callao Battalion. A meeting was held on the evening of the same day, at which Bolivar's Generals attended—Carreno, Ucros, O'Leary, Luque and Blanco: 5 colonels, 2 captains of the Navy, 20 first Commandants, and various other subordinate officers. Resolutions were passed to the effect, that the army was the people, and that the army was dissatisfied with the ministry. On the next day a declaration was made by some of the citizens of Carthagena, entitled "Pronunciamento of the capital of Magdalena." It is signed by the Prefect of the Department, and numerous other citizens.

BY LATE MAILS.

John Randolph.—As this extraordinary personage has been deputed to represent the American people at the court of Russia, the public without doubt have some curiosity to know whether, in fulfilling his high functions, he is likely to elevate or depress our national character in the view of foreigners. The information detailed below, is communicated to us from an intelligent and highly respectable source, and cannot be doubted.

Upon the arrival of the Concord, a large number of Americans, English and Russians, proceeded to the English Key, about 6 o'clock in the evening, to witness the landing of the new American minister. They waited in vain for a long time, and finally retired. The steam-boat to which he disembarked from the Concord was lying alongside the Key, with the American Ensign at the peak, and as the crowd withdrew, rumors of an unfavorable character to Mr. Randolph were universally circulated, which were carried to the ears of the Empress. At length Mr. Randolph made his appearance from the cabin, and after commissioning a gentleman attached to his suite to procure a carriage, he took his seat upon the quarter-deck. His dress was quite clownish, and he wore a white hat, much too large for his head, which he kept in its proper place by means of a huge bandanna handkerchief stuffed between his forehead and the front part of the hat. One of the first merchants in St. Petersburgh who resided near by, on witnessing his lonely appearance went on board of the boat, and invited Mr. R. to his house. Mr. Randolph rose as the merchant approached, and taking off his hat, stood bowing and talking earnestly some minutes, beating the deck vehemently with his cane at almost every word. The merchant looked astonished and uneasy. When the carriage arrived, his baggage was placed in it, and he proceeded to a hotel.

A few days afterwards, Mr. Randolph rented a spacious house, and continued in it four days, at the expiration of which, he quarrelled with the landlord, and was ordered to quit the premises within 24 hours. He forthwith repaired to a boarding house kept by Mrs. Wilson, an English lady, for the accommodation of English and American masters of vessels, and entering the house without ceremony, thus addressed her:

"Is this Mrs. Wilson? I am John Randolph, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the American Government to the Imperial Court of Russia. I have seen enough of Russian filthiness, and have come to see some English cleanliness. Madam, I'm a drowning man, and you, by placing your thumb beneath my chin, can save my life." Mrs. W. was confused, and answered the Envoy Extraordinary by stating that she did not know how she could accommodate him, but he cut short all difficulty by consenting to take an upper chamber, which was furnished him.

Soon after his landing, he was waited upon by the court tailor, to enquire his pleasure respecting his court costume. Mr. R. seized his cane, and flourishing it about his ears, drove him out of the house. The next day he despatched a message to the tailor, who called upon the American Consul, and prevailed upon him to accompany him for the purpose of protection.

At the boarding house of Mrs. Wilson, his conduct is represented to have been quite irrational. He declared that he had left the United States almost by compulsion, and showed the letters addressed to him by the President and Secretary of State, urging him to accept the Mission. These letters were read by him to nearly all the American captains.

His introduction at Court is said to have been ridiculous in the extreme. After his presentation to the Emperor, he told him he must see "Madame," and when presented, accosted her with that appellation.

Such is the complexion of the details which have been communicated to us, some of which are of too disgusting a nature to be repeated.—The remarkable contrast which his behaviour exhibits to the gentlemanly department of Mr. Middleton, our late Minister, was a topic of remark by the whole population of St. Petersburg.

Mr. Middleton left St. Petersburg for England, so on his return home, before Mr. Randolph's arrival.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The Superior Court for this County, adjourned sine die, last Saturday evening. There was more business for the Jury than usual, and several cases, were continued, for want of time to try them. Among those which were tried, the most important, and one which excited great public interest, was the action for a libel, in favor of Elisha Stearns, Esq. against Danford Richmond. The trial of it was commenced Thursday afternoon, and terminated on Saturday, about three o'clock, P. M. It was conducted with great ability by the Counsel on both sides, and finally resulted in a verdict for the Plaintiff, damages five hundred and twenty dollars. Counsel for the Plaintiff, Hon. Calvin Goddard, Hon. William Ellsworth, Henry Strong, Esq. For the Defendant, Hon. Calvin Willey, Hon. Ebenezer Stoddard, Asa Child, Esq. Loren P. Waldo, Esq.—*Tolland County Examiner.*

From the Boston Palladium.

We publish with pleasure the following interesting letter from our New York correspondent, dated Oct. 23d, wherein, it will be perceived, Mr. CLAY'S prospect as a candidate for the next Presidency, are made to appear "full of promise and expectation." The data of our correspondent are undoubtedly correct, and his speculations are, at least, plausible. It may be suggested, in addition to his views, that the political aspect of Virginia is evidently undergoing a change favorable to her distinguished son. It is well known, that much of the talent and worth of Virginia was, at the last election, enlisted in opposition to Gen. Jackson; and it was then thought, by many who were well acquainted with the public feeling of the State, that though Mr. Adams could not, Mr. Clay could obtain the vote of the State. The operation of the new Constitution on the policy of Virginia is also extremely favorable to the wishes of Mr. Clay's friends, as is made apparent by the result of the recent elections to the State Legislature. Virginia, as a grain growing State, with the exception of some small districts where tobacco is cultivated, must ultimately fall in with the policy of her neighbor, Pennsylvania, and render a hearty support to the American System:

"There is now no doubt that Gen. Duncan McArthur has been elected Governor of the State of Ohio. The result of the election, so far as heard from, shows a signal triumph on the part of Mr. Clay's friends. Enough is known respecting the Legislature to determine the question that the re-election of Judge Burnett to the United States Senate is secure. The present delegation in Congress stood, when elected, 8 to 6 in favor of Jackson—the next will be 10 certainly for Clay, and perhaps 12. The returns of the census go to prove that Ohio will take the field in 1832 with 21 Presidential Electors, calculating the ratio of representation at 50,000. She will then be equal, at least in political power, to Old Virginia, and next to Pennsylvania. As the number of votes which the now almost united West will give at the next election is a matter of some interest, I have used some pains to make an accurate calculation, from the most authentic data. The States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Louisiana, now choose 46 Presidential Electors, and if you fix the ratio at 50,000, that number will, from their augmented population, be swelled to about 60. I make the whole number of Electors 270, including two in each State for the Senators, making 136 votes necessary for a choice. To the 60 western votes, add 14 from Massachusetts, 8 from Maine, 7 from Vermont, 8 from Connecticut, 4 from Rhode Island, 3 from Delaware, and [illegible] from Maryland, and it will give Mr. Clay [illegible] votes, in those States where the elections have already indicated the tone of public sentiment. Proceeding upon the same enumeration of the probable population, viz. the estimate of the Committee in Congress on the subject of the Census, New-York will give 40 votes, and Pennsylvania 29. Supposing the reaction to be sufficient in Pennsylvania to carry the Clay electoral ticket, he would then have 126 votes, 4 short of the requisite number, which he could obtain to elect him, from either Maine, New-Hampshire, or New-Jersey. But if New-York should bestow her 40 votes upon him, his election is secure without Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maine, New-Hampshire, or Missouri. What New-York will do I shall be better able to inform you in a fortnight from this time, than I am at present. There is this encouraging fact in the State—the opponents of the Regency are active, zealous, and full of confidence: the Regency themselves are terrified and listless."

From the Cherokee Phoenix of Oct. [illegible]

Many of the people of the *United States*, who think with Mr. Forsyth that the Cherokees are poor devils, may perhaps be surprised to learn that among them are several societies for the spread of religion and morality, and what is still more astonishing, the chiefs of these people who "grind the faces of the poor," and "keep them under, in poverty and ignorance," that "their avaricious propensity may be gratified," generally take the lead, and support them by their example and contributions. They have Missionary Societies, Tract Societies, Sunday School Societies, Benevolent Societies, Book Societies and Temperance Societies. It was only the other day that we had the pleasure of being present at the formation of a Missionary Society. We wish success to every effort [illegible] the spread of true religion in this nation. We hope the people will feel the importance of doing something for themselves. Let us show the world that we are not so degraded as to prove the truth of Mr. Forsyth's contemptuous words, or if we are, we will manifest a strong desire to arise from such a degradation. Such a desire we found was apparent among the people at the formation of the Society of which we are speaking. They gave their mite freely.

The following officers were chosen:—John Ross, President; N. D. Scales, Vice President; Col. W. S. Adair, Corresponding Secretary; Evan Nicholson, Treasurer; John Mc[illegible]er, Edward Adair, Jeremiah Horn, Turtle Fields, Young Wolf, Edward Graves, Edward Hunter, Geo. W. Adair, [illegible] and Joseph Crutchfield, Managers.

Anniversary Meeting of the Cherokee Sunday School Society of Mount Wesley.—The annual meeting of this society was held at Oogillogee Camp Ground, on the 16th of this month. After the reading of a very interesting report by the Secretary, the Sunday School cause was warmly and ably advocated in three addresses, delivered to a large and respectable audience, who proved by their liberal contributions at the conclusion of the meeting, that they were not then merely idle and uninterested spectators.

The Board have resolved to put the plan of Bible Class instruction into operation as soon as possible, and have made arrangements to obtain a suitable library of books for the purpose.

[illegible] England Manufactures.—We notice the following, among the premiums awarded at the Fair of the American Institute, held in New York, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of the present month:—

The first premium on Brown Cottons, to the Scituate Manufacturing Company, for a package of 7-8 Brown Shirting.

Second premium to John Morrison, 186 [illegible]teenth-st, New York, for silk handkerchiefs printed on silk cultivated in Mansfield, Conn. a very excellent article.

First premium to G. C. Gilbert, for the best sewing silk, made in Mansfield, Conn.

Second premium to Daniel Sparks, [illegible] street, N. Y. for sewing silk, made of raw silk from Mansfield, Conn.

A premium to E. M. Morgan, for specimens of Satinet, Casinet, and a Cord Shawl, manufactured at the Hall of Industry, by machinery propelled by [illegible].

A premium to the Enfield Manufacturing Co. for elegant Ingrained Carpeting and Rugs, fully equal to imported, manufactured at the Thompsonville Manufactory, Enfield, Conn.

A premium to J. L'Hommedieu, Saybrook, Conn. on screwstocks, and dies, and patent augurs.

A premium each to J. M. L. & W. H. Scovill, Waterbury, Ct. Benedict & Coe, of the same place, and Richard Robinson & Co. Attleboro, Mass. for numerous specimens of very superior gilt and plated buttons, so nearly alike in quality, that competition was withdrawn.

A premium to Crossman & Leonard Taunton, Mass. for an assortment of very handsome Britannia Ware.

First premium to the New-England Crown Glass Co. for superior Crown Glass.

First premium to Goodwin & Co. of Hartford, Ct. for Royal, Medium, and White Foolscap Paper.

First premium to Henry Hudson, of Hartford, for Blue laid Foolscap and White Letter Paper.

A premium to Increase Wilson, New London Conn. for a Corn Mill, a very useful article.

A premium to Samuel Silliman, Middletown, Ct. for a Washing Machine.

To Mrs. Joshua Stow, of Middletown, Ct. for several pounds of fine Linen Thread, spun by her in her 69th year, a premium.

To W. A. Beecher, for merino window curtains, knit by a young lady in Connecticut, the yarn spun by herself.

To Miss Holly, of Stamford, Ct. for a Silk Lace Vail, the second premium.

Amusing Experiment at the Infant School.—Having heard that a fresh band of little barbarians were to be admitted into the ranks of the Infant School at the Vestry, we went there on Monday to have an opportunity of comparing the wild fowl with the tamed, and of witnessing the magical influence by which Mr. Wilderspin brings order out of confusion. We found the hall crowded with the little candidates and their parents. As sixty-four infants were admitted, our readers may imagine the scene that ensued when the mammas were requested to withdraw as a necessary step in the commencement of their children's education. We were deafened by the sounds of inconsolable woe from every part of the gallery; and diverted with the composure of the large mixture of infant civilization with which it was stocked. No sooner thought of leaving the gallery, but the whole sixty-four sat and roared in their respective places refusing to be comforted! Mr. Wilderspin's voice was just heard when he call-

ed out, "Now for the experiment! I have never seen it fail yet!" By visible signal, for hearing was impossible, the whole of the ancients sprung to their feet, and gave several well measured rounds of clapping of hands. A pause ensued, and the lachrymists were reduced to three, while the mouths and eyes of all the rest opened, and remained for what next should befall. A song was sung and time beat, and one voice only was heard weeping; the tears were evidently disappearing from all the other cheeks, for

"The tear on childhood's cheek that flows,
Is like the dew drop on the rose;
When next the summer's breeze comes by,
And waves the bush, the flower is dry.

Again, much work was to be done, ropes pulled, wood sawed, hands up, behind, before, fingers twittered, and we marked many of the moderns attempting to join. The whole could now rise up and sit down by tinkle of bell, and their consciousness of power so delighted the new comers, that most of the faces had relaxed into a smile. Mr. Wilderspin then said, "Now, I shall have no more trouble with the new children; imitation and their trained playfellows will do the rest." On this assurance we came away, just as one unhappy wight softened again, and was by us "left crying." The total number now is 260. We are glad to hear that the subscriptions are prospering, and no wonder, considering the sensation. We have also heard that Leith and Portobello are each contemplating the establishment of an Infant School.—*Scotsman.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

We have taken the following article from The Constitutionalist, a paper published at Augusta, Georgia. Whatever equivocation, or mystification, may be made use of in South Carolina, to conceal the real ultimate objects of their wild and hair brained nullifying politicians, the language of this article is sufficiently plain and explicit. The writer of it deserves credit for inviting a new mode of electioneering, which is certainly worthy of the party whose interests he espouses. Passing an act of outlawry against all the officers and individuals connected with the United States Bank, *for the purpose of stopping their opposition to Jackson*, has at least the character of novelty to recommend it. The other proposition is equally explicit, and contains nothing more nor less than a declaration of war against the United States—very much in character with that which distinguished the Whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania, in 1794.

"A writer in the Milledgeville Journal of Saturday last, concludes an address to the Legislature, with the following propositions:

In the hope that all courage has not departed this land, I propose the adoption of the following measures:—

1st. Pass an act which will deprive of the protection of our laws, the President, Directors, Cashier, and other officers of the Bank of the United States. This will deprive them of all hope of deriving advantage from a renewal of the charter, *and stop their opposition to Jackson.*

2d. Pass a law which will deprive the revenue officers of the protection of our laws. This will drive them from our State; Savannah will become a free port, and unless the other states follow our example, the foreign trade which now visits New York, Boston, Philadelphia, will seek our ports.

Do these things now; now is the accepted time; if we do it now while the federal administration is friendly to us, it will by all be attributed to a determination to maintain our rights against all administrations. If we delay it until United States Bank influence, Tariff influence and Internal Improvement influence, shall have placed Henry Clay in the Presidential chair, and then do it; it will be attributed to a factious opposition to an administration not of our choice and a dissolution of the Union and civil war will hardly be averted. PATRICK HENRY."

COPPERAS.—It having been discovered, some time since, that there was a bed of Iron Pyrites, of unusual richness, in Hubbardston, in this county, a manufactory of copperas has been established, ... We have examined a barrel of the copperas, and judging from its appearance, we should think it superior to any we ever before saw. We understand it can be afforded at a very low rate.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

From the New Haven Register.

The following is the closing paragraph of an oration recently delivered in this city on a literary subject, by the Hon. Mr. Grimke of S. Carolina,—a gentleman well known in the learning and politics of the country. Coming from such a source, *at this juncture*, it is fraught with peculiar interest. It evinces that at the south there is too much good sense and weight of character devoted and affectionately bound to the union, and arrayed against the advocates of nullification,—to permit a certain class of demagogues to succeed, who, like the disaffected aspirants of the Eastern States during the last war, would lose the blessings of union to the hazard, and look for power and place, if not for glory, on the ashes of dismemberment. The author is entitled to much commendation for his patriotism, candor and fearless announcement of his sentiments, as well as for the elegant vivacity of his diction.

"Nor, Gentlemen, while we remember our fellowship and our common parentage, let us forget our common inheritance, our country. We cannot honor our country with too deep a reverence; we cannot love her with an affection, too pure and fervent; we cannot serve her with a zeal too stedfast and ardent. And what is our country? It is not the East, with her hills and her vallies, with her countless sails, and the rocky ramparts of her shores. It is not the North, with her thousand villages, and her harvest home, with her frontiers of the lake and the ocean. It is not the West, with her forest-sea and her inland-isles, with her luxuriant expanses, clothed in the verdant corn, with her beautiful Ohio, and her majestic Missouri. Nor is it yet the South, opulent in the mimic snow of the cotton, in the rich plantations of the rustling cane, and in the golden robes of the rice-field. *What are these but the sister families of one greater, better, holier family, our country!* I come not here to speak the dialect, or to give the counsels of the patriot-statesman. But I come a patriot-scholar, to vindicate the rights, & to plead for the interests of American Literature. And be assured, Gentlemen, that we cannot think too highly of that country, or sacrifice too much for her. And let us rather remember with a religious awe, that *the union of these States is indispensable to our Literature*, as it is to our national independence and civil liberties, to our prosperity, happiness, and improvement. If, indeed, we desire to behold a literature like that, which has sculptured, with such energy of expression, which has painted so faithfully and vividly, the crimes, the vices, the follies of ancient and modern Europe: if we desire that our land should furnish for the orator and the novelist, for the painter and the poet, age after age, the wild and romantic scenery of war, the glittering march of armies and the revelry of the camp; the shrieks and blasphemies, and all the horrors of the battlefield, the desolation of the harvest, and the burning cottage; the storm, the sack, and the ruin of cities: if we desire to unchain the furious passions of jealousy and selfishness, of hatred revenge and ambition, those lions that now sleep harmless in their den: if we desire, that the lake, the river, the ocean should blush with the blood of brothers; that the winds should waft from the land to sea, from the sea to the land, the roar and the smoke of battle; that the very mountain tops should become altars for the sacrifice of brothers, if we desire that these, and such as these—the elements to an incredible extent, of the Literature of the old world—should be the elements of our Literature, then, but then only, let us hurl from its pedestal the majestic statue of our union, and scatter its fragments over all our land. But, if we covet for our country the noblest, purest, loveliest Literature, the world has ever seen, such a Literature, as shall honor God, and bless Mankind; a Literature, whose smiles might play upon an Angel's face, whose tears "would not stain an Angel's cheek;" then let us cling to the union of these States, with a patriot's love, with a scholar's enthusiasm, with a christian's hope.—In her heavenly character, as a holocaust self sacrifice to God; as the height of her glory, as the ornament of a free, educated, peaceful, christian people, *American Literature will find that* THE INTELLECTUAL SPIRIT IS HER VERY TREE OF LIFE, AND THAT UNION, HER GARDEN OF PARADISE."

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, NOVEMBER 3, 1830.

IMPORTANT NEWS!!

The ship Corinthian, from London, arrived on Monday morning in New-York, bringing papers to the 1st of October, containing most important intelligence from Europe. We extract below from the Statesman and Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening. The whole of Europe appears to be in a ferment. News from all quarters brings intelligence of an universal spirit of resistance. The very foundations of society seem broken up, and bloodshed and civil war spread daily with more and more rapidity. The civil war in Belgium has become extremely formidable, and the scenes described as taking place at Brussels are an almost complete counterpart of similar events at Paris. The events recorded below seem to render it certain that extensive, and probably violent, revolutions will take place in most of the governments in Europe. It will be observed that in no instance have the troops been able to quell the disturbances—but in most cases they, in a great measure, probably participate in the spirit of their fellow-citizens.

BLOODY CONFLICT AT BRUSSELS.

The following news is from the Courrier des Pays Bas of Sept. 26th. This journal was on that day published, bearing the date of Sunday and the three preceding days, the combat in Brussels during that time having suspended the regular daily publication.

"On the morning of the 23d, Prince Frederic left Anvers with his corps d'armee, on his route to Brussels.—About the same time the Brussels Volunteers set out by the gates of Schaerbeck and Louvain, to attack the troops which occupied the positions of Ever and Dieghem; some others took the road to Ghent, to encounter the Hussars which were stationed on the heights of Zellick. Affrays of advanced posts continued during the day, and the number of killed was very considerable.

In the evening the greater number of the Volunteers returned. Every body repaired towards the gates, and labored every where to reinforce the barricades. A proclamation of Prince Frederick, published in the Gazette des Pays Bas, was spoken of, and the entrance of the troops was momentarily expected. The night, however, passed tranquilly. Towards eleven o'clock, M. Ducpetiaux and another person were despatched to the head quarters of Prince Frederick to represent to him fully the exact state of things. They could not proceed to the Prince—they were arrested upon arriving at the advanced posts, and in violation of their quality of messengers were transported to Anvers where they remain in custody.

On Thursday, the 23d, about seven o'clock in the evening, a body of grenadiers and chasseurs appeared before the gates of Schaerbeck and Louvain. The Bourgeois Artillery immediately opened a fire upon them, which was returned by the troops: the discharges continued, and soon the bullets began to fall in the upper part of the town.

The movements of the troops, however, advanced, and they occupied the lines and walls of the Botanic Garden, and opened their fire upon the people on the Boulevard in front. The staircase of the Observatory was guarded by Volunteers from Liege, whose fire covered the external glacis. At eight o'clock, the gates of Louvain and Schaerbeck were forced, and the Dutch troops advanced through the new Rue Royale, the Boulevards, and the Rue Louvain, towards the Park. A spirited engagement there took place, as the different columns advanced. The chasseurs occupied the Rue de Louvain, and to the front of the Rue d'Orange, and annoyed the inhabitants seated at the barricade at Treurenberg, under whom fire the grenadiers had debouched from the new Rue Royale, many of the latter fell, and their wounded were made prisoners. The Park was at this time occupied by the troops, and they formed there with their artillery. While these things were passing in that quarter, ... the Pig-market, but they were soon forced to retire, and part of them to abandon their arms and baggage; a good number, among whom was a Colonel, were likewise made prisoners. This attack was up to this time the only one made upon the lower part of the town, the ... being otherwise concentrated in the higher quarter.

The Park and its neighborhood formed then the principal point of attack. The Bourgeoise Artillery were near the Place Royale, and a number of that corps were likewise at the barricade; others were near the staircase of the Bibliotheque, which they abandoned at mid-day. Another post occupied the barricade of the mountain of the Park; a fourth held itself ready to debouche from the Rue Royale to the Place de Louvain. The troops had their cannon pointed towards the Place Royale. From the moment when the staircase of the Bibliotheque was occupied by the grenadiers, the inhabitants were engaged from both sides of the end of the Rue d'Isabelle, in a running fire, which they kept up throughout the day. The Boulevards, from the Schaerbeck Gate to that of the Namur, belonged also to the troops. Such was pretty nearly the position of both parties on the day of the 23d.

The combat was a continual fire of musketry. The engagement continued till nightfall, when the fire ceased, little by little from all points. In their movement through the new Rue Royale and Rue Louvain, the troops took the barrack of the Annonciades; towards the evening there was a rumor, that those which had occupied the Park offered to evacuate it, provided they were allowed to retire unmolested to their barracks; but the absence of any chief among the Bourgeoise rendered this overture unavailing; each party maintained its position, the Volunteers left some sentinels at the barricades, and the rest retired. Among this population in possession of arms, animated by combat, in the midst of a city without authorities, and abandoned to itself, not a single excess was committed.

Towards the end of the day, flames were seen for a few minutes issuing from a house in front of the gate of Schaerbeck and the barrack of the Annonciades.

The post of the staircase of the Observatory, already spoken of, was surrounded by the troops from the time when they moved upon the Boulevards. The Liegeois defended themselves bravely, until they had expended all their ammunition. In this extremity they drew off during the evening, and passing by the wall of the Boulevard, towards the country, they returned on the following evening, after a long detour, and entered the town by the gate of Hal.

However, during the night many houses were occupied by the troops, as well in the Rue Royale as towards the Namur gate. The fire re-opened at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The fire of the Bourgeois was very spirited, and they gradually dislodged the Dutch soldiers from the houses in the Rue de Namur, and forced them to take refuge in the Park, the Hotel of Bellevue, that of the Ancien Cafe of the Emperor, the Place Royale, l'Ancien Hotel des Galles, and at the corner of the Rue de la Loi. Many houses in the Rue d'Isabelle, in front of the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were filled by volunteers. The States General, the Palace, the houses near the staircase of the Bibliotheque, were in the hands of the Dutch. From all these points there is issued a heavy fire of musquetry.

Towards evening many conflagrations burst forth.—The most terrible was that of the Manege, which lasted all night. Every thing was there consumed. During the greatest raging of the fire, some soldiers posted in the houses near the Bibliotheque fired, it is said, upon the inhabitants who were endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

It is even said that the fire was communicated by shells, as on the previous evening the firing ceased, and the night was tranquil. On Saturday, the 25th, the combat began anew about 7 o'clock in the morning.—To the taking of the Park all efforts were then directed. The volunteers made repeated attacks, and entered many parts of it. As well from the side of the Mountain of the Park, as from that of the Place Royale, the Brabant flag was borne along the middle of the Park; but it appeared that the confusion with which these different attacks were made, did not for the moment permit of their being followed up with advantage.

The Volunteers were several times obliged to evacuate the Park, and it is even said that by a fatal mistake two troops of citizens fired upon each other. However, the Dutch troops enclosed in the Park were dreadfully fatigued, and they lay down in their positions for rest. Such was the exact state of things yesterday evening; nothing has this day changed it; the troops remained always in the Park, and at this moment the fire of the Tirailleurs continues.

A superior officer was taken prisoner on Friday morning. Another was subsequently taken—they were both sent to the artillery barracks, and from thence to L'Amigo.

Hospitals have been established in the chapels of the Madelaine and St. Anne, and in many other public and private houses. Every where the brave inhabitants are receiving and succoring the wounded. Reinforcements have arrived from all the neighboring towns, and they combat with great ardor, and at once, notwithstanding the fatigue of their previous marches.

By an order of Gen. Wauthier, the soldiers employed at the citadel of Tournay received double rations, as in a campaign. On the morning of the 21st, the cannoniers, instead of continuing their works on the bastions, have abandoned their tools and departed.

From the Courier des Pays Bas of Tuesday, Sept. 27.

In the present critical state of affairs, the Provisional Government was constituted as follows:—Baron Vanderlinden d'Hoogvorst, Chevalier Rogier, Advocate in the Tribunal of Liege; Count Felix de Merode; Gendebien, Advocate in the Tribunal of Brussels; Sylvan de Weyer, ditto; Jolly, late Officer of Engineers; Joseph Vanderlin, Treasurer; J. Nicolay, Advocate, and F. de Coppin, Secretaries. All these gentlemen accepted their functions.

On Monday morning early the King's troops evacuated the city, to the great joy of all the inhabitants of every opinion, and the whole population poured out to visit the scene of desolation and bloody strife. The Hotel de Belle-Vue, the Cafe de l'Amitie, and the house formerly occupied by Prince Frederick, are a mass of ruins. The number of persons who have perished is generally supposed to be upwards of 1000 of the Bourgeois, besides 1,400 wounded, in various hospitals and churches. The loss of the military is not known, as they buried their slain and took away the wounded.

But our information does not stop here. The spirit of insurrection is spreading from Brussels down to the coast. The latest news was brought by the Spitfire steam packet from Ostend, arrived from Dover, and the French packet from Calais. The last account from Brussels was, that the troops have been completely beaten in three several attacks upon Brussels, and were even attacked in turn outside the walls by the Bourgeois. Every account gives the slaughter as immense, that one of the King's Aides-de-Camp had been killed, and Prince Frederick wounded in one of the affrays. Numbers of waggons were pressed from all round the country, to bring out the dead, who were thrown together into large holes hastily dug for the purpose. A number of houses, it is said, were little better than riddles, and heaps of bodies were lying piled up in the King's Park, for want of time to consign them to the grave.

DEFECTION OF THE TROOPS AT OSTEND.

The following is a summary of the latest intelligence from Ostend:—On Sunday night (Sept. 26th) a serious disturbance took place at Ostend, in consequence of a tumultuous assemblage of the Bourgeois, who insisted upon hoisting the Brabant flag; the troops were called out, but felt more disposed to assist, than quell the rioters, and great acts of insubordination were the consequence. The mob increased every instant and to a most alarming extent, when the soldiers were directed to fire—they did so, but it was in the air; and only a casualty or two occurred, for had the shots been directed against the populace, the slaughter would have been immense. An attempt was afterwards made to seize the arms of the military, who were tame enough to submit—but they were subsequently relinquished. Things continued in the most feverish state until last night, when the Brabant flag was hoisted without opposition. In the course of the night our packet people were called from their berths, with a request that they would proceed to sea with all possible despatch, as soon as the steam of the packet could be got up, with the principal officers of the military and other departments, as they expected to lose their lives. About forty officers came on board, with all the principal valuables they possessed, which they threw into the packet pell mell, and money was rolling about the decks in all directions: the packet went into the Roads to wait for the Liverpool steam vessel, which at the time there was not water out for; as soon as she came out the packet transferred her cargo, and the Liverpool proceeded to Flushing, with about 150 Dutch officers, their families, and persons of distinction, who had fled in consequence of the soldiers refusing to act against the insurgents.

On Tuesday, the 28th, there was a rising of the populace, when all the troops in the garrison of Ostend, amounting to from 1500 to 2000 men, marched out of their quarters, assembled in the Grande Place, and, to a man, laid down their arms.

COMMOTIONS AT GHENT.

The London Courier of the 30th Sept. in a second edition, gives the following intelligence from Ghent:—

We are sorry to announce that troubles have broken out in a quarter of the Netherlands which was supposed to be warmly attached to the reigning dynasty. By a letter which has just been received from Ghent it appears that late on the evening of Tuesday last, groups of persons were observed in different parts of the city, and expressions of an inflammatory nature were loudly uttered. At this particular moment a party of the military had received orders to proceed to the office of the Catholique, a journal inimical to the Government, for the purpose of preventing its further publication. It is stated in the letter, that, to the astonishment of the officer in command of this detachment, he found in the composing room of the establishment three Noblemen of influence in the city—one of them holding an important post in the Burgher Guard, and possessing the keys of the city armory—actively co-operating in bringing out the paper. This interference of the military occasioned great sensation, but the letter having been sent off in haste no further particulars have reached us. There is great reason to fear that the next accounts will be of a deplorable and momentous kind.

DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN.

There have been disturbances in Berlin, of a more serious character than the official Gazette of the Government ... A letter from Frankfort says—

"It was not merely an assemblage of journeymen tailors, but a meeting of more than twenty thousand persons, who loudly call for the constitution promised in 1815. The armed force received orders to fire on the crowd; the troops of the line refused, it is said, to act against their fellow citizens, but the Royal Guards executed the order: 60 individuals were killed or wounded. The crowd, in dispersing, loudly demanded the constitution. The same letter adds, that new riots had broken out at Hesse Cassel, and that the Elector had been fired at in his carriage; he is said to have been wounded."

FROM FRANCE.—IMPORTANT.

Paris papers are to the 27th inst. inclusive. There is a paragraph in the Times of this date, respecting a rumored note to the French government, by some of the Great Powers of Europe, which, if authentic is of great interest. It is said that they have requested the concurrence of the French government to the garrisoning the fortresses of the Netherlands with Prussian troops. The reply is stated not to have transpired—but, if we are to believe our correspondent, who is so situated as to be acquainted with the general views of the French cabinet, the intervention of Foreign States in the affairs of the Netherlands will not be submitted to by the French Ministry, who are reported to have said, that their views of policy and correctness on this subject, would not prevail against the national feeling, and that their own safety would be compromised by adopting the principle recommended to them by the Great Powers. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of this report, but in the present state of France it is but too probable.

The latest news from France is contained in a letter dated Sept. 29th, published in the London Courier. The position of things in Paris was uneasy. An anticipated rupture among the ministers had broken out, and was partially quieted. The most dangerous question agitated, was the accusation of the Ex-Ministers. It was thought it would now be impossible to save them. It was said the ambassador of Lewis Phillippe to the Court of Spain had met with an indifferent reception.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th, the articles of accusation was successively voted by large majorities, impeaching the ministers of high treason. The highest total number of votes 237.

RISING AT BRUGES.

On the 26th of September, in consequence of the proceedings at Brussels, the populace of Bruges rose and hoisted the national colors. The Burghers, to prevent a conflict between the troops and the people, subsequently exerted themselves to maintain tranquillity, and on promising to preserve order, induced the Commandant to withdraw his troops, and to proceed with them to Ostend. There is a report that the people of Ath have made themselves masters of the fortifications, and that the troops laid down their arms. It is added that the same thing took place at Tournay.

ALBANIAN INSURRECTION—BLOODY MASSACRE.

The Insurrection in Albania is far from being quelled. And a deed of treachery and blood has been created, equalling in atrocity, and very much resembling, the massacre of the Beys at Cairo many years since, by Ali Pacha of Egypt. It seems that the Vizier at his head quarters, and his son in the Castle of Yanina, had by stratagem got the Beacin of the Albanians and his son into their possession. They were made to believe that money had been received from the Porte to settle all arrears of pay, and after the most flattering promises the Beacin, with some officers, were deluded into the head quarters of the Vizier, and at the same time the son, with some chiefs and five hundred men, was decoyed into the Castle of Yanina. The Albanians have vowed to revenge the treacherous murder of their chiefs and comrades. All that now remains of Yanina is the castle; 10,000 Albanians sacked and reduced the city to ashes.

RUSSIA.

The following is the account as given in the papers, & although the fullest reliance is not placed upon it yet it is more than probable that a serious tumult has occurred in that empire.

From the Messager des Chambres of Tuesday.

The account of a military insurrection at St. Petersburg has been spread on the faith of a letter from Frankfort, of the 15th inst.; but no date is given on this extraordinary event, which, if founded cannot have taken place till subsequent to the 4th of September, the date of the last letters received at Paris.

The insurrection is said to have broken out amongst the regiments of the Imperial Guard who were engaged in the war of Turkey, and in consequence of a discontent which manifested itself amongst them, respecting the refusal of the rewards that had been promised to them. It is added that 20,000 men had been killed or wounded during this insurrection—a number which evidently bears the marks of exaggeration; but nothing is said of political effects, or of the person of the Emperor. However it is to be remarked, that at the time of the insurrection breaking out, after the death of the Emperor Alexander, the first notice of that commotion arrived by way of Frankfort, and with great celerity.

OHIO ELECTION.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of Oct. 26th, says—"I have now before me the returns of the late election in Ohio, from every county exclusive of the Reserve. In the counties heard from, Mr. George W. Campbell, in 1828, beat his opponent, Trimble, upwards of 4000 votes. In the present contest, Lucas, the Jackson candidate, has a majority of three hundred only over Mr. McArthur, in the same counties. In the Reserve, Mr. McArthur will prevail by a majority of not less than 5000.

Since writing the above, I have seen the returns of Portage county in the Reserve, which gives McArthur a majority of 676 votes. So it seems the very first county in that section extinguishes the majority of Lucas, and puts his antagonist ahead at least three hundred. Lucas is distanced of course. By the Legislature of the State, Mr. Clay's friends have a decided majority of both branches.

Niles Weekly Register of Saturday last, gives the following as the names of the Representatives to Congress, recently elected in Ohio. Those in italics are given as friends of the Administration:—Leonard Case, Joseph H. Crane, Wm. Creighton jr. *James Findlay*, —— *Leavitt*, *Wm. W. Irvin*, Wm. Kennon, *Wm. Russell*, Thomas Corwin, Wm. Stanberry, *John Thompson*, Joseph Vance, Samuel F. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey.

The editor of the Register says, the results are not certainly known—but it appears that Gen. McArthur has been elected Governor of the State, and that a majority of about 15 members of the Legislature are friends of Mr. Clay.

The following exhibits the Pennsylvania Delegation to the next Congress, and the aspect of the parties.

1st. district, Joel B. Sutherland, 2d, *Henry Horn*, 3d, *John G. Watmough*, 4th Joshua Evans, *William Hiester*, *David Potts*, 5th, *Joel K. Mann*, 6th, John C. Bucher, 7th, Henry A. Muhlenberg, *Henry King*, 8th, †Peter Ihrie, †Samuel A. Smith, 9th, James Ford, Philander Stevens, *Lewis Dewart*, 10th, Adam King, 11th, William Ramsey, Thomas H. Crawford; 12th, *Robert Allison*, 13th, *George Burd*, 14th, *Andrew Stewart*, 15th, *Th. M. T. M'Kennan*, 16th, *Harmar Denny*, John Gilmore, 17th, Richard Coulter, 18th, *—— Banks*.

Those in italic are not members of the present Congress; those marked with an asterisk, are opposed to the Administration. Ihrie and Smith, marked thus, † are friends to the Administration, but elected in opposition to the Ingham Ticket in their district.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—On Tuesday, the 27th ult. Gov. Crafts, who had the highest number of votes for re-election in the ballot by the people, was chosen by the Legislature to be Governor for the ensuing year.—The choice was made on the 32d ballot by a majority of six votes. The Vergennes Aurora says—

"On the final choice of Governor of Vermont, the votes were for Crafts 115, Palmer 73, Bradley 27—majority for Gov. Crafts 6. The Hon. Mark Richards was chosen on the third ballot. He had 112, Egerton 57, and Roberts 37. Gov. Crafts delivered his speech on Tuesday.

"The Jackson men at Montpelier are fierce for driving a bargain with any party. We learn from unquestionable authority, that they had the presumption to offer to vote for Mr. Palmer for Governor, if the antimasons would support Mr. Bradley for U. S. Senator.—It is scarcely necessary to add, that the proposition met the dignified rebuke which it richly merited."

The precious communication of "A Member," of the Legislature, which appeared in the "Norwich Republican" of the 23d and 27th ult. is too exquisite a production to pass entirely unnoticed by us, who had the honor of being noticed in that article. There certainly seems to be no such thing as satisfying this conscientious and sensitive gentleman on the subject of the Stonington Junction. He was highly displeased with what we originally had to say, editorially, on the subject, and sent forth a very spirited communication touching upon matters and things in general. At his suggestion, we enquired further ... but still would not do, he was more and more displeased. Mr. Smith's communication came next, which was gall and bitterness to him, and last of all comes the manifesto of the whole Board of Justices, with only five exceptions, unaccompanied by a clear statement of facts from another member, not one of the proscribed, list, strange as it may seem, instead of being convinced by this cloud of witnesses, he seems actually frantic, and raves like a madman. He seems to be extremely difficult to please, and determined not to be convinced, let the array of facts be ever so great against him. We shall therefore leave "A Member" to digest his ill-humor as well as he can—but cannot, before parting, help congratulating our neighbors of the "Republican" on the possession of so interesting a correspondent, and must be excused for reminding them that it is dangerous to curtail the communications of "A Member," or to correct any of his numerous blunders, for he will be sure to ascribe it to a malicious conspiracy.

ENGLAND.—The recent papers from England appear to be filled with accounts of the celebration of the completion of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road.—The nobility of the kingdom, with the Duke of Wellington at their head, and, as it was calculated, about five hundred thousand persons were witnesses of this exhibition. The festivity of the occasion was however destroyed by the death of Mr. Huskisson, which was occasioned by being run over by one of the cars, which mangled his legs so badly as to in a short time to terminate his existence. He has been the father of the free trade doctrines in the British House of Commons, & with great ability, and we doubt not sincerity, but with little success, advocated them on all occasions.

NORWICH, Oct. 26, 1830.

MR. DUNHAM—Sir, as one of that great community called the public, I naturally feel a strong interest in every thing connected with the welfare of that community. And in no respect can its welfare be so materially affected as in its *health*. I am led to these remarks, by the consideration that the severity of winter is at hand, and that it of course behoves all persons to provide means of living comfortably during its continuance. Now there may be some individuals who, after sitting quietly and warmly by their own snug fire-sides six days of the week, will be willing to incur the hazard of freezing to death, upon the seventh. But to this class I have no desire to belong, nor can any one, possessing the common sensibility of nature. It is a well known fact to all who attend worship at the Congregational Church in Chelsea that that Church is not properly warmed. To be sure there are two handsome stoves in the two ends of the building, but as was said on another occasion, 'they may serve very well to warm *New London county*,' they do not, and from the nature of the case cannot communicate warmth to the building or to those who worship in it. Last winter I sat quietly under it—but I am determined to suffer in silence no longer—it is too severe a trial to my patience—too great a risk of my health, not to say of my life. If something is not speedily done I fear that our seats will become vacant, if not by means of the disease occasioned by colds contracted there, at least by the sufferers going in search of a more comfortable house of worship.

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

The Steam Boat Fanny ran on to Holmes' reef, near Hurl Gate, in a thick fog on Thursday morning last. The passengers, about 70 in number, were landed on Barn Island. She was soon got off with trifling damage, and taken to New-York for repairs. We understand that she will be here to make her regular trip to New-York this afternoon.

Newman, the Philadelphia pedestrian, accomplished his thousand miles on Wednesday last, that being the eighteenth day since the commencement of the feat.

The Washington Telegraph says, that a majority of the presses in this country are friendly to the election of Mr. Clay. 'This is cheering intelligence. It argues favorably,' as the Alexandria Gazette remarks, 'of the good sense, judgment, and patriotism of a majority of our editors.' The remainder are under government pay, and speak only that which is bidden them.

OHIO LOAN.—The Journal of Commerce states that the whole amount of the Ohio Canal Loan, recently advertised, $600,000, has been taken by Prime, Ward, King & Co. at the price of $117 87 cts. for each $100 of six per cent stock. The stock is redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the year 1850. The agregate amount of offers was nearly *six million of dollars*. This shows how very plentifully money can be obtained in New-York, at a low rate of interest, at the present time. The Journal adds, that the whole amount of the Ohio Canal Debt, independent of this loan, was $3,600,000, besides a small amount borrowed by the state from her own School Fund.

In the advertisement of the American Seamen's Friend Society, in our last, an error occurred in the amount required for life members—it should read twenty dollars, instead of thirty.

Married,

At Plainfield, on the 31st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fowler, Mr. BENJAMIN W. JOHNSON, of Lisbon to Miss LUCINDA KENNEDY, daughter of Mr. Samuel Kennedy.

In Middle Haddam, by the Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr. SAMUEL HANMER, Jr. Publisher of N. E. W. Review, to Miss OLIVIA T. WHITMORE.

NOTICE.

AN experienced School Master is wanted, to take charge of a district school in this place for one year. A person thoroughly qualified, will meet with liberal encouragement, by immediate application to the subscriber.

ROYAL JENNINGS.

Willimantic, Nov. 1. 1w32

JABEZ MAYNARD,

POSTRIDER,

INFORMS those persons who take papers of him, that they must pay up to the 23d of Sept. immediately. A serious call from the Printer, makes it necessary that this notice be attended to.

Nov. 3. 32

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 2, 1830.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

WILLIAM TUCKER.
DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of

E. TUCKER & CO.

will continue the mercantile business at the store in Plainfield recently occupied by the late firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. where they will, the ensuing week, open a fresh supply of new & fashionable Winter Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or credit, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

They are wanting immediately, 3 or 4000 knots of good blue mixed and white stocking yarn; 400 doz. pair good blue mixed socks and stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.

We would take this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge all past favors, and respectfully to solicit a continuance of that liberal patronage with which the public have hitherto favored us.

DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1830. 3w32

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having sold our interest in the Mechanics' Manufactory in Thompson, to Mr. Hezekiah Kelly of the city of New York, hereby give public notice that we do cease to be members of, or holden for the payment of debts contracted by said Mechanics' Manufacturing Co.

THOMAS DIKE,
JAMES DIKE,
JUDE SABIN.

Sept. 27, 1830. 3w32

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE Token; The Atlantic Souvenir; The Youth's Keepsake; The Pearl, or Affection's Gift—for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.

Nov. 3. 32

LAMP GLASSES.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, Lamp Glasses of all sizes.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 3. 3w32

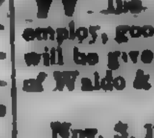
NOTICE
TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

WANTED immediately a Journeyman at the above business, to whom constant employ, good encouragement and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, at the old stand of Waldo & Davis.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

For New-York.



Sloop Splendid, M. Williams, master, will sail on Friday, 5th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to Jed. Huntington, Backus & Norton or on board.

Nov. 3. 32

For New-York & Albany.

Sloop Texas, J. Williams master, will sail for the above ports, on Thursday, 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board. 2w

For New-York.

Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Thursday, 4th, at 1 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Nov. 3. 1w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the dwelling house of Jonathan Bushnell, in Norwich, on the 15th day of November, 1830, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, sundry articles of personal estate of Gurdon Bushnell, late of Norwich, deceased, among which are a new set of masons' tools, wearing apparel, &c.—sold by order of the Court of Probate.

DAVID PITCHER, Adm'r.

Norwich, Oct. 30, 1830. 2w32

At a Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, legally warned and held, October, 4th, 1830—

VOTED, That horses, cattle, asses, mules, sheep and swine, be restrained from going at large on the public highways and commons in said Franklin, for the term of one year from the first day of December next, on penalty of fifty cents a head for horses, horned cattle, asses and mules, and twenty-five cents a head for sheep and swine; *Provided*, That each person owning only one cow, may be permitted to let the same run at large, provided such cows are furnished with a bell each. [32

Attest HENRY HAZEN, *Town Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy of record.

Attest HENRY HAZEN, *Town Clerk.*

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, ratinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and Flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, Inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vises, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, sal-eratus, brooms, sieves, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

SPECTACLES.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his store, next door to Norwich Bank,

A great variety of silver and steel bowed SPECTACLES, to suit any age. Likewise superior Glasses, of all ages, which he will put in old frames. Green and Concave Glasses, Goggles, &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 3. 3w32

LATEST FALL FASHIONS,
FROM NEW-YORK.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, with the newest Fashions for Gentlemen's Coats, Surtouts, Pantaloons and Vests. He solicits a continuance of public patronage. He assures all who may favor him with a call, that their work shall be done in the best style, and on the shortest notice.

JOHN FRAZIER.

WANTED,

A boy and a girl, apprentices at the Tailoring Business. Good recommendations of moral character will be required.

Griswold, Nov. 2, 1830. 3w32

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

MUSCAT WINE.

16 ... casks of prime quality, just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

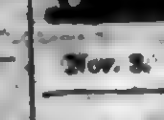
CODFISH.

70 quintals Shoal Fish, of first quality just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

HARTFORD ALE.



A new stock fresh and warranted, in barrels and half barrels—now landing and for sale at the lowest prices, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will buy second quality of Cheese, that is colored in the milk, in good order for shipping.

N. GILBERT.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

OIL.

3 bbls. white Winter Oil.
4 bbls. Summer and Fall do.
2 hhds. Whale do—for sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 3. 32

FLOUR.

100 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, received this day and for sale very cheap by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 3. 32

SALT, &c.

200 bush. C. Salt, 200 do. T. I. do.
30 bbls. Rochester Flour,
Teas of all kinds.

The above are for sale by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Nov. 3. 32

PURE
SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. 1f30

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the first of October, a pair of red two years old STEERS—one with line back and line belly, with top horns,—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HOXSIE TUCKER.

Sterling, Oct. 30th, 1830. 2w32

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1yr11

POETRY.

From the New-York Evening Post.

INDIAN SUMMER.

The maple bough is crimsoned o'er,
And the broad forest-hills are bright;
The rivulet, hid in shades before,
Winds glimmering in the mid-day light.

Softest of winds, the southern gale
Fills the gay woods with breathings bland,
Wrinkles the stream, and sweeps the vale,
And wanders o'er the pleasant land.

Soon fly these bright autumnal days—
Then clouds shall gather, winter then
Shall wake his winds, and fitful rays
Stream out into the naked glen.

But we will bide the rushing storm,
The frosty morns, the frowning skies,
Till the clear heavens again are warm,
And frozen clouds no longer rise.

MEDLEY.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The Parsee, the Jew and the Christian.—By Dr. F. A. Krummacher.—A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire. What! said he to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest; it is to us an emblem of the sun, and of his genial heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your god? asked the Jew. Know ye not this luminary also, is but a work of that Almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign, in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun the incomprehensible image of light, an image of that invisible Being, who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoined—Do your people, then, distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their god, and descending from this to the baser object, they kneel before an earthly flame! Ye amuse the outward but blind the inward eye, and while ye hold to them the earthly ye withdraw from them the heavenly light! Thou shalt not make unto thee any image or any likeness.

How then do ye designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parsee.

We call him Jehovah Adonai, that is, the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.

Your appellation is grand and sublime, answered the Parsee, but it is awful too!

A Christian then drew nigh and said—We call him *Father.*

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other and said—Here is at once an image and reality; it is a word of the heart, said they.

Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven, and said with reverence and love—Our *Father!* And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another *brothers!*

Gasparoni the Robber.—There is now in one of the prisons of the Roman government, a celebrated chief of a banditti, named Gasparoni; who is accused of one hundred and forty-three murders, one hundred and five of which he confesses. The first crime of this person was a murder committed when he was only sixteen years of age, on his parish priest, for refusing him absolution for a theft. At eighteen he distinguished himself in a skirmish with the police, of whom he killed and wounded twenty, and was elected captain of the band which he served until the numbers of which he subsequently raised to one hundred. Among the most daring exploits of this band, prior to their becoming so numerous, was the storming a convent of nuns on Mount Comode, in the middle of the day, and carrying off thirty-four young girls who were there for education, and whom he selected from the others, having previously obtained information that their parents were in circumstances to pay a ransom. They were kept ten and some even twenty days in the mountains, where (to his credit be it spoken) every attention that their safe keeping warranted was paid them. The ransoms demanded for each, varied from 200 to 1000 dollars. No one dared to arrest him, from the fear of consequences. What is most extraordinary in the life of this miscreant, is his strict attention to the outward forms of his religion; his person was nearly covered with crosses and images of saints. He (as well as most of his companions) attended regularly on the festivals, never committed either murder or robbery on a Friday; and always on this as well as other vigils, observed a strict fast. A priest was compelled to confess them once a month, (who, of course, from terror gave them immediate absolution) and one of this order was at last the means of bringing them to justice, and destroying the band.

On returning once to the mountains after a severe encounter with the gend'armerie, in which he had been worsted, and one of his best men killed, he found a bishop and friar who had been taken the day before, and awaited his return to share their ransom. Irritated by the loss he had sustained, they were immediately ordered before him, when he declared to the bishop that the only means of preserving his life, was on his knees to deny the existence of a Saviour. The bishop seeing no means of escaping death, complied, on which Gasparoni observed, 'Wretch, thou art unworthy to live, and [illegible].' The friar was next applied to, who [illegible] refused to deny the Saviour. The bandit's reply was short: 'Thou wilt be an acquisition to heaven, and may save the bishop's soul from purgatory. This world is too corrupt for thee,' and presenting his carbine, shot him dead at his feet.

HINTS TO PARENTS.

"Just this once," *or the Rule broken.*—Just this once, says the fond mother to herself, as she allows the cake or sweetmeat to slip into the mouth of her darling, in spite of her rules for preserving health. It is but a crumb, and how unkind to refuse the friend that so tenderly offers it (and this just for once, it can do no harm. 'I must pacify my child *this* time, at any rate,' says the mother, pressed with the hurry of business. 'I may grant an unallowed indulgence, in such a case as this, and just for once,' says she to herself. In the confusion sometimes, occasioned by company, where the mistress does not preserve her calmness and self-possession, her disturbed manner necessarily propagating itself through the family, down to the youngest child—then, is an urgent case; and the child must be kept quiet, at any price, 'just *this* once,' says the yielding mother.

A little child is learning to go to bed alone. The point is nearly gained, but something occurs to disturb its habits, and raise a spirit of rebellion. The mother, perhaps, is called away in the midst, and she directs that it be rocked to sleep *this once*; and so the whole work is undone; aye, more than undone.

The child throws down his hat or gloves. The mother finds them, and does not exert herself to enforce the rule that should send them to their place; it is no matter just *this once*; another time I will talk hard and long.—Sometimes the child (and happy it is if it's never a young lady) is suddenly called to go abroad; and then the agitation, hurry and confusion, because the hat, cloak or gloves are misplaced! They did not happen to put it in place 'just *this* once.'

Rules had better not be made, if there is not firmness enough in the mind that makes them, to resist temptation. In most of the evils of private life, do we see the want of steady principle, more than in the management of children, from the first breath they draw. In some happy exceptions, there is a native firmness of temper in the parent; or where it is wanting, it is supplied by principles dictated by conscience, and accompanied by an earnest effort after such a steady adherence to their principles as will yield to no earthly feeling or solicitation.

There is a way of denying the wishes, and yet of leaving the mind of the child in a pleasant state; and it may be learned and practised by all parents. This firmness of principle does not involve a constant series of denials towards the child—for it soon learns what to expect; and no one is quicker than a child, to understand a rule wherein itself is concerned, and to notice, too, the least deviation from it. These occasional compliances lead to the destruction of all principle; the effect on the parent is enfeebling to his own character, and on the child, to foster an uneasy and disobedient temper, to subject it to the dominion of passion, and to lead on to evil consequences, more numerous than the power of human intellect can compute.—[illegible]

Many people talk a great deal of equality; but while they would be glad to have those above them levelled down, they would not for the world have those below them levelled up.

'Once,' said a Quaker, in a dispute concerning the propriety of titles, 'I had the honor to be in company with an *Excellency* and a *Highness.* His *Excellency* was the most ignorant and brutal man I ever saw; and his *Highness* measured *just four feet eight inches.*'

Grandiloquence.—There are many persons who, both in conversation and in writing, are in the practice of using very large words to convey very small ideas.—Such persons, as some wit has justly observed, are like a man who seizes upon a sledge hammer to kill a fly.—They never condescend to express common ideas in common language. The current words of every day life are too low for their grandiloquence. When farthings are wanted for change, they have nothing less than guineas. But after all, these grandiloquent persons are usually a harmless race, and were they not a little too windy, would make excellent food for ridicule.

A sailor coming across Blackheath one evening, was stopped by a footpad, who demanded his money, when a scuffle ensued: the tar took the robber, and bore away with his prize to a justice of the peace at Woolwich.—When the magistrate came to examine into the assault, he told the sailor that he must take his oath, that the robber had put him in bodily fear, otherwise he could not commit him. The sailor, looking steadfastly at the justice, answered, 'he! he put me in bodily fear! No, nor anything that ever lived: therefore, if that is the case, you may let him go, for I'll not swear to such a lie.'

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by Bela Farr, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

Troy, N. Y. March 6, 1828.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

Troy, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 26

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 20 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase them of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of [illegible].

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st. 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1828

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Doty, 43 Bayard street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

Joseph Brewster, 104 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort [illegible] pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes [illegible],
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. ber. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. calcined do	200 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	200 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-billious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water,
Mead's pills,	

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
	Wine bitters,
	Itch ointment,
	Colver's corn plaister,
Charlton's do.	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Turlington's balsam,	
Butt's American balsam,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Bateman's drops,	Extract Humuli,
Genuine Hull's physic,	" butternut,
Sanford's bark,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Godfrey's cordial,	Hydriodate "
British oil,	Sulphate quenine,
Haarlem do.	Elaterium & Croton oil,
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Gasper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron.

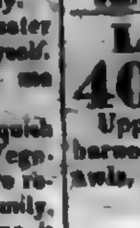
—ALSO—

10 hhds. N. E. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles.

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

CROCKERY.



Benj. L'Hommedieu has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of Crockery, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather, 30 bbls. straights and bank Oil,

Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by *SIMEON THOMAS Jr.*

Oct. 13. 29

FRESH FLOUR.

40 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, 15 half bbls. do. do. "

5 bbls. Rye do.—just received and for sale very low by *ELIJAH A. BILL.*

Oct. 20. 30

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square,

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Oct. 20. 30

FOR NEW-YORK.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz. depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New-York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3, meals extra—freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a Steam Boat between Norwich and New York he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public. For freight or passage apply on board at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

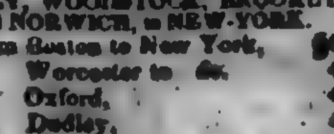
For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP.
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf26

FARE REDUCED

and Stage and Steam Boat owners in hopes of being made good by numbers!



Stage and Steam Boat Line,

From BOSTON, by WORCESTER, OXFORD, DUDLEY, WOODSTOCK, BROOKLYN and NORWICH, to NEW-YORK.

Fare from Boston to New York,	$6 50
Worcester to do.	4 50
Oxford,	4 25
Dudley,	4 00
Woodstock,	3 75
Pomfret,	3 50
Brooklyn,	3 00
Canterbury,	2 75

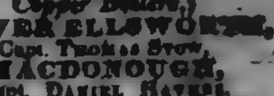
For Seats apply at Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, and C. Stockwell's, in Worcester.

NEWCOMB KINNEY.

Stage for Springfield leaves Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Oct. 6, 1830. 28

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.



The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow,

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Haynes.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

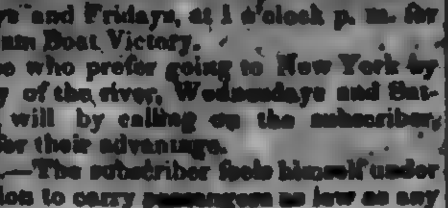
C. H. NORTHAM, Agent.

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!



STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29] D. RAYMOND.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, 1 red two years old steer, of a middling size, marked on the left ear, 2 slits in the end and a notch in the under side. Whoever will return said steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

NEEDHAM SLATE.

[illegible], Oct. 12. t31

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a *generous* public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold cheap.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

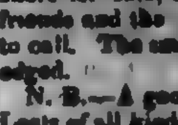
CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. F. ROBINSON.

Sept. 29, 1830. eow1y28

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite *Mr. Giles Buckingham's*, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

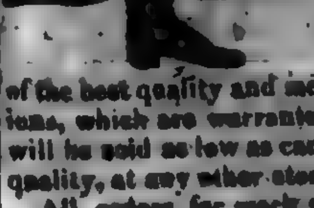
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, marble, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and hard colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket Street.

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

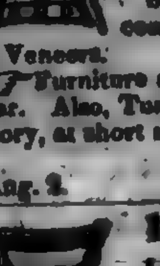
WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

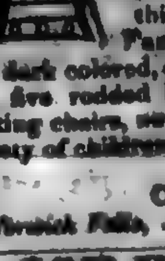
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards and Veneers.

Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 3. 20

1000 CHAIRS.



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

CLOTH DRESSING.

NOYES HOLMES

RETURNS thanks to his former customers for the many favors given him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.

He has taken the stand formerly occupied by Frederic Ayer, in Groton. The machinery has been newly put in, and is now in complete order. He begs leave to inform them that he will take all cloths left at either of the following places, and dress to order, and return the same free of expense of cartage, viz: at the store of George W. Noyes, at the Head of Mystic; at Samuel Park's, or at the Quaker Mill; at Col. Baldwin's store, Preston City; at Christopher Newton's, in Groton; at Erastus T. Smith's, in Groton; at Prentice Lewis', in Groton; and at the store of Wm. C. Morse, and George W. Noyes, in Stonington.

He flatters himself that with the long experience he has had in the business of Cloth Dressing, he cannot fail to give general satisfaction, in point of colors and workmanship.

Terms as moderate as at any other establishment in the county, and most kinds of produce taken in payment at fair prices.

North Groton, July 16, 1830. [illegible]

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. The cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the assorting and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, may be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning friends, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to suit them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for dressing, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken, and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. [illegible]

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 30, 1830. tf21

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactory, for sale by

[illegible] BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. [illegible]

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools*, or *Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if old patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 26

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS--TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 33. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1697

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombasetts, Circassians, sattinetts, lastings, satinetts, camletts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, millinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton wadding, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furniture, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vices, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tea trays, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shoe, awls, webbings, fish hooks, [illegible], &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, oil, [illegible], brooms, [illegible], baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

LATEST FALL FASHIONS, FROM NEW-YORK.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, with the newest Fashions for Gentlemen's Coats, Surtouts, Pantaloons and Vests. He solicits a continuance of public patronage. He assures all who may favor him with a call, that their work shall be done in the best style and on the shortest notice.

JOHN FRAZIER.

WANTED,

A boy and a girl, apprentices at the Tailoring Business. Good recommendations of moral character will be required.

Griswold, Nov. 2, 1830. 3w32

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

THOMAS ROBINSON

Offers for sale, wholesale and retail, as complete an assortment of School and Classical Books, as can be found in any Bookstore in this State. Having taken much pains to procure the most recent and best school books, he [illegible] school committees, teachers and others interested in the subject, to call and examine them.

He has also for sale, a very superior assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, Albums, Writing Books, Cyphering Books, Quills, Slates, Paper, and Stationary generally.

Oct. 27. 31

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store, The Atlantic Souvenir, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves and 12 highly finished engravings.

The Token, for 1831, embellished with several beautiful engravings.

Oct. 27. 31

ALMANACS FOR 1831.

FOR sale wholesale and retail, at THO. ROBINSON'S Bookstore, The Christian Almanac for 1831—also, Fessenden's Farmers' Almanac—Daboll's, Middlebrook's and Pocket Almanacs, &c.

Oct. 27. 31

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE Token; The Atlantic Souvenir; The [illegible]; The Pearl, or Affection's [illegible]—for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Sign of the Ledger.

Nov. 3. 32

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received at T. ROBINSON'S Book Store—

Stewart's Essay on Future Punishment,
Southennan—by John Galt, Esq.
Life of Lord Byron—by John Galt,
Peace in Believing—a memoir of Isabella Campbell,
The Dyspeptic's Monitor, &c.

Oct. 27 31

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. [illegible] 30

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

WM. & [illegible] TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold, Oct. 28, 1830. 31

MISS MOORE

HAS just returned from New York, with the latest Fashions for Ladies' Hats, Dresses and Habits.

Oct. 27. 31

LAMP GLASSES.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, Lamp Glasses of all sizes.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 3. 3w32

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, the following

DRY GOODS.

Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gros de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gros de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crapes,
Superfine jet Bombazines,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, cheap,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Calicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Froggs,
4, 5 and 5-4 black Lace Veils.

Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 28. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice lot of

SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of VESTINGS,

selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.— The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 27. 6w31

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

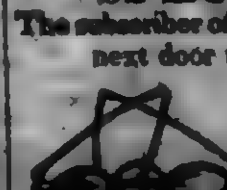
Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 9. 6w29

SPECTACLES.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his store, next door to Norwich Bank,

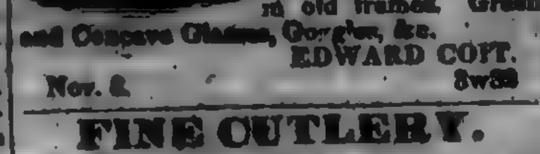


A great variety of silver and steel bowed SPECTACLES, to suit any age. Likewise superior Glasses, of all ages, which he will put in old frames. Green and Concave Glasses, Goggles, &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 2. 3w32

FINE CUTLERY.



THE subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of KNIVES and FORKS, of all sizes, with ivory, buck, bone, and horn handles, and warranted wrought knives and forks, at very low prices. Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives, with pearl, ivory, buck, horn, and bone handles, of Roger's, Barber's, and Greaves' manufacture. Superb Razors, in cases or single; best and most approved Razor Strops; fine Scissors of all sizes; tailor's Shears of fine quality; Carving Knives and Forks, and Steels, &c. &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Oct. 18. 3w29

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 23

TEAS, SUGAR, &c.

25 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,
5 do. white do. do.
20 do. Loaf and Lump do.
25 bags Coffee, 20 kegs Ginger,
200 lbs. Cloves, 200 do. Nutmegs,
30 chests Young Hyson, Souchong and Hyson Skin Teas,
20 kegs new Raisins,
60 boxes bunch and Muscatel do.
15 bags Pepper and Pimento,
200 mats Cassia,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
500 lbs. fine Litharge,
100 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
100 lbs. ground Verdigris,
2 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

200 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 18.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

WALKDEN'S English, and Maynard & Noyes' American Inkpowder, for sale by the dozen or single, at

THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

Also—Coal Hods, Brass Kettles, patent Gridirons, Sauce Pans, &c.

Oct. 26. 31

STOVES AND TIN WARE.

The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a handsome supply of PARLOR, COOKING & BOX STOVES, which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of TIN WARE.

All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 26, 1830. 30

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
600 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

300 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails, assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Cooper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. N. E. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

FRESH ROCHESTER FLOUR.

80 bbls. fresh ground Rochester Flour, from new wheat,
20 half bbls. do.—received during the past week, and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

MUSCAT WINE.

10 boxes of prime quality, just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

CODFISH.

70 quintals Shoal Fish, of first quality just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 2. 32

HARTFORD ALE.

A new stock fresh and warranted, in barrels and half barrels—now landing and for sale at the lowest prices, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will buy second quality of Cheese, [illegible] in good order for shipping.

N. GILBERT.

Nov. 2, 1830. 32

FRESH RAISINS, &c.

150 kegs, half kegs, boxes and half boxes new fresh Raisins,
30 tubs New York Butter,
150 boxes New York Cylinder Glass,
30 bbls. and kegs refined Salt Petre,
300 bbls. Genesee Flour,
Just landing and for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Oct. 27. 31

FISH, SALT, &c.

30 quintals prime Shoal Fish,
20 bbls. and half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel,
1 bbl. Pickled Salmon,
100 bushels Eastern Salt,
For sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FOR SALE,

A large second hand Stove and Pipe, suitable for a Factory. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 27. 2w31

STARCH.

16 bbls. Philadelphia Starch,
30 bbls. and boxes Colgate's No. 1 do.
For sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FOR SALE BY SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

OIL.

3 bbls. white Winter Oil,
4 bbls. Summer and Fall do.
3 bbls. Whale do.—for sale very low by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 3. 32

FLOUR.

100 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, received this day and for sale very cheap by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 3. 32

SALT, &c.

200 bush. C. Salt, 200 do. T. I. do.
30 bbls. Rochester Flour,
Teas of all kinds.
The above are for sale by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Nov. 2. 32

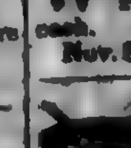
BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.



GILMAN & RIPLEY, OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	3 casks flos. sulph.
160 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
300 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drops,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, I [illegible] steer, of a middling size, marked on the left ear, 2 slits in the end, and a notch in the under side. Whoever will return said steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

NEEDHAM SLATE.

Mansfield, Oct. 26. 4031

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 2, 1830.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

WILLIAM TUCKER.
DENISON B. TUCKER.
EDWIN TUCKER.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of

E. TUCKER & CO.

will continue the mercantile business at the store in Plainfield recently occupied by the late firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. where they will, the ensuing week, open a fresh supply of new & fashionable Winter Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or credit, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

They are wanting immediately, 3 or 4000 knots of good blue mixed and white stocking yarn, [illegible] which a liberal price will be paid.

We would take this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge all past favors, and respectfully to solicit a continuance of that liberal patronage with which the public have hitherto favored us.

DENISON B. TUCKER.
EDWIN TUCKER.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1830. 3w32

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having sold our interest in the Mechanics' Manufactory in Thompson, to Mr. Hezekiah Kelly of the city of New York, hereby give public notice that we do cease to be members of, or holders for the payment of debts contracted by said Mechanics' Manufacturing Co.

THOMAS DIKE.
JAMES DIKE.
JUDE SABIN.

Sept. 27, 1830. 3w32

NOTICE TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

WANTED immediately a Journeyman at the above business, to whom constant employ, good encouragement and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, at the old stand of Waldo & Davis.

S. F. ROBINSON.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

At a Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, legally warned and held, October, 4th, 1830—

VOTED, That horses, cattle, asses, mules, sheep and swine, be restrained from going at large on the public highways and commons in said Franklin, for the term of one year from the first day of December next, on penalty of fifty cents a head for horses, horned cattle, asses and mules, and twenty-five cents a head for sheep and swine; Provided, That each person owning only one cow, may be permitted to let the same run at large, provided such cows are furnished with a bell each. [32]

Attest HENRY HAZEN, Town Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of record.

Attest HENRY HAZEN, Town Clerk.

PENMANSHIP.

O. [illegible]

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building [illegible] for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 29

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches— Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

WHEREAS, the Superior Court at their Session at New London, in and for the county of New London, adjudged and declared John Bowen, of Norwich, in said county an insolvent debtor, and appointed the subscribers to act as commissioners—we give notice that we shall meet at the office of John Hyde, in said Norwich, on the 4th Tuesdays of December, February, and April next, to receive the claims of the creditors of the said Bowen.

JOHN HYDE, } Commissioners.
ELISHA CONGDON, }

Norwich, Oct. 23d, 1830. 3w31

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the first of October, a pair of red two years old STEERS—one with line back and line belly, with lop horns,—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HOXSIE TUCKER.

Sterling, Oct. 26th, 1830. 3w32

NEW FALL GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM,

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of new and fashionable

FALL GOODS.

AMONG THEM ARE AS FOLLOWS—

A large assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino Circassians for ladies' cloaks & dresses,
A large assortment of black and col'd Silks,
Rich Calicoes (new patterns,)
Broad Cloths and Habit Cloths, Ginghams,
Shell and mock shell Combs,
A large assortment of Barraige Hdkfs.,
Camels hair Hdkfs., a new and fashionable article,
Merino Shawls, Cashmere do.,
Gloves and Mitts,
Real camels hair Camblets,
Worsted do., with many other articles not enumerated.

Sept. 22. 26

PURE SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. 4128

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

NAVAL REMINISCENCE.—The blockade of the frigates United States and Macedonian in the harbor of New London by a superior British force, during the late war, made the adjacent waters a scene of spirit-stirring interest to landsmen. To our gallant tars, however, it was a species of durance vile. The enemy's ships lay so near the mouth of the port, that escape was out of the question; and to encounter such fearful odds, would have been madness. Frequent skirmishes took place between the coasting vessels, which were well armed, and the enemy's barges, which generally resulted in the defeat of the barges, sometimes with great slaughter. It was admitted by a number of the officers who came on shore after the ratification of the treaty of peace, that their loss in these conflicts was unusually severe, particularly of officers.

[illegible] the gun boat system was become therefore [illegible] around, [illegible] in Gardiner's Bay, [illegible] a single frigate and sloop of war immediately off the harbor. Sometime in the summer of 1813 there was almost a dead calm for the space of nearly a week. The Ramillies 74 lay becalmed in Gardiner's Bay, a distance of 25 miles, and only the Maidstone, frigate, and Sylph, sloop of war, were lying near New London. Com. Lewis, with his flotilla of gun boats, 24 in number, had proceeded down the Sound towards New Haven for the purpose of giving convoy to a fleet of coasters; and learning the situation of the enemy's force, he determined to test the utility and advantages of the gun-boat system. When he arrived in sight of the [illegible] the sloop of war was at least two miles distant from the frigate, and the slight breath of wind would not even flap her sails, which she instantly raised in order to [illegible] The gun boats came down rapidly, propelled by their sweeps, and arranged themselves in a semi circle to commence the engagement. The spectacle at this moment was striking and animating. The same calm seemed to extend as far as the eye could reach; the boats of the frigate were seen putting off to tow the sloop of war under her stern; the gun-boats were opening their cannonade with their long 32 pounders; and every fresh token of the awakening breeze, as now and then a faint air from the land rippled the smooth surface of the waters, anxiously watched. It was soon manifest to the thousands of spectators that lined the shore, with hearts throbbing at the prospect, that the sloop of war would save herself, and that the only chance of the gun-boats was first to attack the frigate [illegible]

To that point the shot of the flotilla were now directed, and their bearing showed a firm resolution to try the result of a brush with the frigate's long eighteens. The [illegible] and a more beautiful evening never shone upon the face of the waters. The gun boats took a position in compact order about three miles from the frigate. The latter was in a blaze of fire, rolling out her broadsides with fury, while the flotilla were pursuing their deadly vocation with equal bravery and desperation. Their shot could be often seen striking the water beyond the frigate, and whenever not seen, there was no doubt they had lodged in her sides. The broadsides of the frigate were not mis-directed; two of the gun boats were struck between wind and water, and went down. The battle raged without intermission until after 9 o'clock, at which time a breeze sprung up, and the enemy's consorts [illegible] preparing to [illegible] her light winged sailers and make short work with them. Signals were therefore made for the gun-boats to run into New-London, which they did, under a hope of renewing the engagement the next morning with a better chance of success. The next morning, however, the breeze had freshened, and the 74 was weighed from Long Island for the relief of her companions who were evidently glad to get thus out of the scrape without undergoing the mortifying necessity of lowering their ensigns to a few Yankee cockboats.

The damage which the Maidstone must have received was never ascertained with any thing like certainty. There were various rumors that from 15 to 20 of her crew were killed, and double the number wounded; but John Bull carefully kept the truth to himself, wisely considering that the less said about the matter, the better.

From the Utica Citizen.

"POWER IS CONSTANTLY STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW."

We know not the author of the above remark, but of this we feel assured, that it contains a large quantum of truth. Mankind seem to possess an instinctive avarice to governing themselves, while all are ready to become the rulers of others. In individual character, the perfect government of one's self is among the highest attainments of human perfection: So in nations, the perfection of political government is found, where the people themselves, competent to the task, hold exclusive possession of the reins of power.

We see developements of this principle in all the ranks of life: from the pedagogue of the district school, to the general of millions; from the militia corporal to the leader of a political party. To submit to the government of others, is characteristic of man, while to govern himself is a trait scarcely to be found in our original nature.

Ours is a republican government. The people alone are recognized as the legitimate sovereigns, the fountain of power. This is the theory, and a good theory it is. But when we see what an influence it is which sways the people and consider how universally true it is, that "power is constantly stealing from the many to the few," we come to the inevitable conclusion that the spirit of our constitution is violated, by the degenerating influence of a sluggish or careless indifference to our political rights.

Power—much as we boast of freedom and republicanism—power is not exclusively in the hands of the people, its "only safe depository." The reason we conceive, is found in the want of intelligence. As a people are enlightened, in the same proportion are they free. Knowledge gives men the ability and the wish to govern themselves; while ignorance subjects them to the government of others. In India, for example, we see a hundred millions of men held in complete subjection by about forty thousand European adventurers. The slaves at the south too, are kept in perpetual bondage, notwithstanding their majority of numbers, by the superior intelligence of their masters.

Education, then, should be the great business of a nation aiming to be free. Let the light of knowledge and religion be poured over our country, and the people will be rendered worthy of freedom, "by comprehending its claims." Make them competent to govern themselves, and they will scorn to be made the dupes of others.

"Education," in the language of another, "is a companion which no misfortune can depress

—no crime can destroy—no enemy can alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace—and in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once grace and government to genius—Without it what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage.'

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 4.

The packet ship Erie, Capt. Funck, arrived last evening from Havre, in the remarkably short passage of *twenty four days*. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers to the 9th of October inclusive.

[The Boston papers of yesterday contain London dates of the 8th of October, and Liverpool of the 9th, brought to that port by the ship Perfect, which sailed on the 10th.]

The general complexion of affairs in France was becoming more favorable. The Pope had acknowledged the new government and it was confidently believed that in a very short time every government in Europe would have ministers accredited to the court of Louis Phillippe. Indeed the French revolution seems to be universally acceded to—a consequence, probably, of certain indications among their own respective people, that it would be unsafe to do otherwise. Prussia is represented to have gone further than mere acknowledgement, and to have approved of the principle of non-intervention, in the affairs of other nations, stipulating, at the same time, not to interfere herself in the affairs of the Netherlands. If this be true, it accounts of course for another part of the news by this arrival, viz:—*The King of the Netherlands has appointed a commission to prepare the project of a law for the separation of the two kingdoms* upon terms of amicable accommodation.—This part is officially announced from the Hague, under date of October 2d. The communication was first made to a meeting of the members of the States General from Belgium only, who were convened by special invitation for the purpose of hearing the proposition. The proposition at first submitted, was to appoint a commission [illegible] The two Chambers were [illegible] on the day above mentioned, when the proposal was discussed and rejected, by a vote of 47 to 18—the Dutch members undoubtedly voting against it. The session was thereupon closed by the Minister of the interior, who formally announced *that a commission had been appointed*. The next question that arises, is, whether the Belgians will submit to these proposals? It will be seen by the details given below, that the insurgents have become so formidable as to declare themselves independent, and it is therefore quite probable they will not now listen to any terms but an absolute recognition of their independence, without acknowledging a mere nominal fealty to the King. In such an event the latter will be guided by circumstances. He would be unwilling to lose a third of his kingdom—the fairest portion, without a struggle.—But it will become him to weigh well his own [illegible] before he appeals to the last resort of kings.

But to return to France again. There had been a momentary panic at the Exchange, occasioned by the royal order which appeared in the Moniteur of the 5th, calling 108,000 men into actual service, viz: 30,000 young soldiers of 1829, 80,000 of the class of 1830 and 20,000 of the class of 1824, all of whom are to take their departure on the 25th of December [illegible]. But the explanations that followed, showing that the sole object was to place the country in a respectable attitude, the expedition to Algiers having greatly diminished the ordinary footing of the army, soon dissipated the alarm. All the journals that we have seen, unite in pronouncing the calling forth of these forces merely a precautionary measure, demanded by the Chambers, and the public voice. The *Journal des Debats*, in repelling the idea that the measure was a [illegible] language of all Europe is [illegible]

The French revolution [illegible] single enemy upon the face of the globe. There are some important and serious questions before the cabinets of Europe, but none that give rise to the least apprehension of a recourse to arms. Diplomacy is asserted to with perfect accord.—The whole world is aware that, in the present times, when the slightest commotion may shake the established system of Europe to its very centre, the only end of negotiation must be pacific arrangements."

[illegible] that a proposition was made in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 2d of October, to bring back the ashes of Napoleon. The motion was very properly rejected. It was certainly a [illegible] proposition. The payment of a [illegible] over the remains, should England consent to give them up, would be soon followed by the march of King Philippe out of his palace.

A Spanish Junta is said to have been formed at Bayonne, composed of Isturitz, Calatrava, [illegible] and Lopez Pinto. The refugees want [illegible]. A telegraphic despatch, from the Prefect of Bayonne of Oct. 3, [illegible] The persons of Pamplona has sent the following detachments to the various points of the frontier:—To the Valley of Bastan, 250 men—the Valley of Roncal, 300—Ochagavia, 180—Roncevaux, 300—Burguette, 300—all Infantry, and 400 Royalist Volunteers; the whole under of Brigadier [illegible].

From Galignani's Messenger.

Letters of the 28th ult. from the frontiers of Spain mention a singular contrast. Whilst the refugees arrive in small troops of from 20 to 30 men with passports delivered at the Prefecture of Police, one passport for each troop collectively, recommending them to the special protection of the authorities, orders are sent on the other hand to the Sub-Prefect to prevent the assembling of these refugees on the frontiers.—Spanish deserters arrive here every day from St. Sebastian and Irun. The Spanish frontiers are covered with troops of the militia. St. Sebastian has a garrison of 1600 men. The garrison of Pampeluna, is still more considerable. *Up to the 22d of September* no official act had made known the views of the Spanish Government; certain secret documents seemed to indicate the project of not yielding to the force of circumstances.

[illegible] from Perpignan, that the Count d'Espagne arrived on the 26th ult. at Peralada, a place three leagues from the frontier; and before his departure from Barcelona, took measures to ensure the tranquillity of the interior.—With this view, several persons were executed in the town, and their families banished. The utmost consternation pervades all Barcelona, the coffee-houses are deserted, and numerous arrests continue. Orders have been given to all the Monks to arm themselves and defend their convents. Troops are marched towards the frontiers. A regiment of Light Infantry has been sent to La Seu-d'Urgel, and two regiments of the Royal Guards are stationed by companies along the road from Jonquera to Barcelona.

THE NETHERLANDS.

We have not room for a tythe of the news from Belgium and Holland, in the form in which it appears in the French papers. A variety of translations from Paris papers of the 9th, will be found below, and a summary of antecedent accounts must suffice. The appointment of a Commission to adjust the commotions in Belgium, is mentioned in the introduction to this summary. The King has likewise issued the following decree:—

"Art. 1. Our well beloved son the Prince of Orange is charged, in our name, with the government of all those parts of the Southern Provinces in which legal [illegible] is acknowledged.

"Art. 2. He will [illegible] Antwerp.

"Art. 3. He will, by conciliatory measures, second and support, as much as possible, the efforts of the well intentioned inhabitants to re-establish order in those parts of the provinces where it has been disturbed.

The King is said to have been much disappointed, and deeply afflicted by the melancholy issue of the attack upon Brussels. He had been deceived as to the time, extent and character of the insurrection. It is reported that the English Government is about to send an Embassage of high dignity, to endeavor to negociate a compromise between the King and his revolted subjects; but the reports need confirmation.

"In the meanwhile the Belgians are accomplishing their glorious revolution. Every day their organization gains strength; every day they make new conquests. To the capture of Mons and Ath, have been added those of Namur, Phillippeville, and Courtray; and Ghent cannot be long before it surrenders. On the other hand, the Dutch are effecting their retreat. They are evacuating the country, slowly it is true, but still their movement is retrograde, and they by no means seem to think of resuming offensive operations. Moreover, desertion makes great progress in their ranks; all the Belgian officers and soldiers are abandoning them; the Dutch army is retreating from Antwerp, which it oppresses, and deprives of all communication with Flanders and Brabant.—But this state of things cannot last long: the indignation of the inhabitants seems to have reached the highest pitch, and will burst forth on the first pretext, as in the other towns."

In addition to these statements a private letter from Amsterdam says—

"A project is openly entertained in this city of converting Holland into a Batavia Republic, as soon as Belgium should be declared independent. This project, which many Dutch families have for a long time desired to see realized, would reduce the King of the Netherlands to the simple rank of Stadtholder, the only title that the Princes of his family held, previous to the year 1815."

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The independence of Belgium was declared at Brussels on the 4th of October. The following is the decree:

The Central Committee taking into consideration that it is necessary to arrange the future state of Belgium, decrees—

"Art. 1. The provinces of Belgium, violently separated from Holland, shall constitute an independent state.

Art. 2. The Central Committee shall occupy itself as soon as possible, with a project of a constitution.

Art. 3. A national Congress shall be convoked, in which the interests of the provinces are to be represented. It shall be their duty to examine the project of a Belgian constitution, and modify it in such manner as they may deem advisable, and cause it to be executed, as a definite constitution, in all parts of Belgium.

Brussels, Oct. 4, 1830.

De Potter, Ch. Rogier, Sylvan Vandeweyer, Count Felix de Merode.

The Provisional Government have established their office at the Palace of the States General. The Governor of the Province of Brabant has issued a circular addressed to the Burgomasters and other authorities of the town, recommending them to form corps of Burgher Guards with all possible despatch. Orders have been given by the Commander-in-chief for the construction of moveable barricades, in the place of those now existing, which impede greatly the traffic of the town.

All the Belgian soldiers have quitted the citadel of Ghent, either to return home, or enlist in the free corps forming by the Regency. In the night of the third more than 900 of them entered Ghent. The inhabitants of Hasselt only waited for a favorable opportunity to declare [illegible]. The same has taken place at St. Trende, where the officers of the Marshalsea have been put under arrest. Five men of the Marshalsea from Stavelot have arrived at Liege, with their arms and horses. On reaching the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, they were received with shouts. The castle at Dinant was surrendered, and the Dutch garrison are prisoners of war. This conquest is due to the courage of the inhabitants of the town and the surrounding villages, who summoned the fort to surrender, and made preparations to attack it by force.

A quantity of material and ammunition was found in it. Yesterday the castle of Namur surrendered. Baron de Stassart, Governor of the Province, accompanied by a great number of horsemen, went thither to Lieut. General Van Geen, who was conducted to his house in the town. M. de Stassart afterwards went back to the castle with above 3000 citizens, and hoisted the colors of Brabant. The Dutch soldiers set out last night for Luxembourg. On the first inst. the capitulation of the citadel of Tournai was signed, and the citadel surrendered by the Dutch to the Provisional Government. Tranquility prevailed at Ostend on the 2d inst. The workmen had returned to their usual occupations; the burghers performed military duty, and were enrolling volunteers. The pieces of cannon mounted on the sea side were 48 pounders. The material found in the place amounts to 200 pieces of artillery, some of them of brass; 80 large sized and 20 small mortars; between 3000 and 4000 barrels of gunpowder; 1000 shells ready charged; and a considerable number of balls. The value of the stores found in the arsenal is estimated at 7 millions of florins."

The Journal de la Belgique of the 4th, states that the town of Maestricht is declared to be in a state of siege by a proclamation of Major General Dibbets. The tri-colored flag was flying in all the Communes of Western Flanders. Even the town of l'Ecluse was in a state of insurrection.

"An officer from the garrison of Charleroy despatched by the Commandant, arrived at Brussels this morning, to ask permission of the Provisional Government to transmit to Prince Frederick a report of the situation of that fortress. A bloody contest has taken place at Termonde between the inhabitants and the troops; many were killed on both sides, and the town was on the point of being in the hands of the citizens, when 1500 infantry from Willebrock arrived, reinforced the garrison, and re-established the former order of things. On taking the citadel of Tournay, there were found 200 pieces of cannon, a large supply of ammunition, and the military chest, containing 300 florins. The burghers of Bouillon have gained possession of the citadel, and keep the troops shut up in the barracks. The garrison of Arlon, on arriving at Neuf Chateau, were quartered upon the citizens, who induced the soldiers to give up their arms without resistance."

The National says—They state from Mezieres that the Belgians had attacked the castle of Bouillon. A very heavy cannonade was heard from that town on the evening of the 5th. It was not known when the courier left, whether they had made themselves masters of the place.

CHARLEROI, Oct. 4.

Our town yielded at 1 o'clock P. M. Two days were allowed to the troops to evacuate the place, laying down their arms and carrying with them nothing but their baggage. Material valued at two millions and upwards, has been found in this place. By a decree of the King of the Dutch, his son, the Prince of Orange, is charged with the administration of the provincial government in his name, of the southern provinces, where his authority is yet recognized. His residence is fixed at Anvers; ministers and counsellors of state are appointed to assist him.

[illegible]

Who would believe it? [illegible] absurdity its ignorance of facts, or contempt for them, the old government pretends to enter into a conflict with the new. We know that Belgian deputies have been invited to repair to the Hague, to form together with the Dutch deputies and former counsellors of State a special commission to manufacture projects of laws.—We knew that King William has ordered his runaway and replaced governors to convoke the provincial estates, to order to constitute the States General, in double number, to submit to them the question of separation. We know not whether to laugh at this excess of blindness or be indignant at this indecent presumption.—Imagine Charles X. convoking the French Chambers by letters close from the middle of England, and you will have an idea of the good sense which prevails in the Cabinet of the Hague, and of the humiliating affronts it contrives for itself. The cannon of Brussels has destroyed what the cannon of the Holy Alliance established. Force gave the throne of Belgium to the King of the Netherlands, and force, which it has so cruelly provoked, has taken it away.

Private Correspondence.

"The King offers us, they say, the Prince of Orange, his eldest son, for a viceroy; and on these terms would consent to indemnify us for the damage done by Frederic. I mention this as a mere rumor. The Provisional Government exhibits a moderation, which conciliates even its former adversaries. It was expected they would decree a constitution, or at least establish the principles of government. But every thing is left by them to the national will and a future Congress; and, they content themselves with proclaiming our independence. In this there is as much wisdom as patriotism. The will of the nation, whatever it may be, will be sacred in the opinion of those who would have cared little for the will of certain men, however estimable, suddenly raised to unlimited power.

GERMANY.

Troubles continued in the Grand Duchy of Darmstadt. Bands of from four to five hundred men overran the country, committing devastations. All the troops were out, and skirmishes occurred daily. The insurgents seemed bent only on putting down all order and authority. They attacked all the public functionaries and the custom houses.

The insurrections in Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt, and Hanau, are becoming quite serious. A letter of the 2d of October from Hanau says: "More than 200 peasants assembled, and entered by force into Budingen, where they demolished a part of the buildings. From thence they proceeded to Ortenberg, and seem determined to march upon Gresen."

Bavaria was also threatened; and the Germanic Diet was taking measures in earnest to quell these untoward revolts. For this purpose troops were moving upon various points, in strong numbers. But we have not room for particulars.

They wrote from Hanover that serious disturbances had broken out at Lineburgh and Celle. The people were in insurrection against the privileges of the nobles; and demanded that the King of Hanover should reside in the country, or cede the Crown to the Duke of Cambridge.

Madam Cristophe, widow of the Emperor of Hayti, had arrived at Vienna with her two daughters. She was to pass the winter in Tuscany.

SPAIN—REPORTED INSURRECTION.

The Temps, of Oct. 3, gives a letter from Madrid, of Sept. 27, which says:—"News has reached here that the inhabitants and garrison of Cadiz, have proclaimed the Constitutional Government."

From the Constitutionel of October 9th.

The circulars and secret orders of the Ministers Calomarde and Zambrano, and of [illegible] Inspector General of the Royalist Volunteers, Carvajal, are producing their fruits in Spain. At Madrid Ferdinand was to have been dethroned, perhaps assassinated, and replaced by Don Carlos; the Ministers Ballesteros, Salmon and Salazar and all the liberals of the capital were to have been massacred and their houses pillaged; the inhabitants of the infamous quarters of Madrid having been hired, were to co-operate with the Royalist Volunteers in their famous exploits. Happily, on the 24th of September, the day fixed upon by the conspirators, the plot was discovered just as it was to have broken out. The streets were filled with soldiers, the public places were transferred into bivouacks, and the arrests began. At Oviedo, assassins, organized by the Bishop, ran to the depot of arms to seize them; and had not the commandant of the port made an honorable resistance, all the liberals would have been pitilessly massacred. At Seville the volunteers royalists were disarmed, as a wise precaution. In all the provinces, the priests and monks were preaching to the people, exhorting them to make a St. Bartholomew massacre of all the liberals. Arrests continued at Barcelona. The Carlists of Catalonia, whom the Count d'Espagne disarmed when Ferdinand put down the rebellion in that province, have resumed their arms by the orders of the same Count, and in compliance with them a regiment of royalist volunteers had been raised at Barcelona. The colonel and commandants are known to be the most inveterate apostolicals in all Catalonia. Noblemen's servants, dependants on the church and people recruited by the monks, were enrolled in this corps. No honest working men were among them. The Count had given orders to let no constitutionalists go abroad, and to fire on all such as left their communes. Fifty of them had been arrested at Barcelona. All the officers of the old constitutional militia supposed to have any influence, had been arrested; part had been imprisoned at Mount Joui and part in the citadel. Several Frenchmen had been arrested at Barcelona. They claimed protection from the French Consul, but he could not interfere in their favor. They were set at liberty by the exertions of their friends.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Paris papers furnish us with English dates, and copious extracts from London papers, to the 8th of October inclusive, and the Perfect at Boston, from Liverpool, brings London papers of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th.

Mr Robert Peel had been invited to stand a candidate for the election at Liverpool as successor to Mr Huskisson and had declined. Mr. Grant had also been invited to offer himself, but had declined. Mr. W. Ewart has offered himself, as a candidate, and as far as he had carried the canvass he had been very successful.—An influential party were disposed to invite Mr. Dennison.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier, under date of the 4th ult, states that intelligence from Spain is calculated to confirm the reports sometime in circulation, that Ferdinand seriously intended offering a charter to his subjects, and thus defeat the plans of the constitutional force on the frontiers. The Ex-King of France had solicited a residence in Austria.

The Russian Ambassador, had several interviews with the Earl of Aberdeen and the Duke of Wellington. The Duke, it is stated, had been strongly urged to interfere in behalf of the King of the Netherlands: and the Ambassador has declared that he is bound to do so by the treaty of Vienna. It is asserted in the best informed circles that the King has declared against any interference on the ground of impolicy, although he wishes good faith to be kept.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Boston Centinel and the Daily Advertiser of Saturday, contain the following:—

The mail packet ship Lady Ogle arrived at this port yesterday, from Halifax, with the October mail from Falmouth, E. By this arrival, the London Times of Oct. 9th has been received at the News Room one day later. [illegible] news from the Continent has been principally anticipated by the Erie, at New York, from Havre.

From the private correspondent of the London Times.

PERPIGNAN, Sept. 29.—I was perfectly correct in my information respecting the Conde d'Espana; he was the night before last, at Junquera, a small village situated on the extreme frontier of the Spanish territory. His guard, I am sure, did not amount to 300 men. It was rumored that we were to have entered Spain last night, but I could trace the report to no authentic source. The moment, however, cannot be far distant, for the Spaniards already commence openly to manifest their impatience at their prolonged stay here.

From the London Times, of Oct. 9.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Friday (evening) Oct. 8.—The tenor of the intelligence from Paris, and particularly that respecting the determination of the French government against all interference in the affairs of the Netherlands, gave a slight impulse to our fund, this morning, but it was only temporary. We observe that no great value is attached in the city to the acts of the French Ministers, or their declarations of policy; because, in the first place, it is believed here that their tenure of office is an extremely uncertain one, and also that they must at all events, if they continue to govern, yield to the current of popular feeling on all great questions. This is to be received merely as the opinion of one class of the monied interest, and to explain the very temporary effect produced to day on the funds. French stock, it appears, rose in Paris on this occasion about 1 per cent and the rise was maintained at the close of Wednesday's transactions.

In the Madrid letters received to-day, there is some reference to disturbances in that city, but it is left doubtful whether they are of importance enough to deserve notice as a political event, though the great events which sprung lately in other countries from small beginnings, give an interest to all movements of the kind, which they could not, under other circumstances, possess. All that we can collect is, that an affray has taken place in the streets of Madrid between the King's troops and the volunteers of that city. These latter are the remnant of the force raised during the revolution, under the title of the Army of Faith, and dissensions of the sort are said to be by no means uncommon, owing to an old antipathy subsisting between them and the old Royal Guards.

Count de Lobenzelern, a distinguished diplomatist, had been appointed Minister from the Court of Vienna to the King of the Two Sicilies. The march of Austrian troops into upper Italy continues without intermission. Milan, it was reported, was to be garrisoned by 14,000 Hungarian troops.

The Madrid dates are to Sept. 23. The accounts are that the party of Absolutists was predominant at Madrid.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Salem Gazette of Friday.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—We learn from a respectable gentleman, recently arrived from St. Petersburgh and who lodged in the same house with this *extraordinary* Minister from the United States, that the account of this eccentric character, copied into last Tuesday's Gazette from the Journal of Commerce, is substantially correct; that his conduct in every situation has been such, as to astonish and disgust even those who were somewhat prepared to see a *lusus naturae*. It seems that, contrary to the [illegible] appear before the Emperor in his usual dress, viz. a blue coat, buff waistcoat, buckskin breeches, and whitetop boots, with the addition of a large dragoon's sword attached to a broad white belt, drawn tight around the body, and over the coat. When presented, the Emperor accosted him in French, in which language our buckskin hero not being very fluent, was once in his life put to the "non plus." Whether a sensation of fear, or reverence, or a mistaken notion of propriety, gave the impulse, we are unable to say, but the fact is that the Ambassador extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary *fell* immediately on *both knees* and delivered his credentials. "Oh! what a fall was there my countrymen!"—The descendant of Pocahontas; the pride of the *Ancient dominion*, the light and life of Democracy; the Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, on his marrow bones at the feet of his Imperial Majesty, the Czar of all the Russias! "Then you and I, and all of us fell down," for we were all embodied and represented in that "bone and muscle" emblem of our republic.

After recovering from his surprise, the good Nicholas sent for an interpreter, and kindly raised up the lowly ambassador, probably "by placing his thumb under his chin." "*Madame*" was then asked for, as has been stated, and accordingly came in; but no sooner did she behold the queer object that solicited her attendance, than she burst into a fit of laughter. This, in the opinion of our hero, was very amiable, and by way of conversation, he told her ladyship that *Mounseer, there*, was the first crowned head before whom he ever had the honor of appearing.

The Ambassadors of foreign powers have all called upon Mr. R., but he not only refuses them admittance, but even forbids *Juba* to bring up their cards. He says that Congress has made no provision for his embassy, and that the President gave directions to draw upon him personally for his expenses. That he was only ordered to remain six months at St. Petersburg, and he has then permission to travel where he chooses, at the public expense. His health appears to be fast failing and when our informant left, he intended to embark in a steamboat for Lubec and from thence go to *Paris*. The faithful Juba says, "Massa never was half so crazy."

Many of the details of Mr. Randolph's perverse conduct on shipboard, though curious, are better left untold. His arrogance; his ridiculous malice in charging the Captain and other officers with stealing his hams and porter; and the scarcely justifiable revenge habitually taken of him by the petty officers, for his insults to their superiors, by plying him with liquor till he could not stand; all these things are well known at St. Petersburg, but are somewhat too gross for extended recital.

"KISSING GOES BY FAVOR." The last number of the U. S. Telegraph, by Duff Green, the Dictator, gives us the particulars of a feast of fat things at Washington by "two hundred Mail Contractors," CASUALLY drawn together from different parts of the Union. According to the Telegraph this formidable army of pensioned partisans, in their official capacity of contractors, waited upon the President, "in a body," delivered him an address, in which they most impudently praise the president to his face, tell him of his "wise, prudent and patriotic conduct"—"*approve* and *applaud*" his veto as "emanating from the most exalted moral and political courage"—assure him that they are, "on the whole," "anxious and solicitous" that he should be re-elected, and pledge themselves to support him with [illegible] "exertion and interest." To this sickening address of his sycophants, replete with fulsome adulation, and cringing servility, the President "most graciously condescended" to make a verbal and formal reply. One cannot but admire the *disinterested* patriotism of these two hundred contractors. They are [illegible] just as sincerely [illegible] the re-election of President Jackson, as they are to retain the loaves and fishes of official patronage. So [illegible] offices are liberally dealt out to partisan favorites; and they, in return, tickle the ears of the Executive with adulation and praise.

Honest farmers—mechanics—working men of the country, who bear the burthens and pay the taxes of government—what think you of such management?

Vermont Watchman.

HORRID AFFAIR.—From a correspondent at Huntsville, Ala. under date of Oct. 16, we have received the following account of a homicide committed in the county of Madison in that state:

"One of your old acquaintances in this town, Mr. Logan D. Brandon, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. committed a most atrocious outrage upon a respectable citizen of this county, which terminated in almost immediate death. It appears that Col. *Gideon Northcut*, a member elect of the legislature of this state, was lately tried before a Court Martial for conduct unbecoming an officer, and cashiered. Brandon testified before the Court against the Colonel. On the before mentioned day, as Northcut was addressing a collection of people from the *stump*, as it is here called, at a regimental muster, in defence of himself, and who in the course of his remarks had cast some imputations upon the veracity of Brandon, he (Brandon) drew from his pocket a pistol, deliberately levelled it at Northcut, and at a distance not exceeding ten feet shot him down. Two or three other persons were wounded by the discharge of the pistol, one of whom, a Mr. Ramsey, was so badly injured that his life is despaired of. Brandon was apprehended, and bound over to take his trial in November next. But—you know that he has powerful and influential connexions and friends; and though there can be no doubt that he has been guilty at least of a wilful murder, I think I hazard nothing in conjecturing that he will be acquitted."

EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.—It is a complaint in the Richmond papers, that the banks of that city have more money than they can well use. The means of the country gentlemen are said to be increasing.

We believe that such is pretty much the case every where. The "balance of trade" is now manifestly in favor of the United States—even, perhaps, as it respects England—the great banking house and work shop of nations. Instead of sending specie to Calcutta, Canton, &c. we send cotton goods, the product of our own soil and labor, to pay for such things as we need, and, in the abundance of specie on hand, or the short demand for it, in the ability of the banks to loan their paper, which answers all the purposes of specie, at the present time. And it cannot escape the observation of an intelligent person who has latterly passed over any considerable part of the United States, that the comforts of the people are rapidly increasing—and they will increase, unless the "system," so interesting to our prosperity, shall be "*nullified*" by the green-eyed jealousy of a furious few, or sacrificed to bribery or fear by base or, time-serving politicians; creatures of circumstances, mired in the slough of party. We do not include in this reproof the consistent opponents of the American system. We think that they are mistaken, but believe them honest; but how many are there whose principles on this subject depend on the prevailing fashion of the times, or the finger post ☞ of some aspiring man, into whose hands they have committed their judgment, that they may be rewarded with influence or office!—*Niles' Reg.*

The following paragraph comes in well on this occasion:

Of 64 vessels advertised, one day last week, in the Journal of Commerce, to sail from New York, but four are for ports not embraced in the United States. The proportion of our domestic [illegible] may be judged of from this fact. The regular packets to Liverpool, London, and Havre, are not, however, included in the calculation.

Nat. Gazette.

PHENOMENON.—In Florida, lately, a spot of earth sunk suddenly. The water immediately flowed over it, and a considerable lake was instantly formed. It is now from 40 to 50 feet from the surface of the remaining earth to the top of the water, and the latter is of considerable depth. The spot had been covered with large trees, which sunk with it. Hunters had passed the ground a few moments before the accident. We trust the weight of Giant Nimrods did not hasten the calamity.

N. E. Palladium.

"THE WAR IN THE JERSEYS."—From various accounts it appears that the friends and foes of *distilled spirits* is carried on in a spirited manner in New Jersey. One light skirmish is reported of rather an amusing character. Several knights of the puncheon who had been annoyed by a cold water company, conceived the design of making their favorite beverage the weapon of its own defence. Thinking the artillery as irresistible by others as by themselves, they actually invaded the dwelling of one their principal antagonists, a clergyman, with a barrel of rum. This piece of ordnance was planted in the front of the door, and a deputation sent in for his surrender. A barrel of rum, they thought, was certainly a present, which even a preacher of righteousness and temperance could not refuse. In this they were not deceived. It was most politely accepted and with many thanks. The deputation eyed each other with significant gratulation. The fortress was gained. But alas! the triumph of the wicked is short. What was their astonishment when the clergyman continued, "Here, Thomas, bring the axe." 'Twas a word and a blow. In went the barrel head, and out gushed the rum. The victory was on the other side, and the clergyman declared his door-yard a depository for all the rum in the country, free of storage, and axes furnished to boot. *Spirit of Monmouth and Trenton!* If the Jerseymen go on at this rate, the victory will be theirs, without bloodshed, though not without [illegible]; and though "distilled spirits should be" poured on to "the land" instead of being "banished from it," we are not certain that we should find fault with this mode of warfare if the soil does not suffer.—*Genius of Temperance.*

At the regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society yesterday, the Board had the satisfaction of meeting their Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, who has returned from England within a few days past. Dr. Milnor attended the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Society, as a delegate from the American Society. He was received in England, by all descriptions of people with whom he associated, as well as by the institutions he attended, with the strongest marks of esteem and respect. He was present at a large number of charitable anniversaries, at which, by particular request, he made addresses, which were received with much approbation. Dr. Milnor made a most interesting report to the Managers of his mission; for which, and for his services, they unanimously voted a resolution of thanks. A very interesting part of the report was composed of an address to him, on taking leave of his friends in London, by the Right Honorable Lord Bexley, one of the Vice Presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in which the best feelings were expressed towards our country, as well as to our institutions. We are gratified that the report is to be published by the Managers; and we are confident it will be read with much interest.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Herald, Oct. 27.

On the evening of Wednesday last, after the news of the re-election of Gov. Crafts had been received at Danville, a number of citizens collected upon the Green in front of Kelsey's inn, with the design of manifesting their joy on the event, by discharging a swivel thirty-four times, (corresponding with the number of ballotings.) After having discharged it twenty-three times, it was loaded the twenty-fourth time with a heavy charge, and fired, when the swivel burst in pieces, flying in all directions, and killing instantly Mr. Nathaniel Chamberlin of Darby, who was in town on business, and Mr. Benjamin West of Danville, who walked a few paces and fell, uttering only the exclamation, "I am dead!" He was borne to a store, and expired in about fifteen minutes after the fatal fire. In addition to these most melancholy events, Mr. James Harven was so severely wounded in the leg as to render amputation necessary, and Mr. Jesse Howland, slightly wounded. Mr. West was in the 41st year of his age, and has left a bereaved wife and child to mourn his untimely death. No appearance of violence was found on his body. Mr. Chamberlin, we understand, was about 30 years of age, and had a family, consisting of a wife and three children, to whom the remains of the deceased have been conveyed for interment. A large piece of the swivel came in contact with his neck and almost entirely severed his head from the body—the blood at the same moment gushing out upon the ground. The whole scene is represented by those who witnessed it, as being awful beyond description.

———" Woes cluster,
"They tread on each other's heels."

Scarcely has the sensation produced upon the mind by the sad occurrence at Danville, subsided, and our ears are again saluted with melancholy tidings of death. A gentleman who left Montpelier early on Sabbath morning, and who was on the spot soon after the fatal event, states that just before he left town, Mr. —— Murdock, the Representative elect from Whitingham, in Windham county, while in a state of mental derangement, committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a razor, from ear to ear! Mr. Murdock had for several days been suffering from indisposition. On Saturday his demeanor seemed to indicate a partial aberration of mind, and he was watched during the night. On Sabbath morning his symptoms became more alarming. Being imprudently left alone or unguarded for a moment, he availed himself, of this opportunity to sever the lamp of life.—*Ib.*

Hon. Wheeler Martin of Rhode Island, has addressed a letter to President Jackson, telling him to put his household in order—for the finger of Heaven points to Henry Clay as the next President. He reports that from the steeple of the Baptist Church he prophesied the election of John Q. Adams, and of Andrew Jackson, and that from the same lofty height he has now proclaimed Henry Clay.

No *Martin*, perched upon the steeple of his box, elevating his beak to snuff up the breeze, ever had a more perfect view of the horizon than this *rare avis* of good omen. The Romans attached great importance to the *flight* of birds, and still more to the examination of their giblets. What would have been the sensation in those times, had a Martin attempted to prophesy? All Rome would have been in commotion to see and listen. Without doubt Mr. Martin will prove to be a good prophet in this instance, but he comes rather late with his prediction. We predicted the same result long ago.—*Boston Centinel.*

From the Quebec Star.

A Dark Day in Quebec.—At Quebec the morning of the 28th of October, 1830, was singularly obscure. It was dark to such a degree at 8 o'clock that many persons just awakening [illegible] West to the North there extended a broad band of pale yellow light, having its upper outline curved as that of the Aurora Borealis usually is—that is, conformable to the convexity of the earth. This luminous band differed in position from the Aurora in having less extension towards the East and more towards the West, and in consisting of a steady instead of a corruscating light. The atmosphere all round was of such obscurity as to render the light, from contrast, the more vivid. When in three quarters of an hour the ascendency of the sun had prevailed, it was perceived that an enormous mass of dense clouds was on the ground, but it could not be determined through such a shroud, to which of Howard's classes of atmospheric vapour this phenomenon belonged. It will be enquired what was the cause of so unusual an appearance. Mariners of long experience [illegible] remember the occurrence of an equal darkness in the day time. We do not pretend to explain the circumstance, our object being merely to record the fact.

SPAIN.—We receive through different channels accounts that the king and court of Spain are holding out professions of great liberality. Those who recollect the character exhibited by Ferdinand on former occasions will hardly be able to see in this any thing else than a [illegible] attempt to deceive. He finds himself exposed to an attack from those he has so long persecuted, and cannot but be sensible that he is surrounded by friends of the Constitution at home as well as menaced by those abroad. His natural resort is to fair pretences, and by these he hopes to quiet the former, and discourage the designs of the latter. Words cost nothing, and he has on previous occasions found them as useful as expensive armies. As to sincerity, the world would despise the lessons of experience if they should suspect him of such a quality. Of his character, it is to be presumed, the intelligent leaders of the Constitutionalists have nothing to learn. All the pretences he now makes they have looked for as matters of course, and their minds will not be made to waver in their patriotic design.—*Daily Adv.*

SHEEP.—The number in England is estimated at 45 millions, and in Great Britain and Ireland, probably amount to 60 millions; in France to 35 or 40 millions—in Spain to 18 millions. In the United States, their numbers has considerably declined within two or three years, because of the low price and dull demand for wool—and we have heard of large flocks in which no natural increase was permitted, in the last year. In 1827, the number was supposed to be 15 millions; now, perhaps, 13 millions, and on the increase, because of the present better price of wool.

In England, the flocks are chiefly kept for *food*—but, in the United States, mainly supported for their *wool*—we spoke with reference to all the large flocks—and herein is the important reason why the number of sheep with us has amounted to, perhaps, 25 millions. As our population becomes more dense, the rate of consumption of sheep for food will be advanced.

SLANDERERS BEWARE.—At the late term of the Franklin Circuit Court, Miss Catharine [illegible] has obtained a judgment of $1000, against Mark Harper, in an action for slander; Daniel Curry obtained a judgment of $90 against Philip Jones, in a similar action; and Mrs. Elizabeth Doyle obtained a judgment of one cent against Wm. Walker, for a character which was far from being purified in its passage through the fiery ordeal.—*Ind. Statesman.*

ORIGINAL STAINED

Proceedings at Norwich.—To the "Second Society of Norwich" belongs the honor of originating a measure, which in its progress will agitate the whole state of Connecticut, and produce a great and happy revolution in her system of popular education. They have voted to ask the Legislature to ordain, that the people shall be required to tax themselves to a small amount for the support of schools, as the condition of receiving an amount for that purpose from the state fund. The proposal is, in effect, to adopt the system in operation in the State of New-York, in preference to their own. The proposed principle is, to furnish a motive for efforts, on the part of parents and teachers; and to remove that temptation to apathy and indolence which is abundantly supplied on the present plan. And there cannot be the least possible doubt, that if such an alteration can be effected, its operation on the state of the schools would be of the most salutary character. That it will ere long be effected, we must not hesitate to believe, though perhaps the Legislature can hardly be expected to grant the petition immediately. Strong prejudices must be overcome by free discussions, by the strong demonstration of facts. And after all, it will not be a new thing under the sun, if some few should resist the measure as stoutly as our fathers did the tax bills of Great Britain. Some sturdy republicans will contend for the liberty of bringing up their children in comparative ignorance, of adhering to ancient usages, and of resisting all innovation. It will sound very strange to some ears to be told that the Connecticut schools are not the very best in the world; and that the public fund will not of itself educate their children without parental attention or care. The measure, however, must and will be carried, because it is too late in the nineteenth century for such a plan to fail.

There is so much intelligence in Connecticut, the whole business of education is so weighty a subject, and there is so general a spirit of promoting it, that we cannot believe the present [illegible] system can long endure the assaults that will be made upon it.

We hope these assaults, now they have commenced in so open and direct manner, will come fast & thick. Let the county presses echo the voice of the Norwich Courier and the Hartford Observer, which have already seconded the "Second School Society of Norwich." Let other School Societies take up the question, and discuss it thoroughly, and see if it is not best now to make one vigorous effort to alter the law and elevate their schools. Let petitions to this effect pour in upon the Legislature from every part of the state, and the voice of the people will be regarded. And if the petitioners are not heard this year, or the next, let their "continual coming" weary their representatives into compliance; even as the philanthropists and republicans of England have abolished the slave trade, the test acts, and Catholic disabilities, by dint of perseverance. It is a peculiarly grateful triumph, when a public measure is carried by [illegible] efforts, and those continued efforts have at the same time so illuminated the public mind that the revolution is hailed with universal joy. So it cannot fail to be in this case, if the Education reformers of Connecticut hold on their way.

Education Reporter.

From the New London Gazette.

At a meeting of the Mechanics and Laboring Men's Association, regularly held at New London, August 3d, 1830,

After sundry observations, on the importance of Education, the best means of promoting it, and extending its benefits to all classes of society, and the direction of the invaluable school Fund of this State, so as to afford the greatest advantages to the diffusion of useful knowledge, &c.—On motion, the following votes passed unanimously:

Voted, That, in the opinion of this Association, the School Fund is a valuable legacy to the people of this State, if the avails be properly [illegible] auxiliary to elementary schools; but where the school districts rely, as in fact is the case in numerous instances, solely upon that Fund for the support of common schools, the Fund itself, instead of being a blessing, becomes an alarming evil.

Voted, That, in our opinion, children generally are not so well educated, as they were before the School Fund was established, and solely for the reason, that the fund is relied upon for the support of common schools, without generally taxing the districts to raise adequate means to maintain suitable and permanent teachers—that the evil arises from depending wholly on the public funds for the support of Common Schools, instead of considering them merely as auxiliary—and that the application of the school fund requires further legislative regulation to adapt it to the best means of encouraging competent and useful schools.

Voted, That a Committee of three members of this Association be appointed, to draft a petition to the Legislature of this State, to be presented by our Representatives at the next session, requesting them so to alter and modify the present School laws, that no school district shall be entitled to any part of the public money, unless they raise by taxes, or otherwise, a sum equal, at least, to that which they may be entitled, under the Law, to be expended in each year, for the support of a Common School, in each district—or, in some other way provide that additional funds be raised in each district, for [illegible] purposes.

[illegible] we invite our brethren, in other [illegible] this State, to co-operate with us in [illegible] the object expressed in the above vote.

Voted, That Jonathan Sizer, Samuel Green, and John Brooch, be a committee to prepare the above named petition.

Signed by order,
E. O. ARNOLD, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Society held on Monday, Nov. 1, 1830—on motion,

Voted, That the proceedings of this Society, on Monday, the 3d of August last, relative to common schools, be published in the New London Gazette. By order,
Attest, E. O. ARNOLD, Sec'y.

From the Connecticut Observer.

TEMPERANCE CIRCULAR.

The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Temperance Society, would congratulate the friends of religion and humanity, on the progress which the Temperance cause is making, in our own state and nation and in foreign lands. They would express their gratitude to those who have generously aided them in sustaining their agent in his important labors during the past season. They are persuaded that the good resulting from his labors needs only to be known, to draw forth a sufficient contribution to sustain him in the field the remainder of the year, for which he is employed. An important subject of inquiry is now agitating the public mind, viz: Is the traffic in ardent spirits consistent with Christianity? Is it right for a man to deal in an article which is the cause of so vast amount of pauperism, madness, crime, wretchedness and mortality? Can a man be accounted a Christian, and can he hope for acceptance with God in the day of judgment, who, against the light now shed upon this subject, will be a vender of ardent spirits, except, as other poisons are vended, for the express purpose of counteracting disease? The testimony of venders who have witnessed the evils of the trade, is, at this time, desirable. One merchant of high standing has declared, that he is fully satisfied that his business of thirty years, has not only reduced many families to wretchedness and want, but has swept one hundred of his neighbors to an untimely grave. Another, on hearing the declaration, has remarked that his business has been, he is persuaded, for the time, equally destructive; and he can therefore no longer continue it with the hope of acceptance at the judgment day. The Committee would therefore invite such merchants of the state as are impressed with the evils of the trade, to communicate their views and feelings on the subject, with such important facts as have fallen under their notice, by letter, to the secretary of the society, with liberty to the Committee to make such use of them as they please. No names, however, will be given to the public.—Such communications, it is believed, are called for by benevolence. Had the apothecaries in our land, for thirty years, vended a drug which they had supposed to be good, but which they had now ascertained to be bad and awfully destructive of human life, surely it would be their duty to come before the public with such facts as were in their possession, and both dissuade the public from seeking, and their brethren of the trade from offering again the deleterious article. In ordinary cases, one exhibition of its dread effects would be sufficient. If in this case greater difficulties are to be overcome, a greater array of appalling facts must be produced.

Per order of the Committee,
J. MARSH, Secretary.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, NOVEMBER 10, 1830.

Political Retrospect and Prospect.—The peculiar situation of the politics of this country, at this time, seem to authorise some general remarks on the past and probable future state of matters in General Government politics. In looking back, we see President Jackson elected by an overwhelming majority over his opponent. There were qualities in Gen. Jackson which had recommended him justly to the gratitude and thanks of the American people. He possessed the qualities of a successful commander, and some of the same qualities were not without their value in a civil station, as promptitude and moral courage and self-reliance are of use in one holding a civil as well as a military station. An inordinate admiration of his military services elected him. That any man, woman or child, capable of serious thought for the space of five minutes, ever supposed that Gen. Jackson possessed the civil qualities necessary for the head of a government, we never for a moment believed, nor could it be seriously claimed. But he was elected, and with a bold and upright course—with the selection of able and distinguished men for his counsellors—by showing himself the head and father of his country, and not of his party—he might have gained the affections of the whole country, & his own manifest incapacities might have remained unnoticed or been helped out by his honest and judicious counsellors. But what was the miserable policy which he saw fit to pursue. At the first station in his cabinet he placed a man of ability, doubtless, and great cunning, but probably the most crafty and thoroughly selfish man to be found in the country—utterly regardless of any body or thing, any farther than they can be made to effect himself, or contribute to retard his own elevation. Self was his idol, and his nature would never allow him to give that counsel to his master which his judgment might dictate as the best and most sound. But bad and selfish as Van Buren was, he was the only intellectually decent man in the cabinet. Eaton, the War Secretary, did not understand the English language as well as a school girl of thirteen, and might well be instructed by the intelligent Cherokees whom he pretends in his ignorance to despise. Ingham, who never was supposed, by his acquaintance, to have been fit for any higher office than a select-man of a town or a judge of some inferior court, was installed over the important matters of the Treasury, and found himself involved in the intricacy of figures and in the performance of duties foreign from his thoughts, habits or pursuits. But Branch, the nonentity Secretary, as he is significantly called, must redeem their character—taken from the pine woods of North Carolina to figure as Secretary of the Navy.—A man universally known to be of the most moderate intellect, and eminently unfit for any high office, was placed, with utter ignorance of naval matters, in the midst of naval men and at the head of the Marine. Mr. Berrien [illegible] having nothing to do as a high officer of government, [illegible]. He was a respectable lawyer, much overrated at home. With such a President, surrounded by such a cabinet, what was to be anticipated? The combination of wickedness and folly which has appeared. There can hardly be a more ludicrous situation than that of Gen. Jackson. The plain old soldier now gives an audience to mercantile men, on the subject of trade, of which he has known as little as the man in the moon. He advises the plodding Secretary of the Treasury on matters of finance, and criticises the provisions of some law with some [illegible] attorney.—The whole round of his duties are new and irksome to him, and "his Indian pipe" and the Indian weed is much more to his taste than dry, and, to him, perfectly unintelligible discussions on the intricacies of diplomacy. This whole arrangement of the cabinet—this combination of low craft and selfish cunning and utter incompetency—this assumption of garbs and duties and stations perfectly foreign from their previous habits, and the awkwardness and unmeaningness of their motions—the low petty intrigues, about some low petty office—afford a picture which, if not so revolting & disgusting in the detail, would be laughable in the extreme. But it is, to an American, too mortifying a state of things to be made a matter of sport. We willingly escape from the consideration of the disgusting course taken in the corrupt bartering of public offices.

But then comes the session of Congress, and the President comes out with his patched up, piebald message, most marvelously equivocal on most questions, and on a few disgracefully explicit. When the session opened, it was thrown in the teeth of the outs, by the Jacksonians, that they came with a majority of sixty against them.—The history of that session is too recent in the minds of most to need any detail of its measures. No one has forgotten the ridiculous and idle proposal for a government Bank, and how soon and effectually that was put down by his own men, ably and manfully. During the whole session, all the measures recommended, were so uniformly voted down. It was even said by a distinguished Jackson member, "I came here determined to vote for all the measures that I could in conscience vote for, and am sorry to say I have not found one." It was not until the vote on the Indian bill, which was very close, that any of his favorite measures were adopted. But of all the periods of the session, the last day was the most fatal. His vetos on bills for internal improvements, with his mouth full of professions of attachment to them, broke the charm. Those who had for the sake of consistency been before desirous to keep up appearances, [illegible] openly protested against the whole course—and acknowledged, in the bitterness of their spirit, that they had been deceived, and wretchedly imposed upon by him and succeeding professions—and the assembly broke up with a majority of the members of Congress opposed to all the main acts of the thorough-going Jacksonians. Some openly seceding from the party, and many others as thoroughly alienated in feeling and principle, remaining still only nominally and ostensibly in the administration ranks, with no one feeling or principle in common. It matters little now by what names these folks are called, they voted and acted right on national questions, and may be relied on again. It was found extremely hard to push and bully enough professed Jackson men to vote upon the Indian bill, and if it have been voted upon after the vetos, it most notoriously never would have passed—the whole middle and western delegation either openly denouncing the administration, or secretly indignant at the course pursued. Such was the state of feeling which existed at the rising of Congress. It has in part gone abroad. The opposition to Gen. Jackson has increased very strongly in the West, and the next session will show still more of a falling off from Jackson rule. The session will necessarily be short, and will doubtless be eminently noisy and quarrelsome, and probably be mostly consumed in idle political discussions. That it will show a body less subservient to party than the last session, there cannot, we think, be a doubt. The Western members, and most of those from Pennsylvania, have become thoroughly disgusted with the course of their leader—and whether they do or do not come out openly during the approaching session of Congress for Mr. Clay, they will certainly be found opposed to the policy of Gen. Jackson as already shown, and alienated in feeling from him personally. We know the fact that many of the members heretofore of the Jackson party have been elected by Clay men to the next Congress, having unequivocally expressed their disgust at the union of Jacksonism, [illegible], and political [illegible] already shown by the Jackson ranks.

It requires, we sincerely believe, but another session like the last, to make General Jackson's administration the most unpopular ever seen in this country. Nothing but a total change of conduct and of political measures can make his administration tolerable or tolerated, or by any possibility save him from the most signal defeat at the next election; and whether that will do it is very doubtful. There is no anticipating what course the President will take. He may very possibly turn a somerset and re-avow his attachment to the tariff and internal improvements, and go through the same farce of last year.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—By the following article from the New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 5th inst. it will be seen that this man has at last left St. Petersburgh for this country, after having publicly had openly disgraced himself and his country. It might have been supposed, that however indifferent our rulers might be as to their conduct at home, they would not have been so anxious to disgrace us abroad, as they have contrived to do by sending this person on a foreign embassy. An utter disregard of the just reproaches of the people, and the most glaring and frequent outrage upon their feelings and judgment, have been [illegible] at home, and a repetition was to be expected; but to send abroad a man as a foreign minister to disgrace us by his peculiar whims and his vicious indulgences, and his open contempt of the power to which he was sent, was not to be anticipated. We cannot conceive what excuse the Jacksonians will contrive to make for having recalled our respectable Minister (Mr. Middleton) and sent this man;—perhaps it is supposed that the spirit of the people is so thoroughly broken, or their judgments so thoroughly blinded, that they will endure this insult to their understandings. The loss of eighteen thousand dollars is the smallest part of the evil attending this measure, although, in the pretended economy of this administration, without excuse. The important part of the matter, is the disgrace of sending a madman to represent our government among foreign nations—a man whose conduct has put every American abroad to the blush.—What account could an American in Europe give of the reason of such an appointment? He would be obliged to say that some petty, local, narrow considerations of party operated. He would have to tell them that the dominant party dreaded the Cato-like disposition of the Virginian, and to avoid his malicious attacks where there were such fruitful materials for just censure, they sent him abroad, to be freed from an uncomfortable and uneasy political companion.

"*Our Extraordinary Minister.*—It is [illegible] connected with Mr. Randolph—nay, it is much worse than [illegible] Gen. Jackson and Mr. Secretary Van Buren, in their wisdom, resolved upon sending him to disgrace the American name in Europe. The article published in this paper a short time since, from the Journal of Commerce, did not reveal half the truth. Every American in St. Petersburgh has been made to blush for his country. The American Minister was greatly intoxicated day after day. When the foreign Ministers at the Russian capital called at his lodgings, and sent their cards up to him, he tore them to pieces in a rage, before their servants, declaring that he would have no such formalities—that when he wished to see them, he would let them know. He refused to receive a note from Prince Lieven, the principal Minister of State, and sent the messenger back with it. Upon this the Americans there interposed, and by representing to the [illegible] Minister that it would be a direct insult to the Emperor, he was induced to send after and recall the courier. The Americans there, boarding at the same house, finally resolved to send a representation of his conduct to our government. But this became unnecessary, as MR. RANDOLPH SUDDENLY DEMANDED HIS PASSPORTS, AND TOOK HIS DEPARTURE HOME, VIA THE SOUTH OF EUROPE. Here, too, we [illegible] of the people's money, by way of Reform. We hope Mr. Secretary Van Buren will not fail to go down to Norfolk on his arrival, and welcome him home."

We had not supposed that there was a newspaper to be found in this country, certainly not in this State, so entirely lost to a sense of decency as to have published an article like the following, which we extract from the Hartford Times of the 1st inst.:—

"At a [illegible] session of the Superior Court in Tolland Deacon Elisha Stearns, President of Tolland Bank, Clerk of the Superior Court, Member of the bar, &c. &c., recovered a verdict of $560, against Stanford Richmond, Esq. for an alleged libel, published in the People's Advocate. Mr. Richmond is a respectable merchant in Tolland, and has always been a uniform, unwavering, and inflexible democrat. This he knew was sufficient to bring him under the ban of Dea. Stearns and the Bank junto, constituting the leading aristocracy of that county. But Mr. Richmond committed a more serious offence; he had the presumption to advance funds and to lend his assistance to establish an independent press, one that supported democratic principles.

"In the Advocate, Mr. Robbins, the then Editor, who conceived that Dea. Stearns had endeavored to ruin him in his business, to blight his prospects and destroy him forever, animadverted at times with some severity on the man who had attempted so unjustly as he claimed to injure him. We [illegible] further [illegible] for we understand that Mr. Robbins will seek justice at the hands of a jury of his country for the injury he has sustained. It was such that he some months since left Tolland. After his departure, Dea. Stearns had the sneaking disposition to bring a suit against Mr. Richmond, for what Mr. Robbins had written, because Richmond, he claimed, owned a part of the printing materials.

"The suit was appealed to the Superior Court, of which Dea. Stearns is Clerk, and of course had the designation of the towns from which the jurors should be drawn. This matter was so managed that but a solitary democratic juror, was in the box. The counsel for the Deacon, were Calvin Goddard, member of the Hartford Convention, William W. Ellsworth, the federal member of Congress, and Henry Strong, more bitter than either of his associates. Notwithstanding this array of talents and the management and chicanery employed, the jury once came into court and declared they could not agree. They were again sent out by the judge, and the only democratic juror consented to come silent into court. It was undoubtedly wrong, and we hope never hereafter to witness an instance wherein a democrat will submit to see any of his fellow citizens thus treated. Though alone among the eleven, he should have sustained himself against them.

"As for the Federalists, who hope to trammel the press, to break down its independence, and subject it to their control, they have a lesson to learn, in the fate of their great leader who could not succeed even in a monarchical country. Still less can Deacon Stearns expect to [illegible] by drawing money from Stanford Richmond. Old Elisha Babcock was also fined by a packed federal jury, and Selah Osborne was not only fined, but imprisoned for his independence, but democracy was not subdued or conquered."

We had not thought that any man, however depraved himself, would have had the hardihood to have publicly advocated the doctrine in this article, or have avowed principles so perfectly profligate. The matter is one of very grave and serious moment, far above and aside from mere political or party questions. The pure and impartial administration of justice is the very foundation of the government—all our rights, of liberty and property, are dependent upon it. So sacred is this duty of administering justice impartially, that we rarely see, even in times of greatest excitement, any corruption on the Bench or in the jury boxes. The importance of the duties devolving upon them, the solemnity of their oaths, and the universal odium attached to a corrupt judge or juror, deter even the most unprincipled and violent from acting so disgraceful a part. It is the preservation of this feeling which can alone render courts of justice worth the having, or the trial by jury any thing more than a perfect mockery. How strange is it, that any man should have the boldness to avow so profligate a doctrine as that impliedly advanced by the Times. We noticed it with pain, and were anxious to attach some milder meaning to the language used; but it is too plain to be misunderstood, and it becomes every man of every party to express, in plain and emphatic language, their detestation and disgust of so barefaced an attempt to corrupt the administration of justice. We know nothing of the merits of the case—it matters not what they are. The Times puts the matter on a political footing—states that there was but one democratic juror (as he calls him) in the house—applauds him for holding out against the eleven, and blames him for ever yielding—and trusts that future juries will understand their duty better; it being understood, doubtless, that other suits are pending or anticipated. We trust they use this word "Democrat" in the new sense that they have applied to it—for the old and true democratic republican party would hardly be tarnished by any such arguments addressed to them, and we have not so mean an opinion even of his own folks as to believe they will quietly hear the [illegible]. We glory in the old and [illegible] republican principles, and the oldest and truest of those principles are all opposed to the unprincipled doctrines contained in the article above.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.—The Commercial Advertiser of Saturday says—We have but few election returns to make this evening, and those few are in no wise satisfactory to our own feelings, although with few exceptions, the results have been produced by our own political friends, whose repugnance to every thing resembling Anti-masonry, has induced them to bury for the moment their hostility to the Albany Regency. Partial returns from as far north as Washington county, and as far as Utica, swell the majorities of Throop beyond all calculation or example. Very large majorities for Granger are calculated on at the West, but they cannot overbalance majorities like these. In regard to our State government, "all is lost but our honor." But upon one point, we desire to put the distinct public upon their guard. The Clay question is not affected by these results. Many of the strongest districts for Clay have gone the strongest against Granger; the reasons for which strange and [illegible] course we will explain satisfactorily and truly hereafter.

The Daily Advertiser of Monday, contains returns from 30 counties, which give Throop a majority of 17,[illegible] votes, over Granger. The counties returned are New-York, Albany, Rensselaer, Orange, Greene, Columbia, Schenectady, Schoharie, Ulster, Westchester, Putnam, Suffolk, Otsego, Madison, Jefferson, Clinton, Yates, Montgomery, Saratoga, Oneida, Herkimer, Kings, Rockland, Richmond, Dutchess, Washington, Sullivan, Delaware, Onondaga, Lewis, Warren, Cortland, Oswego, Broome, Chenango, Ontario, Erie, Cayuga, Monroe.

The following gentlemen are said to be elected to Congress:—James Lent, John T. Bergen, C. C. Cambreleng, C. P. White, G. C. Verplanck, Aaron Ward, John C. Brodhead, John King, John Pierson, G. Y. Lansing, Erastus Root, Joseph Bouck, Wm. G. Angel, Samuel Beardsley, Michael Hoffman, Nathan Soule, W. Hogan, Charles Dayan, Daniel Wardwell, John Dickson, H. C. Reed, and F. G. Smith, Jacksonians. E. M. Pendleton, S. D. Wilkin, Mr. Eager, and John W. Taylor, *Opposition*. Four towns to be heard from in the 19th district, in which Pindar was ahead of Mordecai 96 votes. In the 21st district, anti-masonic member elected.

OHIO.—A letter from a correspondent in Chillicothe, to the editor of the National Journal, dated Oct 29th [illegible] returns from all the counties in the state, with the exception of eight. The vote now stands—M'Arthur 30,3[illegible]—Lucas 47,[illegible]—leaving a majority of [illegible] in favor of M'Arthur. Those eight counties that remain to be heard from will certainly increase his majority. His election is placed beyond all doubt. Our Congressional stand—10 for Clay, 4 for Jackson. In the State Legislature, we have a majority of 10 on joint ballot.

"P. S. I have opened this to inform you that Trumbull county (one of the eight) has been heard from—M'Arthur ahead about 137 votes."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress: Hon. John Quincy Adams, Nathan Appleton, Joseph Kendall, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, H. A. S. Dearborn, John Reed, I. C. Bates, Geo. Grennell, and Mr. Briggs—*all for Clay*. There appears to have been no choice in Essex North and Bristol Districts.

The Hartford Times, of the 1st inst. says, in relation to the election in Ohio—"It is our opinion that Lucas is elected, and that we have a majority in the Legislature. We have no wish to deceive our readers, or any individual—a few days must determine the result; but after witnessing the gross falsehoods of our opponents, we would caution our friends against giving credit to any of their rumors or statements." This was published pending the election in a neighboring State, and with but little better ground for the 'opinion' than they now have. But mark the difference in their opinion since the election in New-York:

The Hartford Times of the 8th inst. says—"We do not yet receive full returns from this State, [Ohio,] of the gubernatorial vote. It is however believed that McArthur has succeeded, as there were many counties containing heavy Jackson majorities, that appear to have been indifferent."

They had better begin, now, to take back and smooth over their assertions relative to Kentucky, and the other Western States, as the Legislatures will convene soon and present the facts in a light which will show that they had a "wish to deceive" their friends.

MR. DUNHAM.—As I understand a petition is to be presented to the County Court in November session, for an enlargement of the Jail Liberties, I beg leave to annex the following statement, which some of your readers may not have before seen. It appears to me desirable that the system of imprisonment for debt be entirely done away, except in cases of fraud.

Having been engaged in business to a considerable extent, and with a great variety of persons, for the last fifteen years, I do not remember an instance where ever it appeared expedient to imprison a debtor, and as an individual, I do not fear any evil which may result from gradually abolishing the odious practice by public enactment.

Yours, G.

Imprisonment for Debt.—A letter from a gentleman in Boston, published in the Evening Journal, states, that of 700 commitments in that city during the past year, 300 were for debts or sums of Court from $1 00 to $20; 106 from 20 to 50; 106 from 50 to 100; and 100 for debts exceeding 100. The writer adds, "It is an ascertained fact, that there were last Saturday eight persons confined in our debtors' prison; the aggregate amount of the debts for which they are confined, is one hundred and sixty-one dollars!—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

A Paris paper states, that Gen. Lafayette has received more than 5000 private letters, and upwards of 20,000 letters on public business, most of them from officers and soldiers on retraite, which remain unanswered. To answer the letters as they arrive daily would, it is said, require ten or twelve secretaries.

CHELSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MR. DUNHAM,—I attended the examination of the Chelsea Grammar School, under the instruction of Mr. Comstock, which [illegible] on Friday last. It proved highly interesting [illegible]. The original [illegible] the students displayed an ability which would have [illegible] more advanced age. Indeed, a promptitude and excellence was exhibited throughout all its exercises, honorable to the rising hope of society, to the Preceptor and to the character of the institution.

No subject presents itself to the patriotic mind, of greater magnitude and importance, than the education of youth—as their intellectual and moral condition involves the future destinies of our country. It is known, that the boast and glory of New England, ever since the first landing of our ancestors, has been in her institutions of learning. I rejoice to view the recent exertions which have here been made for the improvement of our system of school instruction. The present age demands an effort in this department, commensurate with the elevated standard of mental attainment. By advancing the means of knowledge, we most effectually strengthen the foundations of our national prosperity.

A SPECTATOR.

ITEMS.

JUBA RANDOLPH, servant to the Hon John Randolph, Minister to Russia, came passenger in the ship Fame, which arrived at Boston on Saturday from Cronstadt. The Fame brought thirteen packages, containing the personal effects of the American Minister.

EMIGRATION.—The Cincinnati American of the [illegible] ult. says that "thirty waggons passed through that place the week previous, in company, bound for Texas. They were, we understand, from the good state of Connecticut, and were no doubt well supplied with notions."

It appears by a letter from the late Mrs. Heber, published in the New-York American, that the Greek gentleman whom she last married, has a public employment in the Ionian Islands, and that she was immediately to set off with her children for the Levant, to take up her residence there.

Liberal Donation.—The Cincinnati American of the 25th ult. says, 'We understand that Arthur Tappan, Esq. Merchant of New-York, has presented twenty thousand dollars to the "Lane Seminary," a Presbyterian institution in the suburbs of this city.'

A fire broke out in the night of Saturday, 30th ult. at Hartford, in the barn of Mr. N. Smith, in Trumbull-street, which was burned down. While the western part of the city was yet illuminated by the blaze, another fire broke out near the South Church, in the barn of Mr. Butler, which was also totally consumed. A third alarm was sounded on the same evening, and it was found that a building in the northern part of the city was on fire, but before any great damage was done, it was extinguished. They are supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and two or three suspicious persons have been arrested.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—On the 18th instant Mr. Follett, of the Vermont Legislature, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee of insolvency to report a bill for the abolition of *imprisonment for debt*, and that the same be made the order of the day for Saturday [illegible] ult. He said the people where he resided were opposed to the practice so destructive the moral principles; depriving the unfortunate debtor of liberty, and incarcerating his body in prison; he really hoped that the resolution would pass. There was but small opposition and the question was put on the resolution, and passed.

A hank of silk, produced by a single worm, was lately reeled in the presence of several gentlemen, in Boston, which was 365 yards in length, and, on being weighed, was found to be the [illegible] of 1,[illegible] hanks to the lb. A single pound of this silk would reach [illegible] miles. The worm was only seven days in spinning the hank, consequently it produced at the rate of [illegible] yards per diem.

A STOUT TEAM. The Yeoman's Gazette relates that at the late Cattle Show in Concord, the strength and discipline of working oxen had been tried by letting a single yoke draw a wagon load of stone up a hill. There were two loads of 4000 lbs; one wagon weighed 2100 [illegible] for a premium; but when the competitors had finished he chained together the two wagons, then putting his oxen to the tongue of the forward wagon, they drew both loads up the hill with apparent ease. He stopped them twice, and then started them, to show the readiness with which they would move the combined burden of 12,1[illegible] lbs. or nearly six tons, where others had been trying their strength on but one half the weight. These oxen are 6 years old, girt nearly 6 1-2 feet. It is believed, that no other oxen in the State have so great strength.

MARRIED,

In Griswold, by the Rev. Mr. Jewett, Mr. HENRY SAFFORD, of Preston, to Miss HANNAH RIX. Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, a Revolutionary, of Plainfield, to Miss LYDIA GATES.

At Colchester, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. DAN HUNTINGTON, of Lebanon, to Miss HARRIET WELLS, of the former place.

DIED,

In this city, on the 31st ult. Mrs. LUCY HYDE, aged 76 years.

At Ellsworth, Ohio, on the 29th ult. Mrs. OLIVE D. S. LEFFINGWELL, wife of Col. Lucius W. Leffingwell, formerly of this city, aged 34.

At Say-Brook, Conn. on Saturday morning, the 30th October, Miss MARY ANN HART, fourth daughter of Elisha Hart Esq.

In Griswold, Mrs. RANDALL, wife of Mr. William Randall, aged 46.

A Lecture will be delivered at 7 o'clock this evening, before the Norwich Lyceum and Mechanics' Institute.
Nov. 10.

THE New London County Temperance Society will meet at the Brick Meeting House, in Lebanon, on Tuesday, the 16th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. The meeting will be addressed by Deacon Watkins, Esq.—Delegates from the various associations and the friends of Temperance generally are respectfully invited to attend.
WM. C. GILMAN, Sec'y.
Nov. 10. 33

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike company, that the 4th instalment of twenty-five dollars is laid on each share, payable on the 26th inst.
J. W. KINNEY, Treasurer.
Nov. 4. 32

SURGEON DENTIST.

DOCT. [illegible]

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that he will be at Kinney's Hotel the remainder of this week, where he will perform any operation in the line of his profession. *His operations are performed by means of instruments. He makes no use of acid in any case.* He has recommendations from respectable physicians and surgeons.

N. B. If requested, he will attend on applicants at their houses.
Nov. 10. 1w

JABEZ MAYNARD,
POSTRIDER,

INFORMS those persons who take papers of him, that they must pay up to the 23d of Sept. immediately. A *serious call* from the Printer, makes it necessary that this notice be attended to.
Nov. 3. 32

WINDHAM
VARIETY STORE.

WHOEVER pleases to call, will find Goods of all descriptions, to suit the Fancy, Convenience or Necessity.

As Hosiery is the staple commodity of our country, the amount is not limited for that, and Sewing Silk, but take all that is offered.

Also—all kinds of country produce.
JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. All accounts due J. Payne & Co. must be settled by the first of Jan. 1831, to save the grasp of the Sheriff.
Windham, Nov. 2, 1830. 33

NEW BOOKS
RECEIVED AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

Second volume of Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity,
Bickersteth's Christian Student,
Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment.
A new and greatly improved edition of Olney's Geography and Maps,
Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and School Dictionary,
National Spelling Books, Cummings' and Lee's Spelling Books,
Smith's and Barnard's Arithmetic,
Smith's Grammar,
[illegible]'s Natural Philosophy, &c.
Infantry Tactics: including exercises and manoeuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen; for the use of the Militia of the U. States—published by the Department of War.
☞ Tho. Robinson will receive all the American and foreign Annuals, as published.
Nov. 10. 33

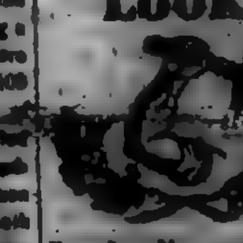
NEW BOOKS.
JUST RECEIVED AT
S. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE.

The Christian Student, designed to assist christians in general in acquiring religious knowledge. With a list of books suitable for a Minister's library. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth.
Exegetical Essays on several words relating to Future Punishment. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover.
Conversations on the Sermon on the Mount. By a lady of New Hampshire.
A Mother's Journal, during the last illness of her daughter, Sarah Coleman—with a Preface by Jane Taylor.
Nov. 10. 33

CARRIAGE MAKING.
E. Y. WALDO

Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Teff Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church, [illegible], BAROUCHES, Pleasure and [illegible] WAGONS, &c.
—ALSO—
Gig and Waggon Harnesses, Gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.
☞ Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.
N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.
Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 33

LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently [illegible] by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.
JOHN COX.
Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. 1f 33

SPRINGFIELD STAGE.

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
N. KINNEY.
Nov. 10. 33

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather, 20 bbls. Straits Oil, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by
SIMEON THOMAS Jr.
Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.
Nov. 10. 33

LINSEED OIL, for sale at a reduced price at the *Norwich Oil Mill*. Also—FLAXSEED OIL CAKE.
Nov. 8. 33

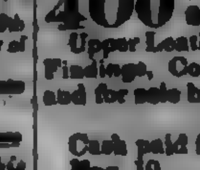
NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the 20th of October, a red yearling Bull, no artificial mark. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
OTIS ABELL.
Lebanon, Goshen, Nov. 8, 1830. 33

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the dwelling house of Jonathan Bushnell, in Norwich, on the 15th day of November, 1830, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, sundry articles of personal estate of Gurdon Bushnell, late of Norwich, deceased, among which are a new set of masons' tools, wearing apparel, &c.—sold by order of the Court of Probate.
DAVID PITCHER, Adm'r.
Norwich, Oct. 30, 1830. 2w32

For New-York & Albany.



Sloop Tenter, J. Williams master, will sail for the above ports, on Thursday, 11th, at 9 o'clock A. M. For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board. 2w

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
S. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*
F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.
Norwich, June 16, 1830. [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

THE PRINTER.

Who is the "gentle reader," who,
That takes hard in pleasing you,
By telling all that's strange and new?
The Printer.

[illegible]

Who tells you of the affairs of State,
What legislators legislate,
And are engaged in warm debate?
The Printer.

Who is it, that with stick and rule,
[illegible] well the knave and fool,
And keeps in awe the party tool?
The Printer.

By whom is it that learning's gait,
And genius to perfection brought?
O, [illegible]! say—say is it not
The Printer?

Say, ye who always wish to know
How the affairs of nations go—
Who do you for that knowledge owe?
The Printer.

Ye politicians, too, can tell
Who makes you understand so well
The [illegible] which you love to dwell—
The Printer.

Then in the dust should you deny,
(Though many do from day to day)
[illegible]
The Printer.

[illegible]

HUMAN DESIRE.

[illegible]

[illegible] EDLEY.

[illegible]

Cannons.—A treaty having been signed between Great Britain and Sweden, Mr. Canning and Baron Ehrenheim were to receive snuff boxes set in diamonds, of the value of £1000 sterling. Baron Ehrenheim, however, desired the Swedish envoy in London to give the English minister a hint, that he should prefer receiving the value of the snuff box in ready money. In case the English government should be surprised at this [illegible] [illegible] to Mr. Canning, in confidence, viz. that, as the Swedish province, [illegible] was laboring under a great want of corn, he intended to alleviate it in some way with this sum. Mr. Canning was, indeed, much surprised at this [illegible] proposal, but having learnt the [illegible] 'Probably Baron Ehrenheim is a very rich man to be able to make such a present.' 'Not at all,' replied the Swedish envoy, 'he has nothing but his salary.' 'The noble, the action,' exclaimed Mr. Canning, 'I give you my word his wish shall be fulfilled. But I, too, have a desire to ask—allow me to share in his good action. I request you therefore to add the amount of the snuff box which I have to receive from your government, to the sum Baron Ehrenheim has destined for the relief of the province of [illegible].'

The Census of the city of Philadelphia is published in the Gazette of that city. The total is 167,000. The population of Philadelphia county is estimated at 190,000. The increase in the last ten years has been 58,000—in twenty years 85,000—in thirty years 114,000—an increase, says the Gazette, which is, perhaps, more rapid than desirable, if due regard be had to solidity of improvements, and the proper formation of [illegible] character.

Corn and Cobs.—A western paper says that it has been ascertained that 13 bushels of ears of corn, ground, will afford as much nourishment to hogs and cattle, as nine bushels shelled corn.

The heirs to the estate of the late Francis Lee, of Boston, have bestowed $20,000 from the property, on the M'Lean Asylum for the insane, in which Mr. Lee had been a patient until his death.

Dr. Johnson's account of a Paper.—"I never derived more benefit or not more pleasure for the time," says Dr. Johnson, "than in reading a newspaper which has lately been issued from the press. I do really believe that nothing adds so much to the glory of any country as a newspaper. Liberty is stamped legibly upon its pages, and even the fold is marked with freedom. Do you want to know how your country thrives? I point you to the press! There you shall find a piece, perhaps, under the head of legislative! Are you fond of Miscellany? Look there! What book can furnish such good accounts of our country—such wonderful, such extraordinary accounts of murder, robbery, accidents, marriages, anecdotes of our Irish, English, and Indian brethren, and many other such things—such good as well as bad accounts from the Russians, Turks, Dutch, &c. Under all these considerations, who is there, in this land of freedom, that will not attend to an object so worthy of their regard."

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, [illegible], Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞ Fare through from Norwich to Boston, $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

For New-York.

THE
STEAM BOAT FANNY,
CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 3

HARTFORD
AND
NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. Thomas Stow.
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. Daniel Havens.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New-York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

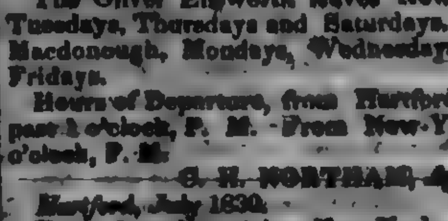
G. H. NORTHAM, Agent.

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2.50, and found.

Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intercept the above line for New York.

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!



STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will, by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29] D. RAYMOND.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated, and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

PROTECTION
INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE
COURIER OFFICE.

COLORING
AND
CLOTH DRESSING.

MOSES BRANCH Jr.

WISHES to inform his customers and others, that he continues the above business in Montville, one mile south of the Meeting-house, where he solicits their patronage, and flatters himself he shall be able to color any color, to the satisfaction of his customers—not excepting Indigo blue, as he attends to the business in person. None but the best kind of dye-stuffs will be used, and the cloth dressed to order, and in a style that will not fail to please. He will receive cloth at the following places, and return the same without any extra expense, viz.—at the store of Messrs. Gilman & Ripley, and at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, at Mr. Henry Brown's Post Office, Preston City, and at the store of Messrs. S. & J. Vincent, Gale's Ferry. Terms very reasonable.

Montville, Oct. 19th. 3meow30

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c. which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 39

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool to the fleece, and manufacture it into Flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 16

CLOTH DRESSING
AND
WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and Wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf30

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called,) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 26, 1830. tf31

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

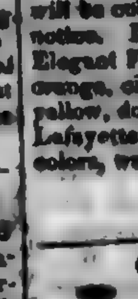
THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth. by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket-street.

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 2. 11

LEATHER & OIL.

400 sides Sole Leather, 30 bbls. straights and bank Oil, Upper leather, calf skins, morocco, linings, harness and bridle leather, shoe thread and awls, knives, tacks, &c. as usual.

For sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Oct. 13. 39

CAPS,
FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, [illegible], and [illegible] trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM $4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
CABINET
AND
CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted [illegible] quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, cribbes, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 23

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B. [illegible] Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 8. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS
AND
SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

LEE'S
WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS
OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration, of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill-maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The Genuine Pills, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 150 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 24. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

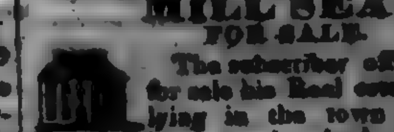
THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement, None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 26, 1830. 22

MILL SEAT
FOR SALE.



The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 10th, 1830. tf21

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jos. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. 6. 28

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 264, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of Hallock & Moore will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6me11

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

NEW FRUIT.

20 boxes, half boxes and quarters bunch Muscatel Raisins, just imported—this day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citron, Oranges, &c. for sale as above.

Oct. 27. 31

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC
DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1830.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 18[illegible] I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a bottle, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that can be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

Lewis Dorr, 46 Bayard-street.

New York, April 9, 18[illegible].

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

Joseph Brewster, 182 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and [illegible], with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers [illegible], has been effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

Gideon Lee.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Expectorating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same [illegible] as the detergent, with such additions as a longer course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NEWLY INVENTED
TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by Bela Farr, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction, that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base [illegible] pressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show [illegible] the high public estimation in which they are [illegible].

Troy, N. Y. March 5, 1830.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

Troy, March 5, 1830.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss,* and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more adequate by any [illegible] the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment, the salt rheum
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Bott's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Rhubarb,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxygenated Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate [illegible]
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

FRUIT, &c.

BUNCH, Muscatel, Sultana, Malaga, and Smyrna Raisins; Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, Almonds, Filberts, West India Preserves, West India Pickles, Olives, [illegible] sauce, Cayenne Pepper, English Mustard, London Sauces, Essence Anchovies, India Soy, Reading Sauce, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Allspice, White & Black Pepper, Indigo, Starch, Sal Æratus, Ginger, &c. Constantly for sale by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Norwich, Oct. 5, 1830. 6w28

EAST INDIA
SWEET MEATS.

1 case, very superior, just received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Oct. 27. 31

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. IX.—No. 34. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 1698.

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in [illegible], near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well fenced and watered, with a good orchard of grafted fruit, a house and barn, together with [illegible] mill and shingle mill, in good repair. [illegible] property will be sold on reasonable terms. [illegible]

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 8. 37

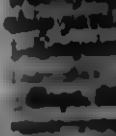
FOR SALE,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. [illegible]

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 22. 27.

FOR SALE,



A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing [illegible] acres of the [illegible] of land. Any person wishing to buy, will do well to call and examine the Farm, as another chance is not offered [illegible]. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser. [illegible] of the subscriber, No. 5, [illegible] street. [illegible]

[illegible] WITTER.

Aug. 22. 19

FOR SALE,

[illegible] situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town, containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abutting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of [illegible] Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold together or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about [illegible] acres of excellent land, [illegible] two dwelling houses and barns, [illegible] and watered; a good proportion [illegible] mowing, ploughing and pasturing. [illegible] of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

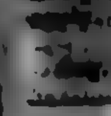
[illegible] AND [illegible] GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, or frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing. A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 28, 1830. 29

MILL SEAT FOR SALE.

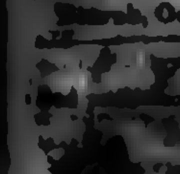


The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of [illegible] about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, [illegible] Shop, Barn and other out buildings [illegible] stream of water. As no [illegible] would [illegible] without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, [illegible] call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

[illegible], Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,



[illegible] to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seven [illegible] acres of valuable land, situate on [illegible] Road, about one mile from [illegible] Town Street, having thereon a [illegible] House, Barn and other out buildings.

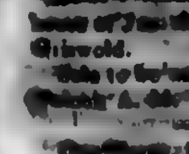
TO LET,

The [illegible] occupied by Mr. Jesse [illegible] as a [illegible] shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. 1f31

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



[illegible] on Tuesday, the 16th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 5 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east [illegible] of the road leading from the house of [illegible] to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

[illegible] ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

Fire Insurance.

THE Mutual Fire Insurance Co. with a Capital of [illegible], continue to insure against loss by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. in any part of the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New-York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO

Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church, GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 6w33

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OPPOSITE THE CHANGE ROOMS.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

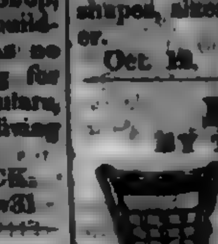
BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 13. 29

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

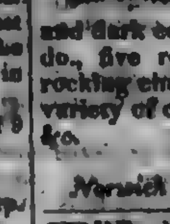
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 30

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 29

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has [illegible] the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co. where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.— Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, [illegible] blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken a store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand and continues to manufacture a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches. [illegible] will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf30

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called,) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley B. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 26, 1830. 1f31

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 26, 1830. tf16

EBEN. ALLEN, OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

NOTICE TO CARRIAGE MAKERS.

WANTED immediately a Journeyman at the above business, to whom constant employ, good encouragement and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, at the old stand of Waldo & Davis.

S. P. ROBINSON.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

PENMANSHIP.

S. BUTTON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an Instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

NOTICE.

WE, the subscribers, having sold our interest in the Mechanics' Manufactory in Thompson, to Mr. Hezekiah Kelly of the city of New York, hereby give public notice that we do cease to be members of, or holden for the payment of debts contracted by said Mechanics' Manufacturing Co.

THOMAS DIKE,
JAMES DIKE,
JUDE SABIN.

Sept. 27, 1830. 3w32

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglas, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

For New-York.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

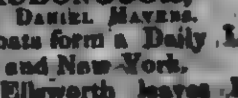
The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.



The Splendid low pressure Steam Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,
Capt. THOMAS STOW,
MACDONOUGH,
Capt. DANIEL HAVENS.

The above Boats form a Daily Line between Hartford and New-York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

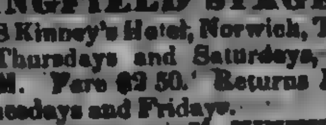
Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

[illegible]

Hartford, July 1830. 26

FARE, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, and found.

Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.



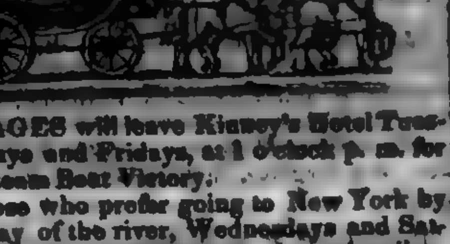
SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

COMPETITION THE LIFE OF BUSINESS!!



STAGES will leave Kinney's Hotel Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the Steam Boat Victory.

Those who prefer going to New York by the way of the river, Wednesdays and Saturdays, will, by calling on the subscriber, find it for their advantage.

N. B.—The subscriber feels himself under obligation to carry passengers as low as any other person.

29] D. RAYMOND.

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the first of October, a pair of red two years old STEERS—one with line back and line belly, with lop horns—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

HOXSIE TUCKER.

Sterling, Oct. 28th, 1830. 3w32

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike company, that the 4th instalment of twenty-five dollars is laid on each share, payable on the 28th inst.

J. H. KINNEY, Treasurer.

Nov. 4. 33

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of October, a red yearling Bull, no artificial mark. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

OTIS ABELL.

Lebanon, Goshen, Nov. 8, 1830. 33

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Haun, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches.— Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 20

MISCELLANY.

From the New-York Mirror.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A MOMENT.

"The moments are precious, Isabella," urged Deringcourt to the beautiful and timid girl, whose ingenuous countenance wore the mingled expression of tenderness and doubt—when, after a long and agitating interview, he rose to leave her. "The moments are precious! let me have your decision now. You cannot recall the sweet confession you have just made; why then sacrifice to idle ceremony the happiness of both our lives?"

"It will seem so like an elopement," murmured Isabella, deeply agitated.

"Impossible," replied her lover. "We will hasten to your father immediately after our marriage. You are certain of his forgiveness; and who will dare to censure or question what he approves?"

"I wish for his presence," said Isabella more firmly.

"But circumstances are imperious. We must separate, unless you consent to accompany me. The period of my absence is uncertain, and without I am assured of your love, I shall have no wish to return. Any delay will be highly [illegible] to my prospects. One word, then! are you mine, or must we part?"

"Give me [illegible] for reflection," faltered Isabella.

Deringcourt bit his lips in vexation; for he, in common with many others, believed that when a woman loves, she never reflects.

"I believed her too young and too fond to reflect," thought he, as he gazed on the lovely form before him, and tried to read in her beautiful downcast eyes the decision he began to fear. "Your moments are long ones," he said, in a tone of reproachful tenderness.

That tone went to the heart of Isabella, and the promise trembled on her lip, when her eye fell on a letter which had been handed to her just as her lover entered, and which she had forgotten, in the mingled emotions to which their interview had given rise.

"Another moment," she said, "till I read my father's letter."

Deringcourt could scarcely conceal his vexation; he bowed rather coldly, and withdrew to a window, and, with his face half shaded by his hand, he watched her countenance, as her eager eye dwelt on the characters. In a minute she was by his side, her eyes beaming with pleasure and her cheeks suffused with blushes.

"Ah!" she exclaimed, "to-morrow my father will be here; he returns sooner than he expected."

Deringcourt endeavored to conceal his vexation and to appear satisfied, but in vain: he tried to resume his tone of tenderness; but the words died on his lips. Isabella looked at him in wonder; she could think of no reason why he should not be as happy as herself. But she was scarcely seventeen, and not skilled in the study of the human heart. She loved deeply, devotedly, and in the mirror of her own pure soul she looked to trace the feelings of others. What girl of seventeen can be expected to study deeper? Deringcourt rallied his spirits, imputed his agitation to surprise, and left her, the happiest of the happy, with a promise to meet her father on his arrival. It was a promise he never meant to keep. Not that he willingly resigned the beautiful heiress, whose innocent tenderness had made so [illegible] upon him; but he knew [illegible] [illegible] secure his prize so firmly, that any interference could be of no avail; and the wealth and firmness of Mr. Hamden was too well known to leave a fear for the future.

"That moment for reflection," he muttered, as he turned his horse from the gate, "has ruined all."

The whole evening Isabella went about the house, caroling like a bird, in the gaiety of her heart. In the morning she rose with the sun, and as she gathered flowers to decorate her apartment, she kept saying to herself, "Who knows but we may induce him to relinquish the journey of which he has spoken? Heaven, business calls him away. My father can, perhaps, prevent the necessity; and, at the worst, we shall only be absent for a short time." And then the thought of her father's loneliness, during her journey, filled her eyes with tears, and her face resembled an April day, half showers, half sunshine.

As the hours sped away, she began to grow impatient for her parent's arrival. Every thing was in order for his reception; the position of his favorite arm-chair had been changed a dozen times; the fairest fruits of autumn placed on a table near it, and she had descended for the third time from her station at the highest window, from whence she could discern him at a distance, when she recollected that the letter might perhaps inform her at what hour he might be expected. She now remembered that she had read only the first sentence; and in her haste to communicate its import, and in the joyful bustle into which the intimation of his immediate return had thrown her, she had neglected to proceed further. Mr. Hamden, after announcing his intention of being at home at the period specified, wrote thus:—

"I am the more anxious to return to you, my child, because I hear, from yourself, that your female visitors have been obliged to leave you; and because I also learn, not from yourself, that you have another frequent visitor, whom their presence would have, probably, kept more at a distance."

Here Isabella's colour changed from red to pale, and with an indefinite sensation of dread, she went on:

In short, I understand that you are frequently called upon by the person who made himself so agreeable to us both, during our jaunt to the Springs last summer, and whom with incautious frankness, I invited to visit us. He is a proof, that pleasing behaviour and a graceful exterior may sometimes dazzle the imagination and mislead the judgment. Yet who could without positive proof believe, that, with all that suavity of manner, that easy flow of conversation, and apparently honorable and benevolent feelings, this man has been capable of conduct the most base and cruel; that he is a gamester, and is now on the point of quitting this part of the Union, to avoid the just consequences of his conduct? That such a person should invade the sanctuary of my dwelling to impose on the unsuspecting innocence of my child, in the absence of her guardian, is perhaps, less surprising than distressing to my heart, especially when I reflect that my own easy credulity, by encouraging his advances towards intimacy gave him a sort of right to your regard. The particulars, at which I have hinted, did not come to my knowledge till within three days, and immediately after I was informed, that you received this insinuating stranger as a frequent guest. I blame not you, my child, I can only hope that the mischief is not irremediable. This letter will be a caution to you, till I am in person, resume that care of you which the urgent call of professional duty obliged me to forego for a season."

Isabella read this far in a sort of stupified wonder. That Deringcourt was unjust, she could not doubt; but that he merited such accusations, seemed to her utterly impossible.

"And yet," thought she, "my [illegible] would secure to one except by conviction. But [illegible] may have been deceived."

This thought restored her wonted energy; the agitating fever of hope succeeded to the chilling torpor which had benumbed her faculties, and though her tears flowed wildly, the illusive flattery in her bosom would at intervals suppress them; but she neither ascended to the window, or traversed the lawn, to look out upon the road, as in the earlier part of the day; she shut herself in her own room and endeavored to quiet her fears. This was a new and difficult lesson to learn. Hitherto she had never concealed her feelings from her indulgent parent, whose eye she now trembled to meet; and for the first time, fully conscious of the importance of the step she had meditated without his concurrence, she felt as if an act of disobedience had already been committed; dreading lest Deringcourt might arrive before her father, her efforts to acquire composure were wholly unavailing, and when at last Mr. Hamden received his daughter in his arms, her agitation [illegible] overcame her, and she fainted.

Mr. Hamden watched her recovery in the deepest alarm, tortured by indefinite fears, yet not venturing to hint an inquiry. On her return to consciousness, he confined his attentions solely to endeavours to soothe her feelings, without adverting to the subject which they both dreaded. But Isabella's eyes were perpetually wandering towards the road. Still he came not. As night drew on, her apprehensions grew to certainty; and, at length, unable to endure these conflicts, her agonized heart sought relief in confiding its weakness, doubts, and regrets, to that safest of earthly sanctuaries, the bosom of a parent.

As Mr. Hamden listened to her lingering, though agitated confession, his bosom swelled by turns, with indignation against Deringcourt, and gratitude for her preservation; the latter feeling predominated.

"I will leave him, he said, "to the punishment which the disappointment of his schemes, and the reproaches of his conscience will inflict."

Mr. Hamden, too, had a task to fulfil, and in the hope of eradicating from the heart of Isabella every vestige of tenderness for the specious deceiver, he communicated its particulars to her. Those details are not necessary to our story. But Mr. Hamden knew enough of the female character to be aware, that to convince his daughter she had been sought more for her fortune than her affection, and that others had shared the worthless homage of her pretended lover, would, by arousing her pride, be the first step towards her recovery. In this he was not mistaken. Yet Isabella's heart had received a severe blow, and time was necessary to complete the cure. We shall not however contend that time the universal conqueror, received no insignificant aid from a powerful auxiliary; for about three months after her interview with Deringcourt, she read the announcement of his marriage with a southern beauty of large possessions.

Time stole on, and brought to the young heart of Isabella the balm of "healing on its wing," and found her gradually changing from the blooming and artless girl, to the lovely and finished woman. She was not without admirers. All were charmed by her refined and elevated mind, the grace and sweetness of her [illegible] [illegible] were many who offered their devotion at the shrine of wealth and beauty, and some who paid a more grateful reverence to superior intellect and virtue; but a talisman seemed to protect the heart of Isabella alike from open adulation and silent homage, and she imagined that friendship had to her supplied the place of love. The lingering traces of her ill-placed tenderness and regrets that such tenderness had ever been felt or acknowledged, had early imparted a shade of seriousness to the natural vivacity of her disposition, which while it lent an additional charm to her character, rather added to, than diminished, the depth and fervour of her feelings.

There was one being whom, next to her father, Isabella regarded with the most intense interest; and interest inspired by sympathy, and strengthened by admiration and esteem. In him she found a similarity of tastes and opinions, a sympathy of feeling, an intellect as elevated as her own, a mind improved by study and reflection, and a heart replete with sentiments of virtue and honour, and thrillingly alive to the charm of excellence in another. With such a being, so rarely met with, yet when found so certain of being cherished, Isabella spent the greater portion of that time not necessarily devoted to the claims of general society; and strange as it may seem, though this companion was one of the other sex, one whose lips pronounced the accents of refined friendship, and whose beaming eyes were always telling a tale which woman's heart is seldom slow to understand, Isabella scarcely admitted even to herself that love might possibly lurk beneath the garb of simple friendship. Yet she felt, that for such friendship she would willingly resign the homage of every other heart; perhaps she secretly suspected, that it was their relative situation alone, which precluded, on his part, the indulgence of a warmer sentiment; and this suspicion, while it increased her esteem for him, acted as a check upon her own tender feelings; for if his lips were sealed in silence, she as a woman was bound to equal reserve; and while she lamented the waywardness of fortune, and the early and accumulated sorrows which had thrown Horace Lieval, a friendless orphan, on the protection and bounty of her father, she rejoiced in the power which wealth gave the latter, of rescuing him from the evils of poverty and obscurity.

Horace Lieval was an orphan boy, left at an early age to the protection of Mr. Hamden, who had sent him to a sister state to prosecute his studies. Horace left Isabella a playful girl of thirteen; he returned, and found her all that his fancy could pourtray, or his heart worship, in woman. Though the charm of her society was irresistible, he carefully concealed his real sentiments, lest by aspiring to the love of Isabella, he should lose the friendship of her father, which formed the only charm of his existence.

"I shall betray my feelings," he began to say mournfully to himself, while lost in a painful reverie, he brooded over his hopeless attachment, and dwelt with morbid sensibility on the vast debt of gratitude he owed his benefactor. Yet jealousy inseparable from passionate love, that torturer of great as well as little minds, came into his heart, to add one more pang to those he already suffered. While his mind was a prey to these feelings, his manner towards Isabella became variable, and he sought and avoided her society by turns; became wretched when absent from her; yet fitfully abstracted or wildly gay when near her. Isabella perceived this change, and her own heart explained its cause. She deeply sympathised in the silent unhappiness she saw him suffer, and resolved that if a sense of honor kept him silent, he should never endure

the misery of seeing her regard bestowed upon another; had it depended on herself, she would with frankness, have dispelled the cloud of doubt which hung over his mind, and by a candid avowal of her affection, rewarded his attachment.

While the lovers were thus gaining present misery for themselves, the father was not blind to their mutual attachment, and felt that by bestowing his child on his beloved and admired protege, he exalted instead of debased her; and he was most happy in having an opportunity of proving the superiority of talent and merit over the distinctions of wealth and station; yet with a father's natural pride, he hesitated, unwilling that his daughter should "unsought be won."

One day during a walk with Isabella, Horace was betrayed in a momentary forgetfulness of his wonted caution. He read in her downcast eye and blushing cheek, what he had before scarcely ventured to hope; yet he left her without an explanation, & retiring to his own room indulged the delightful tho'ts which their interview had inspired. While thus employed, he had sketched the features of Isabella; the eyes were so like hers, the lips so resembling those which ever smiled so kindly on him, that enraptured with his own performance, he raised the little image to his lips—as he did so, he felt a hand upon his shoulders. Horace raised his eyes, and Mr. Hamden was at his side! Overwhelmed with confusion, he left the room without uttering a word.

Isabella was in the garden, and thither he unconsciously went. The moment he saw her, the tide of his feelings became too strong, and he gave way to a burst of uncontrollable emotion. Isabella was soon made acquainted with the cause of his embarrassment—his fear of her father's refusal, and his resolution to leave her, and for ever. His real feelings were for the first time laid open to her view. Horace held out his hand to take hers, in a farewell clasp. One [illegible] struggle agitating her mind; one moment's hesitation, and her resolution was taken. She deeply felt the importance of that moment, for Horace had turned to leave her.

"Stay! Horace, stay!" burst from her lips! "you will not scorn the gift because it is offered. This hand is yours!"

Scarcely believing the reality of what he heard, and dreading lest his hopes misconstrued the purport of her words, Horace stood rivetted to the spot. But the blushes and tears of Isabella confirmed his happiness.

After a brief interval, Mr. Hamden sought them.—Well acquainted with their wishes, he avoided any explanation; but placing the hand of his daughter in that of Linwell's he bestowed a [illegible] benediction upon his children.

"Horace," said Isabella, after she had been some time a wife, "if I had not caught you at that very moment, you would have escaped me!" And her heart swelled with gratitude as she concluded the sportive sentence; for she remembered that twice in her life she had reason to acknowledge the importance of a moment.

From the National Intelligencer.

Translation of a letter from Gen. La Fayette to Gen. Bernard, of this city.

PARIS, Sept. 8, 1830.

My Dear General:

Abundance of news must have reached you through the periodical papers. Nevertheless, I think it will be pleasing to you to receive some written details. You will have received [illegible] publications relating to our memorable events. You will also have read an account of the review by the King, in the Champ de Mars, for the distribution of our tri-colored flags to the National Guard. The ceremony was as splendid as that of the Federation of 1790. We had [illegible] spectators; and every one was struck with the celerity with which in less than three weeks we have organized nearly 50,000 men of National Guards—armed, equipped, and filing off like veteran troops. The King handed successively to the General Commander-in-chief the forty-eight tri-colored flags, each surmounted with a cock in lieu of the old imperial eagle, and with this motto: "Liberty—public order—[illegible] July 1830." The [illegible] had it [illegible] to the National Guard. The colors were intrusted to the flag bearers, selected from among the mechanics who had distinguished themselves in fighting in the barricades. The National Guards are organizing throughout France. We have already 14,000 men for the arrondissement only of St. Dennis and Sceaux.

I send you the order of the day, which I addressed to the National Guards of the kingdom. Next week, a law will be proposed for the organization of the French National Guard. All the citizens will compose the stationary Guard; the young men, the moveable National Guard. From seven to eight hundred thousand fighting men will thus form a good corps of reserve.

You know that some disturbances have taken place in Belgium; they will end, I think, by the separation of that country from Holland, under [illegible] sovereign. We have not interfered, [illegible] signify that we shall not suffer that any foreign army should exercise any right of interference, leaving the nations to manage their own affairs according to their will, but not willing that other governments shall interfere to oppress our neighbors.

I send you an exact account of what has taken place in the Chamber relative to South America and Mexico. You will see that I took care to mark the order of the recognitions already made, and to give to our dear United States the share which belongs to them.

Our [illegible], [illegible] has been recognized [illegible] by the English Government, and will soon, I hope, be recognized also by the other powers. You will readily suppose that I did not say that *this was the best of Republics*. I do not think so; and the Constitution of the United States appears to me far preferable. [illegible] we have done for the best under the present circumstances; and have prepared under a popular throne, all republican institutions.—There are not in France, patriots more sincere and enlightened than the King and his son. I knew them but little before, but they have inspired me with the greatest friendship and confidence; and this sentiment is reciprocal.

This, my dear General, is the point at which we have arrived. I do not mention to you some slight disturbances or errors among the mechanics. There is not at all this any ill intention, and reasoning alone has been sufficient to persuade them. After all, most of these slight disorders, of which our adversaries have made so much, have been instigated by disguised enemies; and there have been no real troubles but at Nismes; and the zeal of the neighboring National Guards and that of the Line, under the tri-colored flag, soon repressed them.

Receive the new assurance of my old and constant friendship. LA FAYETTE.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—Mr. John G. Pendergast, painter, of Palmyra, Wayne co. N. Y. has discovered a material for mixing paints, which promises to be of immense value. It incorporates completely with linseed oil, and may be used as a substitute for that costly article. The cost of the new material is comparatively trifling, and abounds in almost every part of the United States. Paints are mixed and prepared with it, in the same manner as with linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. The most satisfactory experiments have been made. It produces a smoother and harder surface, answers for any colour and is equally impervious to water. The inventor has obtained a patent, and has already disposed of rights to several of the first establishments in this state. He also introduced his paint in Washington, and had the pleasure of seeing it used on the public buildings in that city.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Nov. 11.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

By the ship Josephine, Capt. Brittee, which arrived yesterday from Belfast, we received Belfast papers to the 16th of October, containing later news from England and the continent. The Josephine sailed on the 16th.

The ship Josephine has performed her voyage in seventy days, twenty-three of which she remained in the port of Belfast—leaving forty-seven days for her passage out and return home.

From the London Courier.

Junction of Belgium with France.—We have received from Paris the following information connected with the affairs of the Netherlands: "M. Gendebien, the gentleman deputed by the Provisional Government of Brussels, to make an offer of an alliance with France, has had interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and others, but has been most unsuccessful. He was informed that, with whatever satisfaction the French Government might view the prospect of increased friendly relations with the Belgians, it would only be as connected with the general tranquility of Europe, which would be endangered by annexing the territory of Belgium to France, or placing it under the especial protection of the latter country."

It was in consequence of the bad success of M. Gendebien's mission, that the Provisional Government of Brussels issued a Proclamation, declaring Belgium an independent State. Under what form of government, and what chief, this state is to be placed, is now the point of interest; the objections, in other quarters, to its being independent, are not, we believe, such as to cause any serious obstacles to the settlement of the question.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 9.

Public attention is much roused in Paris today, on account of an important debate that took place last night, in the Chamber of Deputies, respecting the total and immediate abolition of capital punishment. The question originated in a motion of M. de Tracy, an enlightened disciple of the La Rochefoucault school, and son of the Count de Tracy, author of several works on Metaphysics. The motion was sent to a Special Committee. The opinion of the Committee was, that the motion ought to pass; but that the question had so many bearings, that the decision of the House ought to be postponed till the next session. The debate took place yesterday. A most remarkable speech was delivered by M. Keratry, a man of a firm, honest mind, and one of our best writers. He proposed as an amendment, that the House should address the Crown, in order to obtain from the King the proposition of a law, abolishing the pain of death for a great many offences, and especially for all political crimes. He was supported by Gen. Lafayette. M. Girod de L'Ain, Prefect de Police of Paris, insisted on total abolition, on the ground of his personal knowledge (having been 20 years a magistrate) of the inefficacy of the punishment of death.—The House admitted, however, M. Keratry's amendment, and an address was agreed upon. The decision on the motion divided the House in the proportion of 230 against 21.—[*Private correspondence of the Courier.*]

THE NETHERLANDS.

There is a great agitation in Holland. They accuse the King of having, by his obstinacy, brought matters to the present crisis. The merchants of Amsterdam, who had offered pecuniary succors to the King, before matters were brought to the state in which they now are, have closed their purses, excusing themselves on the ground, that by the depreciation of the public funds they have experienced great losses.

A letter from the Hague says—The King is in a state of anxiety difficult to describe. He regrets much that matters have been driven to this point. Disturbances have broken out in many cities of Holland, where they have refused to pay the direct imposts.—*Messager des Chambres.*

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.

The Provisional Government has just appointed a Committee to draw up a Constitution. It consists of Messrs. Van Meenen, De Gerlache, Thielmans, Devaux, De Brouckere, Fabry, Ballin, Zoude and Thorn.

The Central Committe has appointed two notaries and twelve citizens of Brussels to inspect all the places ravaged by the enemy, and to take an account of the injury done to property, and the acts of violence committed against individuals, in order to transmit to posterity the proofs of the unheard-of ravages committed in the city of Brussels by the Dutch troops, under the command of Prince Frederic of the Netherlands.—*Journal Belgique.*

ANTWERP, Oct. 6.

The Prince of Orange reviewed the Municipal troops at Antwerp on Thursday, and was enthusiastically received. Prince Frederic still holds his head quarters at Antwerp. The outposts are at the bridge of Lempts, on the Senne, the advanced guard under the Duke of Saxe Weimar at Malines the reserve at Contigh. The corps of Corte Heylegers occupies Lierre, Westerloo, and his left flank extends towards Maestricht, where it continues with the corps of Gen. Oldeniel. The citadel of Liege has capitulated. The patriot army continues in Brussels, where it is organizing.—The remains of the garrison of Ghent have deposited their arms and marched to Antwerp. The Dutch portion of the province of Zealand, on the left bank of the Scheldt, is in a state of insurrection. The Brabant tri-color has been hoisted at Ecloo and many parts of the country called Cetmand.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.

The Prince of Orange has issued a second proclamation, published the names of the Provisional Government, all of whom are Belgians, and inviting all the Deputies to the States General belonging to these provinces to meet here, to deliberate on the affairs of the country. These measures seem to give general satisfaction, and have even been well received in Brussels. Already the Provisional Government of Brussels begins to want unanimity, and it is said that General Van Halen has retired. The Prince of Orange reviewed the local military here yesterday, and was particularly well received. The King's employing the Minister Van Maanen has not been approved of here.

BELFAST, Oct. 14.

The Belgic provinces are now busied in preparing a constitution for themselves.—The proposal from the Prince of Orange has come too late. The Belgians pay no regard to the promise of a House, who first tried to rule them as a province conquered by the sword; and who when the attempt has been thrown back with disgrace on the head that originated it, would now make offers of reconciliation which they cannot withhold. The Prince calls on the Belgians to accept a separate constitution, with himself at their head; they will form a constitution for themselves, but the house of Nassau shall have nothing to do with its formation. The Provisional Government are taking the necessary measures for settling their own affairs. They will have an independent government, whether monarchical or republican. The following decrees of the Provisional Government, are preparatory to the formation of a new constitution:

A commission for framing a project of a constitution is appointed, and in concert with the Central Committee it will immediately enter upon its functions.

It will first of all occupy itself in preparing a new mode of election, to be as popular as possible.

It will present a project of a constitution intended to become, after being submitted to the examination of the National Congress, the fundamental law of Belgium.

The following persons were appointed members of this committee:—M. M. Van Meenen, Governor of Southern Brabant; de Gerlache of the court at Liege; Tielmans, advocate; Devaux, advocate; De Brouckere, gentleman; Fabry, counsellor; Balliu, advocate; Zoude, advocate; Thorn, advocate.

The Committee Central reserves to itself the power of adding to the commission for framing a constitution the most distinguished men of all the provinces, as soon as it acquires the information that it expects on this subject.

SPAIN.—A letter from Bayonne, Oct. 5, states that Cadiz has declared itself independent of the Spanish Government. The Regency is definitively established at Bayonne. There has been a general assembly of Chiefs.—Mina was present, and was generally well received. Valdes and Vigo continue to be strongly opposed, and concord does not exist as it ought to do among those who serve the same cause. Mina, after the special designation of General Lafayette, was proposed as General in Chief, but he is not yet definitively named. The Spanish frontiers are tolerably well supplied with regular troops under General Ivanito, but it is stated that the troops are favorably inclined to the Constitutional party. At Bayonne, the armaments and equipments are carrying on with activity; and the great body of the army of the refugees is getting ready. Madrid is said to be in a very disturbed state.

At Bayonne, the armaments and equipments are carried on with activity, but still all is done in secret. The officers are delaying. Many believe that Ferdinand will abdicate. In the mean time the great body of the army of the refugees is getting ready with activity.

October 5.—It is officially announced th t Cadiz has declared itself independent of the Spanish government. This news arrived here last night, and has been confirmed to day. A telegraphic despatch forwards this news to Paris. It is stated that Colonel Puenes, ex-Minister of War, headed the movement. They were, it is added, backed by the military force within the walls of Cadiz.

The London Globe of the 11th of October, says:—"There is no truth in the report of an insurrection at Cadiz. The letters from that port to day, are of the 22d, and from Gibraltar 24th ult. They state that every thing remained tranquil in the south of Spain.

The Dutch troops have left Liege. On the 6th of October 1100 began their retreat to Maestricht. On the same afternoon the citizen soldiers entered Liege, and in the same evening were reinforced by the militia of Verviers. In a few days 4000 National militia would be ready to take the field.

PARIS, Oct. 8.

The debts of the house of Vassal amount to ten millions of francs (416,000*l.*) The assets have not yet been ascertained, but there will be a considerable deficiency, because that house had been already twice assisted by its shareholders. Its capital, being divided into 40 shares of 100,000 francs each, has experienced heavy losses since its establishment. Paris will suffer much by this failure.

Other towns of France, especially Havre, Bourdeaux, and Lyons, are likewise deeply compromised by this occurrence; yet Switzerland and other foreign countries must be still more deeply in for it. These statements, however, rest only upon inferences for the balance sheet has not yet been made out.

FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD.—There are 2,500 battalions of National Guards in France—540,000 men have already been armed—300,000 are completely armed and equipped—1700 companies of Sapeurs; 400 of cavalry. The whole presents a force of 1,400,000 men.

The Augsburg Gazette states that fresh disturbances have broken out in the district of Ysenburg—several country residences have been destroyed. It was reported that the Prussian custom houses at Lutzen and Eckartsberg had been set on fire, but the reports wanted confirmation.

The Newry Telegraph states that some symptoms of mutiny had shown themselves in the 87th regiment stationed in that town. It arose from a want of music to march to church. The Colonel explained to the soldiers the reason why he had discontinued the music. The inhabitants said they disliked military airs during the hours appropriated to divine service. The men obeyed.

Lord Chesterfield is shortly to be married to Miss Forrester, daughter of Lord Forrester, and niece to the Duke of Rutland.

Sir Frederick Baker, of London, was recently killed by being struck on the head by a flapper of a windmill.

FROM SPAIN.

By an arrival at Boston from St. Sebastian, Spain, Oct. 15, intelligence has been received that the newspaper publications at St. Sebastian had been suppressed by the Spanish government, and Spain was in great excitement; men of character and influence were daily leaving for the frontiers of France; several arrests of influential individuals had taken place at Madrid; and that a Spanish force was collecting at Bayonne, where 12,000 had already assembled, ready to take advantage of the first favorable moment to march into Spain. It was evident that a crisis was at hand, and the Government was taking active measures, fortifying, &c. to meet the threatened revolution.

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain had given birth to a daughter, to the great joy of his Majesty.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Nov. 12.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

By the ship Brighton, Captain Sebor, which arrived yesterday from London, we have received London papers to the 15th of October inclusive.

The present government of France has been acknowledged by the Pope, and by most of the sovereigns of the states and kingdoms of the continent.

If we were to give credit to the newspaper accounts from the Netherlands, we should be led to conclude that there was a prospect of adjusting the disturbances in that country, by forming a separate kingdom of Belgium, and placing one of the sons of the King of Holland at the head of it. We are not yet satisfied that things can have taken so short a turn, since the last intelligence from that quarter.

A letter from Madrid mentions facts and circumstances, which if correct, go far to convince us that an insurrection may be looked for in that country in a short time. The government have issued a decree of a very sanguinary description, intended to deter all revolutionary movements, but which, from its rashness and violence, is very likely to accomplish the very result which it is intended to prevent.

It is stated that the Emperor of Austria has advised the Grand Seignor to acknowledge Louis Philippe of France, on condition that Algiers is forthwith evacuated. Who the Sultan would have that country handed over to upon the evacuation, is not mentioned; and as the Dey is at Naples, there does not seem to be any authorized agent either of Algiers or of the Sublime Porte, to receive it. The Emperor of Austria may feel mortified to find that the French have conquered the country, and taken possession of its capital, in a few weeks, where Charles V. in the height of his military fame and glory, was defeated, and from which he was expelled with disgrace. We think regenerated France will hold on to the Barbary coast, whether the Grand Seignor acknowledges their new government, or not. And in our view, it is of very little importance to them whether he does or not.

It is stated in one of the London papers, that instead of losing fifty members from the ministerial party in the new Parliament, it is computed by some persons that the Ministry have gained more than thirty.

[Private Correspondence.]

BRUSSELS, Oct 12.

You may be almost confident that the Prince of Orange will be offered the sovereignty of Belgium, with a constitution framed by the present leaders of the revolution. The most violent opposers of this measure openly, are in secret its favorers. To judge from the Courier des Pays Bas, you would suppose that paper hostile to the measure. No such thing. They editorially oppose it, but insert letters and extracts from other papers, recommending it as a necessary for the country's salvation. There is, however, a strong republican party, and strange as it may appear, there is one for calling the Prince of Saxe Cobourg to the throne, but this last party is very small.

The place hunters are hard at work to make the best terms for themselves. The Prince of Orange is to reign over the Belgæ as a nation, forever separate and distinct from the Dutch, and of course none but Belgians can hold the offices of profit under the new King. Such is the present object of the leaders; but still the consent of the people is to be obtained; and that is not very favorable to the Prince of Orange.

There is in this city a political club which meets in the Theatre at the Park. Any person may attend, and deliver his opinion, and propose any question, which is debated, and the sense of the meeting is taken on it.

This decision, it is said, regulates the actions of the Provisional Government; at least, the people are so persuaded, and they therefore imagine that they have a share in the Government.

General Van Halen has been displaced to make room for M. le Major Goethals, who is named General of Division, and Chief of the Committee of War.

General Van Halen is named Lieutenant-General, *en disponibilité de service*—a sort of half pay, but with a retiring pension of 10,000 francs with a reversion of 5000 to his widow; in the homely phrase he is laid on the shelf. The ostensible reason is, that he was a foreigner; but the fact is, his place was wanted. It is said he was too violent and arbitrary; but certainly the lax discipline that prevailed in his army (if it merits the name) did not argue much exercise of authority.

You must not be surprised if my information should at any time contradict the official intelligence here, as the latter is designed, in many instances, to mislead.

I cannot yet collect more information than that which precedes, and I am resolved that you shall not complain that I am too credulous; so I like to make diligent inquiries relative to many strange reports here before I narrate them.

HAGUE, Oct. 12.

M. Bertin d'Vaux, the new French Ambassador to this Court, has arrived here; also Prince Troubeskoi, Adjutant General to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

It appears that the party in favor of the Prince of Orange is gaining ground in several parts of Belgium. His proclamation, as private accounts say, has been read with pleasure, by many persons at Brussels, and some of the Journals of that city have published it. At Louvain it is highly approved and at Ghent the people are in general extremely satisfied with it.

The Journal de Grand speaks openly in favor of it.

The Courier de la Meuse, the chief organ of the clergy, has not yet spoken of the plan of giving the sceptre to the Prince of Orange, but has inserted two remarkable articles, showing that it would be unadvisable and dangerous to establish a republic.

The accounts from Antwerp confirm the statement that there is a great party in the south in favor of the Prince of Orange, and that there is more and more reason to hope that tranquility and order will be restored in those provinces by amicable negociations.

We are this moment informed that the Postmaster General has given public notice that the ordinary mails can no longer convey letters to and from the Provinces that have thrown off the legal authority of the King; that the letters already put into the Post offices may be taken out on satisfactory proofs being adduced; and that measures are adopted to keep up the communication, by ordinary or extraordinary means, with the places that remain faithful to the King's authority, namely—with Antwerp, Maestricht, Luxembourg, and the parts occupied by the army, as well as with France, and other foreign countries.—Hague Journal, Oct. 13th.

From the British Traveller.

LONDON, Oct. 15, evening.

This morning we received the French papers of yesterday, and other papers of the preceding day. They contain no intelligence of moment relating to French affairs beyond what is already known. But if we were to believe the intelligence from Spain—and our opinions we have already stated to be in unison with it—a civil war is approaching very fast. A complete system of terror is put in practice which subjects persons to death implicated in devising plans of establishing a different form of government.—We are told that the effect intended does not work to its purpose; but, on the contrary, the public are indignant at the decree. The King is fearful of the *Royalist Volunteers.* Indeed, he seems surrounded by dangers.

We learn by the accounts from Aix-la-Chapelle, that a division of the Prussian army had passed Cologne, and that a second corps had crossed the Rhine at Coblentz. It was understood an army of observation would be established on the Belgian frontier.

From the Journal du Commerce of Wednesday.

The Prefect of Bouches-du-Rhone has made known that the Consul General of Austria at Marseilles, has received an official despatch, announcing that his Government has recognized that of Louis Philip I. We are not yet in possession of such information at Paris.

From the Messager of Thursday.

A telegraphic despatch, sent by the Prefect of the North from the Lille this day, Oct. 12, announces that the Belgians have refused to admit into their territory the various detachments of volunteers who are endeavoring to effect an entry. Their gendarmerie and the Urban Guard are stationed on the frontier for that purpose.

From the Constitutionnel of Wednesday.

In the late sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. de Tracy laid the following document upon the table of the President of the Chamber:—

The requiring security from the public journals is suppressed.

Any journal or journals which shall not, within a month from the date of this notice, pay the fine, or fines, to which they may have been condemned, shall cease to exist, and the editor shall be incapacitated from acting as such for any other paper, until the fine has been discharged.

The stamp duty is suppressed—it will be replaced by a patent duty.

The patents will be divided into two classes, according to the amount of annual subscription, viz. 1000 francs for those which require a subscription of 60 frs. and under, and 2000 frs. for all those that may exceed that sum.

The Post Office charge shall be one centime on each small sheet, and two centimes for every large one.

This amendment having been proposed upon the first article, it is probable that upon the continuation of the debate, it will form the subject of M. Bavoux's discourse.

[Private Correspondence.]

MADRID, Oct 4.

The civil war which threatens us, is approaching fast. The Government, for some time perplexed and uncertain, is now bent on the adoption of a complete system of terror.—This is equally employed against the Liberals and Apostolics. Our Gazette of Saturday contains the most bloody and savage decree, by which his Majesty declares subjected to the penalty of death, any of his subjects implicated in plans directed to the establishment of a different form of government, or to the facilitating to the conspirators the means of accomplishing a similar object, or giving them advice, or any sort of communication contrary to the views of his majesty's government.

The sanguinary decree has produced a very different effect to the one intended by the government. It has been received with scorn and indignation, and works powerfully in the public mind towards the desire of a change.

Last night a dreadful occurrence took place. The Abbot of the convent of St. Basil was found a corpse in his bed, the head separated from the body, and a mattress over him. He was a moderate man—he was generally esteemed, and had occasionally preserved many Liberals from the Apostolical wrath. He had lately forbid his own friars to say mass, on account of their licentiousness, and it is believed he has been assassinated by them.

The King has lately shewn some distrust of the Royalist Volunteers. [illegible] it was customary for them to escort the King during a public promenade. [illegible] ever takes place on the present occasion. The fact is, that he, as well as his Camarilla, are in a most terrific and disturbed state.

Our Captain General has been dismissed. It is attributed to a misunderstanding with the Minister of War.

From the Constitutionnel, Oct. 13.

The general subject of conversation at Florence turns upon the report of a Congress of the different Sovereignties of Italy; it is to meet at Vienna. It is said that the Prince of Salerno has already received orders to attend there on the part of the King of Naples.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Prince of Lucca, are also to be present at the Congress. The Court of Rome will be represented by the Cardinal Macchi, that of Sardinia by the Count Alfieri de Sostegno, and the Grand Duchy of Parma and Placentia by the Marquis de [illegible]. It was much doubted whether these Princes will be able to prevail [illegible] their States, unless they make great sacrifices and concessions to the Italians—namely, granting their personal liberty and a free Constitution.

From the Messager des Chambres, Oct. 13.

A letter from Berne states, that certain signs of excitement had manifested themselves in that city, and that a political crisis is expected in the different cantons of Switzerland.

From the Moniteur, Oct. 10.

The Punishment of Death.—The King has received the grand deputation charged to present him the Address adopted yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies. A great number of members accompanied the deputation. All the Ministers were present to the right and left of the King, who was seated upon the Throne. The President having read the Address which was mentioned yesterday, his Majesty replied:

"Gentlemen—I receive with great satisfaction the Address which you have presented to me. The sentiments to which you give expression have been a long time in my heart. Witness, from my earliest years, of the frightful abuse of the punishment of death in political matters, and of all the evils which have resulted from it to France and humanity, I have constantly and warmly advocated its abolition.—The remembrance of those times of disaster, and the melancholy feelings which oppress me when I turn my thoughts to them, will afford you a sure pledge of the eagerness with which I shall hasten to lay before you a project of a law conformably to your views. With respect to mine, they will only be completely fulfilled until we have entirely effaced from our code all those rigors and penalties at which humanity, and the present state of society revolt."

The question will now be looked upon by the French people, says the London Sun, as the King's own, as one in which he is himself personally interested; and we doubt not his extensive popularity will enable him to carry it through. Lafayette too is warmly interested in its favor, and his opinions deservedly carry great weight. Still it cannot be denied that a vast mass of the people are bent on seeing the severest measure of justice dealt out to the Ex-Ministers, and that in the event of their disappointment much acrimonious party spirit will be brought into play.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.

The Central Committee has issued a proclamation for the convocation of the National Congress. It is to consist of 200 Deputies, who are to be elected directly by the citizens. Every citizen, 25 years of age, born a Belgian, or naturalized, may be a Deputy, if he reside in Belgium and has paid taxes.

GHENT, Oct. 12.

The Provincial Estates in East Flanders having met yesterday, declared their conviction that the National Congress would soon meet to regulate the destiny of the country, and that East Flanders would, like the other provinces, be represented in it in proportion to its inhabitants.

The Journal d'Anvers remarks as follows:—"The decree by which his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange orders that all acts emanating from him shall be countersigned by the Ministers to whose departments they belong, is a remarkable and important act. It is the constitutional profession of faith of the Prince; it is the frank adoption of the representative government. It announces that a new era commences for the government of Belgium."

Arrests continued to be made in Lisbon, and many persons were hurried to prison, men, women and children.

A letter from Toulon states that the French army in Algiers is to be reduced to 12 or 15,000 men at most. The remainder are to re-enter France. It is said there exists considerable difficulty in finding provisions for a large army in a country not wholly under the control of the French.

Many arrests had recently been made at Madrid. Several failures had taken place, and Spain was on the eve of a revolution.

All the Ministers are said to have tendered their resignations, but the King refused to accept. Thirteen distinguished persons had been banished from Madrid on the 30th, among them the Archbishop of Toledo, and several Counsellors of State, Gen. Carvajal, commandant and inspector general of the Royalist Volunteers, &c. &c.

We have received the following communication from a source on which we rely for the correctness of the facts which it contains. It certainly exhibits, in a variety of particulars, an interesting view of the colony at Liberia.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

LIBERIA.

It is highly gratifying to learn that this flourishing colony is surpassing the most sanguine expectation of its warmest friends. The writer of this was formerly opposed to the Colonization Society, but has been convinced by patient persevering investigation, that it is destined to subserve, most essentially, the cause of humanity, and prove an inestimable blessing to both continents. In addition to a healthy and prosperous population of 2,000 emigrants, two tribes, of nearly 10,000 souls, with their king and chieftains, have placed themselves under the protection of this new republic, taken the oath of allegiance to its government, and requested the extension of its laws among them. Nearly 100 of the children of the principal men have been admitted into the schools of the colony—at once imbibing the principles of civilization and religion, and affording the surest guarantee of their kindly feelings. The territory, purchased by the Colonization Society, extends about 300 miles along the coast, from which that scourge of humanity, the slave trade, has been driven; thus saving annually 10,000 fellow creatures from bondage, and offering a happy asylum to our black population, abundantly large to accommodate the whole.

The climate, although providentially fatal to the whites, is highly congenial to the black man; and its highly respectable governor, Dr. Mechlin, asserts that for the latter, it is (with due care for a few weeks after arrival) equally salubrious with that of any of our great cities. The soil is extremely fertile, and though the [illegible] colonists on this continent were, for a long time, dependent upon the mother country for supplies, Liberia within eight years from her foundation, exports annually a larger amount of rich colonial products than the whole cost [illegible] by her philanthropic founders in rearing this proud trophy of American benevolence and justice to the oppressed and long suffering children of Africa. Ivory, gold dust, specie, hides, palm oil, dye woods, and coffee, constitute at present [illegible] exchanged for [illegible] manufactured goods. One of the colored settlers, who left Philadelphia, [illegible] $20,000; and from that port alone eight vessels have sailed for the colony since the 1st of January last. One of these lately brought home a return cargo of $70,000 value, consisting principally of ivory, gold dust, and camwood. The slave holders of Virginia, Maryland, and the adjoining states, encouraged by such a tide of prosperity, which is confirmed by every letter received from these flourishing and grateful people, have offered upward [illegible] of their slaves gratuitously to the Colonization Society, on condition that they shall furnish them with a passage to Liberia; and the inhabitants of Philadelphia, [illegible] condition, have with their characteristic liberality, subscribed recently from 6 to 8,000 dollars, and fitted out at their own expense three expeditions, conveying to the land of their forefathers about 300 emancipated slaves. The Committee, just sailed, has taken about [illegible] their pledge, that 300 [illegible] remain at Norfolk, beyond the means of the Society to pay for. If funds are not speedily found to procure another vessel, they must return again into bondage—an event [illegible] to be deplored, as the trifling sum of $25 per head will pay for their passage and [illegible], and constitute them freemen and [illegible] of ten acres each. Ought not New York to provide at least one vessel for these poor people, when Philadelphia has paid for three? It is asserted on the best authority that many owners would most gladly emancipate all their slaves on condition that means are supplied for their colonization.

By some people at the south the project was at first denounced as a scheme for robbing them of their slaves; at the north it was considered as only a southern plan to make slavery more secure, by sending off the free people of colour; by others it was declared to be a wild chimerical fabric. Regardless of conflicting prejudices the Society have gone on, until they [illegible] that the patrons of the American Colonization Society will persevere a few years, until their labors are appreciated by the American people, and then it cannot be doubted that it will receive their undivided patronage—then shall the conceptions of the philanthropic become matter of record for the historian.

[illegible]

BY LATE MAILS.

TRIAL OF KNAPP.

On Tuesday last, Joseph Jenkins Knapp was placed at the bar, and after the indictment was read, he pleaded "not Guilty," of being accessary to John Francis Knapp, in the murder of Capt. White.

A jury was empannelled; and after a slight opposition on the part of the prisoner's counsel, to the admission of Mr. Webster as counsel for the State, Mr. Webster proceeded to open the case. After reading the law and stating the nature of the evidence, Mr. W. called on Mr. Colman to testify what he knew in relation to the case. Mr. C.'s testimony is similar to that given on a former occasion, excepting as to the confessions of the prisoner. The admissibility of these confessions was opposed by the prisoner's counsel, on the ground that they had been made under the influence of hope and fear and a promise. The Court adjourned to hear the arguments in favor of their admission the third morning.

THIRD DAY.—THURSDAY MORNING.—The Court delivered an opinion in favor of admitting the prisoner's confessions, upon the ground, that the pledge of the Attorney General, placed him above all hope or fear, in perfect security; that the influence of hope, which induced the first confessions, had ceased, and there was no motive for him to falsify; indeed, he was safe, only upon a disclosure of the truth. The confessions could not be said to be destitute of credit, because they would have been competent evidence against either of the accomplices, and though the prisoner had forfeited the protection of the Government, he could not retract the confession, and there appeared no good reason why they should be used against him. The Court thought there was evidence to exclude the verbal confessions, because the prisoner had the promise of Mr. Colman to obtain a pledge for him, but when he obtained the pledge he had got all he wanted or could get; and as it was expressly stated to him, that he must act on his own responsibility, and that the pledge was given on the condition that he acted in good faith, every motive would lead him to tell the truth; but it was still a question for the jury to believe the confessions or not, after weighing the manner in which they were obtained.

Mr. Colman was called. He said the confessions were written by him, and were, as near as possible, in the words of the prisoner. The Attorney then read the confessions which were to the following purport.

FIRST CONFESSION.

I mentioned to my brother, J. F. Knapp, that I would give a thousand dollars if the old gentleman (meaning Capt. White) would die. He asked me why. I told him he had a will, which cut off one side of the family, and that, with the present will, the bulk of the property would go to Stephen White; that Stephen White had injured me in the opinion of the old gentleman, as well as all our family, and I thought it right to get any advantage of him.

I told him joking, that the old gentleman often said he wished to go off in a flash. We then consulted how the murder was to be done—the old gentleman was never out in the night, so we could not attack him in the street—we spoke of attacking him in the house—Frank said he hadn't the pluck to do it, but he thought he knew who would, and said he would go to George and Richard Crowninshield. Frank said he got a horse and chaise and went to their house. George declined going into the house if Frank reported, but said he would dirk him if

to get with him any where out of doors.— Frank met Dick by appointment several times, once on the 2d of April. He agreed to meet him on the common. I went myself, and told him how matters stood. I told him that I took the will out of the iron chest—that it had the key in it—I turned the key and took it out. I told him as my brother had said, that I would give him $1000. Richard showed me the tools he said he should use, one was a club about two feet long, turned of hard wood, loaded or very heavy, I presume it was loaded—turned with beads on the end—the dirk was about 5 inches long in the blade, sharp, having a white handle as I think—I do not know where he got the dagger, but he said he turned the club himself. I asked him if he was going to do it that night. He said no, he did not feel like it, that he was alone, and George had refused to back him—he said he would meet my brother another time. It was past nine o'clock when I went home. I kept the will in my chaise box, wrapped in bag. After the murder I burned it.

My brother said he saw Richard at the bottom of the common, Thursday evening, that he told him the old gentleman had gone up to Mrs. Beckford's to take tea. Richard said he would watch him up there, if he didn't come home before dark. He did come home, and they were disappointed. He expected to meet him in Chestnut street. Richard told my brother he would dirk him. I went home Sunday night about dark. Frank came to Wenham Tuesday; I told him my mother Beckford was there and would pass the night. I mentioned to my brother, that he had better tell it to Richard. He said he would inform him. Shortly after ten he left the house in his chaise. My brother made this remark as he started—I guess he'll go to night. Wednesday morning Stephen White's man came up and informed us, that the old gentleman was dead. Mrs. Beckford said she would go directly back with him. My brother came up about noon, and asked if we had heard the news. I told him yes, and how we had heard it. After dinner he told me aside how it was done. He told me that Richard met him in Brown street, in Salem, or near the common, about ten o'clock. Richard left him and went through the front yard, passed the garden gate, pushed up the window, went through the entry up stairs, and into the chamber—that he struck him with the club, turned down the bed clothes, raised the arm and hit him several times with the dirk; he then covered him up and came off. He met my brother again in Brown street, about 11 o'clock. Dick told my brother before he went in, that if he meant any money he meant to take it—my brother asked him if he had got it, he said no, but he had dead the old man.—This was all I knew till I saw my brother again. I came down to Salem. My brother had seen Richard once or twice. Richard having seen accounts in the papers, said he had stabbed him but four times, and that another person must have been into the chamber, because he did not recollect giving more than four or five strokes at the moment. Three or four weeks after the murder, Frank and Richard came to Wenham, and staid a little while. I paid him 100 five franc pieces. While Richard was there he told the same story—said that he had done the deed—said he was short of money, and should want more soon—said it was a pity I had not got the right will, and if he had known it had been there he would have got it—said he put the club under the steps of the Branch Meeting house. My brother told me he had looked there for it and could not find it. I wrote a letter to Stephen White, and one to Dr. Barstow, for the committee, which I brought to Salem. The purport was (here the substance of the letters signed Grant, and Claxton, was recited,) they were put into the Post Office Sunday. Mr. Allen came to the house and told me they were put in. I told him I had received an anonymous letter from the Eastward and this was to brush off the effects of it. I know nothing of Chase and Colman connected with this transaction—nor of Palmer.

I have given the foregoing to the Reverend Henry Colman, and I now declare they contain the truth, and nothing but the truth. I have [illegible] was [illegible] to the Attorney General, shown to me by said Colman. I declare that no other proposition has been made, and no inducement offered by any other person. I had also engaged to him to answer any other question which might be asked by any proper authority. I have signed each page, nine pages in the whole—signed Joseph Jenkins Knapp—attested by Henry Colman, and certified as having been read to the prisoner and sworn to by him, by Gideon Barstow, and Stephen C. Phillips.

Witnesses were here called to identify the letters signed Grant and Claxton, and Joseph Grant, Jr. testified, that he recollected receiving and delivering the letters from the Post Office in which he is clerk. On the morning of their delivery, he put his initials on them.

Dexter said Wm. H. Allen was the best and only proper evidence to identify the letters—he put them into the Post Office, and the government ought to produce him; [he has gone to sea.]

The court said they were sufficiently identified, and the attorney proceeded to read them. [They have been published.]

SECOND CONFESSION.

Another confession was produced, and Dr. Barstow testified that it was signed by the prisoner—he was present and saw the signature. On receiving the first confession they told the prisoner there might be some circumstances he did not recollect, that they wished him to review the matter and they would call again. Mr. Colman being absent he went with Mr. Phillips. No particular conversation occurred at the time.

The confession says—Some time in January last I went into the chamber of Capt. White and opened the iron chest where I saw a paper sealed. I cut the seal with a penknife, and found it to be a will, &c. I sealed it and put it back. The old gentleman had stated before that his will would be found in the iron chest. My brother was not at home at that time. I bought, about that time, some prussic acid, arsenic, aqua fortis, and laudanum. I was told they were good to kill insects on peach trees. I have never used them for a bad purpose. I gave them to Joseph Beckford, and suppose he has got them now. Richard had no light in the house—he put the plank against the window himself—nothing occurred to alarm him—he was not in the house more than ten minutes—he walked there—no wagon was employed on that evening—he melted up the dirk the next morning—he got no blood on his clothes—he did not think there was any on the door, as had been stated—he felt the pulse and found it had ceased to beat.

I don't think my brother was ever at the gambling house at S. Fields. Frank said he slept at home the night of the murder. I took the key out of the chamber door and put it under the covering of the sofa. The Wenham Robbery was a hoax. I don't know the conversation between Frank & the Crowninshields on the 2d of April. It was first proposed to George—George said he would not mind stabbing him in the street, but he would not go into the house. I had only one interview with Richard before the murder. I went to meeting on Sunday after the murder. Richard had told Frank to meet him on the common; I went and met him. Richard said he did'nt feel exactly like it that night, for he was alone, and his brother George would'nt back him. I had only one interview with Richard after the murder, which was when he came to Wenham, and stopped about half an hour. Joseph Beckford and W. Davis knew nothing at all of the affair. I have had communications on paper in prison, from both George & Richard Crowninshield. They said they tho't Palmer's testimony would not be taken, if it would be, it would go hard with them.—George said they had Palmer locked up in their room; he had been passing counterfeit money. Frank told me several times, I had better let it alone, I told him I had weighed the matter and would run the risk of it.—(Formally signed and certified.)

Mr. Colman identified the club as before.

The Attorney General then said all the evidence on the part of the Government was before the jury, unless some further occasion should arise.

Dexter closed the defence. He argued, that the defence consisted of two branches, and it was to be inquired, first, if John Francis Knapp was a principal—that is, did he aid and abet? for that is charged in the indictment. If he was not a principal, the prisoner must be acquitted, for he is on trial only as accessory to him as principal, and not as accessory to any other principal. He examined the evidence touching the presence in Brown street, with great ability, and contended, that there was not even a presumption that he was there for the purpose of aiding the murderers; but that he was there to learn the result, which involved his life, or perhaps to partake of the plunder which Richard said he should get.

The other branch of the inquiry is, if Frank was a principal, is it proved that Joe hired and procured him? He said the evidence of Leyton was wholly incredible; and that the confessions, notwithstanding the opinion of the court, that they were properly introduced, did not stand on good ground, and could not be credited. This he said was all the evidence to prove that he was accessory at all, and this did not show that he was not accessory to Frank Knapp, but to Richard Crowninshield, for which he was not on trial—that the evidence went to show, that he hired and procured Richard and not Frank, and on any or all these grounds he ought to be acquitted.

The court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

From our Correspondent at Salem.

Mr. Webster closed his argument for the government at 12 o'clock this day, in a peroration of surpassing pathos. We know not an instance, when eloquence has been more powerful. The thought, language and manner, equally combined to produce the highest effect upon human mind and human sympathies.

He said the jury should feel compassion for the prisoner—but compassion for his internal, rather than his external condition. "It is his greatest misfortune to be what he is, and not to be where he is." He said it was time for him and for his friends to give up the idle pretence of maintaining his innocence—and that it was not the least horrible part of the transaction, that he had given no evidence of repentance,—that his confessions contain no word of penitence.

Mr. Webster's argument was confined, almost exclusively, to a close examination, and application of the law and the evidence. It was the eloquence of reason, not of fancy or passion, and the close contrasted effectively with the previous manner of the argument.

Knapp has been calm and collected throughout, not like an obdurate man, but like one who had come to the conclusion that he had no hope, and could not be affected by the chances of the game, because the result was clearly foreknown. He displays neither hard-heartedness nor imbecility, but a simple quietness of feeling and demeanor.

Mr. Webster closed his argument at 12 o'clock on Friday, when Judge Putnam immediately proceeded to charge the Jury. The Salem Observer, of Saturday says, that it was full clear and impartial. The Jury went out about two o'clock on Friday afternoon, and came into Court at half past nine on Saturday morning, with a *verdict of* GUILTY. We have not learned that sentence has been passed on him.

George Crowninshield was placed at the bar about 3 P. M. on Friday. When called on to plead to the Indictment, he answered with much feeling "*Not Guilty, so help me God!*"

Samuel Hoar and Ebenezer Shillaber, Esqrs. act as his counsel. Mr. Webster is not in the case, and Mr. Davis the Solicitor General, is assisted by Mr. Saltonstall. The Solicitor General opened the case on behalf of the government. He expected to prove that George Crowninshield, the prisoner at the bar, was one of the conspirators concerned in the murder of Mr. White on the 6th of April last, and laid down the law as applicable to the cause in question. Benj White, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and Miss Lydia Kimball were then sworn and testified precisely as on the last trial. The court adjourned at quarter after 6 o'clock. *Boston Evening Transcript.*

Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer gives the following statement of the comparative strength of parties in that State as exhibited at the elections in 1828 and 1830.

The votes were in 1828, Jackson 101,652, Adams 50,848. In 1830, Jackson 71,555, Anti-Jackson 65,597, making a nett Republican gain in two years of 44,846!

It also adds that one year ago, the whole vote for Governor was 126,824; Wolf, 76,673; for Ritner, 50,151—majority for Wolf last year, 26,522. This year the majority for the Wolf candidates is only 5,958; nett anti-Wolf gain in one year, 30,564! In making out the above calculation, we have taken the highest candidate in each district, on each side with the exception of the 7th District, where we have put down the average vote of Hiester, Potts, Darlington, and Edwards, on one side, and the average vote of Evans, Boyd, and Dick on the other. Thus it will be seen is giving too much to the Wolf party.

New York, Nov. 13.

The Committee to make arrangements for celebrating the late revolution in France, met at Tammany Hall last evening: James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, presided. On taking the chair he addressed the meeting at some length, although in a very delicate state of health. He remarked, that the cause for which the people of France had recently contended, and in which they were successful, was of the deepest interest—it was the cause of mankind, and all nations would feel its influence. He alluded to the former revolution of France, a part of which he had himself witnessed, and contrasted the bloody scenes which characterized that event with the humanity of the recent successful one. In both revolutions Lafayette was an actor—in the former, he was sent prisoner to a dungeon; in the latter he had been elevated to the highest post of honor, and stood foremost in the affections of the French people; and he trusted his life would long be spared to enjoy so distinguished a place. In the course of his remarks, he hastily recounted the principal events of our own revolution, in which Lafayette bore a conspicuous part; he saw him when he was wounded at Brandywine—was present at the capture of Lord Cornwallis, &c. &c.; and he remarked, there never lived a greater patriot, or one more truly the friend of the rights and liberties of mankind. At the conclusion of his speech, the citizens gave him three cheers. *Daily Adv.*

Malta, (Medit.) Sept. 14, 1830.

The small pox has raged here for four months past. More than 11,000 have been vaccinated; more than 4,000 have had the small pox, of whom more than 500 have died. The new cases of attack are from 35 to 50 a day on average.

The West India Trade.—The St. Andrews, N. B. Herald, of October 26, contains some severe strictures upon the British Ministry for their vacillating policy in regard to the Colonial Trade; but the editor says, "We are not prepared to say that the present change, if made permanent, would ultimately be injurious to this Colony." He then goes on to state the advantages which the British will enjoy by the opening of our ports, and shows what some of our writers have already shown, that, we have only "caught a *Tartar*" by this boasted arrangement. He says:—"The tonnage duty paid on admission to entry in the ports of the United States, is six cents per ton, and on the 1st of April next, it ceases altogether, so that we think it is the fault of the Colonists if they do not monopolize the Plaister trade entirely. It is expected that parliament will lay heavier protecting duties on such articles as these Provinces furnish, when imported into the West Indies from the United States; this would be well enough, if the collection is not, as formerly evaded.

We are persuaded that the Americans will find that they have gained but little by the change. The English West Indiamen, on their triangular voyages, as with us, will enjoy a large proportion of the carrying trade, so that we are confident not a single foot will be added to the shipping of the U. States, as their coasting trade will lose more than the direct trade will gain. The President's proclamation will be a death blow to the commerce of the Island of Saint Thomas, and an Island some what nearer to us, (Mona) will participate in its ruinous effects also, to a certain extent.

During the residence of the Duke of Orleans as an exile in this country, he spent a week at Canandaigua in this State, where he was hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. Morris. Mr. John Gregg, a respectable Scotch Gentleman, who had for some time resided in Canandaigua, left there last Spring, on a visit to his native land, by the way of France, and was furnished with a letter of introduction from Mr. Morris to the Duke. On the arrival of Mr. G. in Paris, the Duke had become a King. The letter was however sent up to the Palace, when it was no sooner read than an officer of rank was dispatched for Mr. Gregg who was very kindly received, and on his departure warmly invited to make his home at the Palace on his return from Scotland.—*Jour. of Com.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, NOVEMBER 17, 1830.

The most important foreign intelligence, of a civil nature, is the course taken by the French on the subject of Capital Punishments. The attempt of some was at first the total abolition of the punishment of death, in all cases. This fundamental and radical change in the whole policy and system of French criminal law, was fully and freely discussed. A petition to the king finally passed the Chamber of Deputies, for an act providing for the abolition of the punishment of death in these cases, but leaving such of the more enormous crimes for this merited punishment. The king, in reply, expresses his strong approbation of the act presented for his sanction, and it is said that La Fayette strenuously supported the act as modified. It is said that a feeling of humanity towards the late king's ministers has given effect to hurry on these efforts for a milder code, in order to save them, if convicted, from the forfeiture of their lives. These local objects have plainly only accelerated not originated these humane attempts at a less sanguinary system.

The situation of Belgium seems still to be, in a great measure, uncertain. From the different accounts it may be collected, that the first idea and attempt of the Belgians was to attach themselves to France. Application to the French government was made for that purpose, but they very prudently declined doing any act which might hurry the different nations of Europe into a general war. Their own king is not in the least disposed to recognize their independence. He has issued his proclamation requiring all his faithful subjects to take up arms in defence of his crown and kingdom. The Prince of Orange has offered the Belgians their independence, if they will place him over them as their king, making at the same time very strong professions of attachment. These offers they have declined, having but feeble faith in the professions of those who have so often deceived them. Uncertainty seems still to continue as to what form of government they will finally establish, a monarchy or republic, and if the former, who they will place at the head of affairs. In Spain, matters begin to assume a more serious aspect, and it is very probable that by the next arrival we shall have accounts of a general movement against the government of that kingdom.

Convention of Teachers.—We notice in the last number of the Connecticut Observer, an interesting account of the Convention of Teachers and other Friends of Education, held at Hartford on the 10th and 11th inst. Noah Webster, Esq. was chosen chairman, and Samuel H. Huntington and Asa Child, Esqrs. Secretaries. An introductory lecture was delivered by Dr. Humphreys, President of Amherst College. In speaking of our School Fund, he expressed his opinion that its tendency had been to impair the interest felt in our schools, and, remarks the editor, "he supported his opinion by considerations which we believe were entirely satisfactory to all. They may be summed up in two short propositions—'It is a law of human nature that men will not make efforts without motives'—and 'Men value that little which costs them nothing.'—Good Common Schools are not to be made merely by money. If Connecticut, said he, had ten more Western Reserves to sell—and should add the avails to the School Fund, it would only increase the platform that is now so injurious to the system. Some people seem to regard the School Fund as a great water-power that will do the whole work without any oversight—will make good schools and good scholars whether the parents give any attention to the education of their children or not—or whether their children go to school or stay at home. We were highly gratified with the illustration of this subject. It was a happy combination of philosophical principles, sound common sense, and facts in similar cases. But if the school fund is doing mischief, said Dr. H. shall it be given to the winds, or appropriated to some other public object?—By no means. It may be made a great public blessing, if applied as it was intended to be applied—to aid private exertions—not to take the place of them. Let a law pass to raise by tax in each Society at least as much as it receives from the public treasury;—then you may have well qualified instructors—and wakeful employers. The lecture was closed with a delicate compliment to Dr. Webster, our venerable and learned Lexicographer. We wish all the people in the State could have listened to the lecture—for we think it would have disposed them to regard favorably the movement begun at Norwich."

Then followed a lecture from Mr. Davis, in the afternoon, and a learned address by Dr. Webster on the English language, in the evening. He was followed by Dr. Olcott, "who read a well-digested and valuable essay on the Location, Structure, Warming and Ventilation of School Houses. The Lecturer applied the strict principles of Chemistry and Philosophy to this subject—while the principles of good, practical, common sense were not forgotten. It was shown that great defects exist on all the points which were discussed. And we believe few who heard the essay, would not respond to the sentiment advanced in it, that there is need of some Howard to take the gauge and dimensions of the miseries inflicted on children, from the contracted size, bad seats, bad air, irregular heat, and miserable location of many School Houses. If parents would attend to these things, they would find their children more ready to go to school—and would have to complain less frequently that their children have no taste for study. As the Lecturer suggested, men, if suspended for hours in succession, in the air on a seat seven or eight inches wide, without any support for the back, as children three or four years old often are on their seats at school, would soon rebel, and physical force alone would keep them in their places. It is too much for human nature to endure in silence. No wonder the child, at the remembrance of yesterday's torment from being obliged on pain of the master's displeasure to keep his balance, thus 'suspended between the heavens and the earth,' for several hours in succession, goes to school to-day with reluctance, and even with weeping. Let the parent, before blaming him, try the experiment; and if he likes himself to go to school in such circumstances, he may send off the little sufferer with a severe reprimand. We mention this as only one instance out of many which were adduced to show the defects at present connected with school houses."

Mr. Woodbridge delivered a lecture on Thursday, on the introduction of music into common schools, and Mr Evans a lecture in the evening. "The doings of the Convention," the Editor remarks, "we shall notice hereafter. That it will have a good influence on our Common Schools we cannot doubt. We were much gratified to see so large a collection from almost every part of the State. Especially were we gratified to see so large a body of teachers at the meeting. Their attendance and remarks show that however indifferent the mass of the community are to the subject of primary education, a numerous band of teachers in this state are awake to the improvement of schools, and breathe the spirit of the age. We can sympathise with them in the difficulties they meet in carrying forward even the slightest improvement. The apathy of the community is such, in many cases, that the faithful and well qualified teacher is compelled to apply a considerable part of his scanty compensation to the introduction of improvements which he thinks essential. One teacher stated to the convention, that for some time he had thus employed nearly half of his wages. It ought not so to be."

We are very glad to see the spirit manifested on this occasion, and that so many were collected together on this important subject. If the friends of an improved education will shake off their apathy, and proceed actively and confidently forward, we have the strongest hope that the necessary reform in our schools need not be delayed beyond the session of the Legislature in May next.

FOR THE COURIER.

The difference in mankind proceeds more from education and the different principles instilled into their minds while they are yet tender, than from any original difference of constitution. We do occasionally see a mind powerful in itself, break over all obstacles, and outstrip all embarrassments, and, meteor-like, shed a radiance on the world, at which all gaze, wonder, and bow. But look at these shining lights: we find that this thirst for knowledge, this curiosity which propelled them, led them to situations where the mental faculties were exercised and strengthened till they were able to penetrate the mysteries of nature, detect the faults in theories, and establish systems based on reason and philosophy. The public are but recently awake to this subject. It has been supposed a man could not arrive at excellence in any branch, unless born a genius; but this age of refinement, has discovered that the mind may be trained by a course of discipline, that at the same time improves the physical powers, cultivates the moral faculties, and enlightens the understanding. At the examination of Miss Gurth's school, the 9th ult. we saw with delight the progress the young ladies had made in the useful branches, and the accurate answers of many in the higher branches, gave evidence of the [illegible], evincing patience of their instructress, and the attention and application of the scholars. We hope sufficient encouragement will be given to induce her to continue her school in our village.

Windham, Nov. 10th, 1830.

A Tax of one Cent on a Dollar.—There is no subject more difficult to manage with influence on the good body of the people, than that of taxation. Let any article be branded 'a proposition for a new tax,' and it creates a sort of instinctive hostility. Any proposed measure, no matter what may be its bearing on the public weal—if it be connected with a probable visit from a tax-gatherer, it becomes, as a thing of course, obnoxious, and is voted down. It is an easy thing to gain by [illegible], and is expected in the future—but true as the above position may be, it should deter no man from introducing before the public his views in relation to any measure having for its object the well being of the community at large, even if it be connected with a proposition for a new tax. It seems to be an admitted fact, that our District Schools are now in a state of retrogression—and it has been stated that in the surrounding sister States, where no general fund exists, the public schools stand on far more elevated ground than with us—boasting as we do once a year, by report of our Commissioner on the Fund, of nearly two millions of dollars. Shall it be said of us, what was said by the historian Tacitus in his time—'nobody seems influenced by any regard for posterity.' Can we, without counting those emotions which carry [illegible] the blood of the heart to the face, look back [illegible] centuries which have passed, and [illegible] of our ancestors in relation to their successors, [illegible] step to count the cost of keeping a *good District School?* Shall it be said of us that the only sacrifice that we are willing to make, in relation to this subject, is that of managing a fund created by a grant conferred by King Charles the First—a something that fell to us in the chapter of accidents! The spirit of the times is at war with any calculation of dollars and cents, and if there be any State in the Union where it is important to have good schools, it's this—the hive for the great West. No State of its population has sent out so many emigrants, and it may be expected still to send them out; and if our government be of any value—if we wish our free institutions to be perpetuated—if we desire that the memory of these times shall be blessed by posterity—it is our bounden duty to excite the people to zeal in the cause of District Schools—and if the present fund is insufficient to employ competent instructors, let the several districts in the State, take up the subject forthwith, in order to introduce it before the next Legislature with dignity and effect—and give the budget of a one cent tax. L.

"*Blessed is he that considereth the poor.*"

A correspondent [illegible] entertain any doubts respecting the benevolence that exists in this Christian community. It has been too often evinced, and actively verified, to admit of doubt. But it is with a view of calling attention to an existing case of a family, whose destitution and indigence—whose disability on the part of the parents, produced by Providential afflictions, (not by sloth and prodigacy) the necessities and helplessness of whose infant children—all, when known, it is believed, demand and will call forth the compassion of the benevolent, in more favored circumstances. I will not be particular, but will mention, that such clothing as are of small value to their possessors, will be very useful for the comfort of four small children, and are very desirable; and that anything useful in an afflicted family would come in time [illegible].

Further information may be obtained by such persons as will take the trouble to call at the house next south of the Episcopal Burying Ground, same side, the north front chamber. When the deserving poor suffer, especially those who belong to Christ's family, it needs only to be known here, to ensure the characteristic regard of Christian benevolence. This is no exaggeration. D.

The New-York Daily Advertiser of Monday says—"The official canvass has not yet been received, and we are therefore unable to state the majority for Governor; but from the returns published in the Argus of Saturday, independent of Albany and Cattaraugus, Throop's majority is estimated at 9044. The above two counties, it is said, will lessen it between one and two thousand votes."

[illegible]

The Washington Telegraph states that Mr. Clay will probably be elected to the Senate of the United States from Ken., and that, Mr. Barbour will be elected from Va. and Mr. Rush from Pennsylvania. That they will be elected if they are set up by their friends, we have no doubt, but as the papers friendly to them do not mention it, we very much doubt whether they are candidates.—We know not what the object of the Telegraph can be in holding them up, unless it is to make a flourish after the elections are over, and proclaim that they could not get elected. It would be perfectly in character with that paper. But in admitting the probability of Mr. Clay's election the Telegraph admits, what it has for some time contended was not the fact, that *Kentucky is opposed to the Administration.* That she will elect a Clay Senator we have had no doubt since we saw the result of the general election.

A man has been fined in Pittsburg, twenty dollars, for horse-whipping Mrs. Anne Royal, so as to draw blood.—The Statesman says, the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge; but it was insisted by his counsel, Mr. Lowrie, that the penalty ought to be light; merely a nominal fine, owing to the bad character of the prosecutrix.

The Baltimore Patriot mentions that the skeleton of an animal, of prodigious size, was discovered about four weeks since, at the Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky. The editor has received the following particulars from a friend, who received them from a gentleman who resides near the Lick:

"There are ten or twelve cart loads of bones, about four feet long; the [illegible] four feet long and three broad; the [illegible] arranged in singular order, as if by the hand of man—within the circle the bones were deposited, which, when placed together, showed the animal to have been at least 25 feet high, and 60 feet long. The skull bone alone weighed 400 pounds. They were found by a Mr. Finney, about fourteen feet below the surface of the earth, who has refused $2000 for them. The skeleton is said to be complete, saving only one or two ribs."

When and how this animal existed, remarks the above paper, must baffle all speculation. The mammoth himself, so long the wonder of these latter times, must dwindle into comparative insignificance before this new discovered prodigy. If carnivorous, a buffalo would scarcely serve him for a meal; and if graminivorous, [illegible] must have been his tender herbage.

A lad named Cheny, who a short time since assaulted another boy named *Partridge* and beat him till he supposed him dead, and then robbed him of his watch and some other valuables, was tried before the Supreme Judicial Court at Dedham on Thursday, and yesterday morning the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. His sentence, we learn, was Death. It is said the jury have signed a petition in his favor.

☞ Our advertising patrons are requested to hand in their favors as early as possible next week.

Lyceum this evening—Question: Will the opening of the British West India Ports, be advantageous to the Commerce of the United States?

AT a meeting of several gentlemen in Norwich, Nov. 16, it was

Resolved to call a County Convention of Teachers and others interested in the subject of education. The convention will meet at the Norwich Female Academy, on Friday, Nov. 26th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Measures will be taken to make the meeting one of interest and profit to Teachers. Teachers and all interested are invited to attend. We should be happy to see any gentlemen from the adjoining counties, also, who can make it convenient to be with us. 34

WILLIAM PALMER,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
W. HOOKER. } *Committee of Arrangements.*

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

R. HUBBARD,
(*Sign of the Ledger*)

HAS constantly for sale, an assortment of Books in the various branches of literature, among which may be found an extensive variety of Classical and School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, Singing Books, &c.

R. H. is agent for the American Sunday School Union, and has on hand as extensive an assortment of Books for Sunday Schools as can be found in this State.

Constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, Writing and Wrapping Paper, of various qualities and sizes.

Blank Books of every description, on hand, or bound to order.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Stationery Articles.
Book binding done in good style.
Cash given for rags.

Subscriptions received for the Spirit of the Pilgrims, American Sunday School Magazine, Sabbath School Treasury, American Monthly Magazine, Journal of Health, and Journal of Law.

Nov. 17. 34

A steady, capable woman, that can do house work, is wanted in a small family, with no young children. Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 17. 34

WANTED TO HIRE,

AN active, industrious lad, of good habits and morals, to do chores in and about house. One from the country would be preferred. Inquire of the Printer.

Nov. 17. 1w

WANTED,

A quantity of Chestnut COAL, to be delivered in all this fall, for which good pay will be made.

—ALSO—

A Journeyman Blacksmith—one who is acquainted with making scythes.

REUBEN JUSTIN.

Canterbury, Nov. 8, 1830. 3w34

At a Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, legally warned and held, October, 4th, 1830—

VOTED, That horses, cattle, asses, mules, sheep and swine, be restrained from going at large on the public highways and commons in said Franklin, for the term of one year from the first day of December next, on penalty of fifty cents a head for horses, horned cattle, asses and mules, and twenty-five cents a head for sheep and swine; *Provided*, That each person owning only one cow, may be permitted to let the same run at large, provided such cows are furnished with a bell each. [33

Attest Henry Hazen, *Town Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true copy of record.

Attest Henry Hazen, *Town Clerk.*

NOTICE.

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 23d of October, 2 brown yearling Steers, and one red yearling Heifer—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEBBEUS LATHROP.

Lebanon, (Goshen,) Nov. 12. 34

BLACK and white glazed Pelisse Wadding—Cotton Batting, (made of clear cotton)—for sale by *WM. D. RIPLEY.*

Nov. 17. 34

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently returned from New-York, with a large assortment of

NEW

Fall and Winter

GOODS.

—AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING—

A handsome assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino and common Circassians,
Merino Gingham, a new article for dresses,
Fine and brown Camblets,
Broadcloths and Habit Cloths,
A large assortment of square and long Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, and Valencia Shawls,
English Merino Shawls, a new and fashionable article,
A very large assortment of new style of Calicoes and Chintzes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Canton Flannels,
A large assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' Gloves,
Elegant new style Ribbons,
Shell Combs,
Superior black silk Velvet, for vests,
Cotton do. do.
Nankeen Crapes,
Fancy and flagg Handkerchiefs,
Thread Edgings and Bobbinett Laces,
Gilt and Prunella Buttons, Moose, &c.

☞ New Goods expected this week.

Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

OPENING THIS DAY, BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

a fresh supply of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Broadcloths and Kerseymeres, Plaids and Camblets, Merino Circassians, Shawls, Silks, Calicoes, and a general assortment of other goods, which will be sold cheap.

Nov. 17. 34

BROADCLOTHS,

JUST received a good assortment of fresh imported extra, superfine black and blue BROADCLOTHS, together with an assortment of VESTINGS, suitable for the approaching season.

R. E. VAUGHAN.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1830. 3w34

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAVING taken much pains to procure all the most recent and valuable School Books published in this country—he is enabled to offer to school committees, teachers, and others interested in education, a full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, old and new, on good terms.

Among the new Reading Books he will particularly mention the American First Class Book; National Reader; Introduction to do.; National Preceptor; Columbian Class Book; American Reader; Agricultural Reader; Boston Easy Lessons; Leavitt's Easy Lessons, &c.

GEOGRAPHIES.—Olney's and Woodbridge's, both new and improved editions; Woodbridge & Willard's Geography; Morse's, Worcester's and Peter Parley's.

ARITHMETICS.—Adams', Smith's, Colburn's, Bernard's, Emerson's, &c.

GRAMMARS.—Smith's, Pond's, Kirkham's, Brown's, Greenleaf's, Murray's, Russell's, &c.

SPELLING BOOKS.—National, Webster's, Elementary, Cobb's, Sears', Bailey's, Cummings', Hull's, &c.

INTRODUCTORY BOOKS.—Worcester's Primer; Sherwood's do.; Child's Manual; Blair's First Catechism; Symbolical Primer, &c.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—Union Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vols.; Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible; Malcom's Dictionary; Buck's Theological Dictionary, cheap; Hymns for Sabbath Schools—together with a great variety suitable for a Sabbath School Library.

BLANK BOOKS.—T. R. has a full assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, of the best quality, from the largest size Ledgers and Journals, down to the smallest kind of blank work.

WRITING BOOKS.—Skinner's, Bascom's and others, variously ruled and plain.

Slates; Quills; Pen Knives; Razors; Razor Straps; Silver Pens; Ever-pointed Pencils; writing and wrapping Paper; and almost every article to be found in a Stationer's store.

Nov. 17. 34

FRESH TEAS
AND
FRESH RAISINS.

40 chests hyson skin Tea,
30 half chests young hyson do.
25 do. do. souchong do.
100 boxes bunch, Muscatel and brown Raisins.

All the above articles are of the latest importations, and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

SHOT, SALT, SPERM OIL, &c.

200 bags shot, assorted sizes,
100 bags fine salt,
2000 galls. pure sperm oil,
3000 lbs. pig lead,
1000 lbs. bar lead,
150 casks Norwich cut nails, assorted,
100 boxes New York cylinder glass,
10 do. brown soap,
[illegible] do. Colgate's white soap.

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

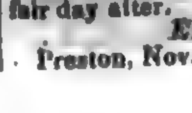
Nov. 17. 34

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the several claims of the creditors to the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that we will meet at the dwelling house of the deceased, in said Franklin, on Monday, the 29th of November, 1830, and on the 3d Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our appointment. Six months from the 8th day of November, 1830, is limited by said court for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to us, the commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

THOMAS BABCOCK,
OLIVER JOHNSON, Jr. } Com's.

Franklin, Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

AUCTION.



The subscriber will sell on the 1st day of December next, at his dwelling house—oxen, cows, horses, hay, corn, a wagon, a sleigh, household furniture, farming tools, &c. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ If said day should be stormy, the first fair day after.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

Preston, Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

POETRY.

DEATH AND THE DRUNKARD.

His form was fair, his cheek was health;
His word a bond, his purse was wealth;
With wheat his field was cover'd o'er,
Plenty sat smiling at his door.
His wife the fount of ceaseless joy;
How laughed his daughter, played his boy!
His library, though large, was read,
Till half its contents decked his head.
At morn 'twas health, wealth, pure delight,
'Twas health, wealth, peace and bliss at night;
I wished not to disturb his bliss—
'Tis gone!—but all the fault was his.

The social glass I saw him seize,
The more with festive wit to please,
Daily increase his love of cheer—
Ah, little thought he that I was near!
Gradual indulgence on him stole,
Frequent became the midnight bowl,
I in that bowl the head-ache placed,
Which, with the juice, his lips embraced.
Shame next I mingled with the draught;
Indignantly he drank and laughed.

In the bowl's bottom *Bankruptcy*
I placed—he drank with tears and glee—
Remorse did I into it pour;
He only caught the bowl the more.
I mingled next *joint torturing pain*:
Little the less did he refrain.
The dropsy in the cup I mixed—
Still to his mouth the cup was fixed.
My emissaries thus in vain
I sent the mad wretch to restrain.

On the bowl's bottom then myself
I threw; the most abhorrent elf
Of all that mortals hate or dread
And thus in horrid whispers said—
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Swallow this, this thy last 'twill be,
For with it thou must go with me.

Haggard his eyes, upright his hair,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And here it is the church-yard—where
Thousands, ere I would call, repair.

Death speaks—ah, reader! dost thou hear?
Hast thou no lurking cause to fear?
Has not o'er thee the sparkling bowl
Constant, commanding, thy control?
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Yet one may end with common clay.

MEDLEY.

From the Massachusetts Journal and Tribune.

BIRDS IN THE SAND.—Mortals laugh at the silly bird, which hides her head in the sand, and thinks she is invisible; and yet, morally speaking, it is a habit we every one imitate. The politician says he should be very reluctant to accept of office—that it would be a great responsibility, and break up the certain income from his business; nevertheless, he would not shrink from the call of duty through the voice of his fellow citizens—he is ambitious of completing the political martyrdom of patriotism [illegible] to be Governors, though it was so disagreeable, that a tax of ten pounds was laid on him who declined it. Thus men hide their heads under the sand-bags of patriotism, and think they are invisible. "What is the reason the five dollars I sent to the Sandwich Island Missionaries has not been published in the Recorder?" asked a lady with sleek hair, and lip corners drawn down in perpetual contempt of the world. When told that it should be done, she replied, "The only reason I asked, was, that it might not have carried in safety"—and thus she hid her head from observation.

A young lady in Angoulême gowns and blonde lace is about to marry a rich profligate and gambler; she cuts an early friend, who she declares she has the utmost regard for her; but then her brother is so immoral that self-respect compels her to decline the acquaintance. Thus, under the snug sand-hill of morality, she hides her [illegible] head.

But the silliest of all silly birds, which hide their heads in the sand, are your young, bedeclared lovers. They profess in such a pretty, sincere way, that they were mere acquaintances—that they never thought of such a thing as being engaged—and their warm deep blush shows how afraid they are of having their veracity impeached. Then they have such a disgust of hearing certain names; and beg you 'For pity's sake to drop that silly subject'—and when it is dropped, they find such a natural and altogether unavoidable opportunity of introducing it again! They have no preference for any body in the world; and if you kindly volunteer to make this known to a certain individual, their cheeks are on fire, [illegible] [illegible] particularly disagreeable to them, that they can't endure to see her come into the room—and thus they sacrifice their vanity to their sense of propriety, and beg of you not to tell that they said so. "They cry 'Pshaw!' and 'I do think it is a shame!' and hide their heads with such a [illegible] that they really believe themselves [illegible] keep one eye out to see whether he is observing, as well as the rest of the world. He sits like a patient [illegible] that cannot see and catch the bird, which stoops to hide her head, when she should be [illegible].

This is a funny world we live in. All act their parts in the comedy; and every one laughs at his neighbor.— [illegible] heads chucked into the sand, would form a true picture of the globe. We all, at some time or other of our lives, make our motives more complaisant by half concealment. Old birds may perhaps find out the truth and give up the trick; but in general they bury their heads deeper than those around them, and chuckle at their own sagacity. I, at this present moment, am one very rich—and I do not wish to be rich, I think the rich are very proud, and very stingy, & very [illegible] I am thankful I am kept out of the [illegible]. I despise riches, for my part. [illegible] [illegible] than sand-hill [illegible] to hide me?

[illegible]

[illegible] He had so [illegible] in confiding kindness, that he often declared it was an unceasing indulgence of God, to promise a reward for what carried with it its own recompense. He considered himself as the mere steward of God's bounty; and felt that in sharing his fortune with the poor, he was only making proper use of the talents committed to him, without any consciousness of merit. Once when a poor woman, to whom he had given three shillings, exclaimed, "The Lord reward you, and give you four-fold," he said, "How unreasonable are the expectations of men! This good woman's wish for me, which sounds so noble, amounts to but twelve shillings; and we, when we give such pittances, are apt to expect heaven as our reward, without considering how miserable a proportion our best-meant actions bear to the eternal recompense we are vain enough to think we deserve!"—*Life of Bishop [illegible].*

ANSWER.—Once the Censor, being scurrilously treated by a fellow who led a licentious and dissolute life, "A contest," said he, "between me and thee is very unequal; for thou canst bear ill language with ease and return it with pleasure; but as for my part, 'tis unusual for me to hear it, and disagreeable to speak it."

Among other anecdotes of Louis Philip, are the following:

A few days ago, the King having determined to take a walk in the streets without being surrounded by a guard, came out of his palace at the moment when the corporal of the post was going out to make his round.— "I wish to go with you," said his Majesty to the corporal of the patrols; "perhaps they will allow me to join with the National Guard." The corporal became embarrassed and intimidated. "Sire," said he, "if it be so, I cannot command—you must take my place." The King continued. He led out, commanded, and returned with the patrols.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The principal of a deputation from one of the departments (the Finistère) was invited to dine with the King. During the dinner, the King conversed freely with the Deputy; and at the dessert the latter, emboldened by the kind manner of his Majesty, inquired if he did not intend soon to visit the provinces of ancient Brittany.— "Yes, very soon," said the King. "And you, Madam," said the Breton to the Queen, "do you intend to accompany him?" "I think not, Sir," replied she, "for some body must stay at home to take care of the house." [illegible] Monsieur, que quelqu'un garde la maison.]

Le Temps.

A general officer, who had an appointment with the King, entered by mistake a cabinet, in which there were two ladies and some children. One of these ladies asked the general who he wanted. "I wish to speak with the King," said the General. "My husband is just gone out," said the lady, "but he will not be long before his return, and he will then introduce you to the King." The officer waited a few moments until the husband returned. This husband was the King, and the lady in question was the Queen.—*D.*

It is stated, in the Paris Annales de Chimie, that a few pinches of the flour of sulphur, thrown at short intervals upon the coals of wood, burning in the fire-place, will speedily extinguish the most raging fire in a chimney.— A wet cloth should be hung before the fire-place. A pound of sulphur has effectually put out, in a few minutes, a fire in a tall chimney, when the flame rose three or four feet above the top.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP,

the following

DRY GOODS.

Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gro de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crapes,
Superfine jet Bombazine,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, cheap,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Calicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Froggs,
4, 5 and 5-4 black Lace Veils.

Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 5. 28

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold, Oct. 26, 1830. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a choice lot of

SUPERFINE

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of

VESTINGS,

selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.— The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 26. 3w31

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. SHEPARD,

Has just been opening a great variety of fancy and staple

DRY GOODS.

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—

Elegant dark calicoes,
Elegant French ginghams,
Dark and light common prints,
Blue and white and two blue prints,
Fancy silk, gauze and barrage hdkfs.
Mull and book muslins, of all descriptions,
Pongees, circassians, cambrics,
Elegant black, brown, and mixed broad cloths of all descriptions, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

All of which will be sold at the lowest Norwich prices, for cash or produce.

Canterbury, Oct. 6. 3w29

WINDHAM VARIETY STORE.

WHOEVER pleases to call, will find Goods of all descriptions, to suit the Fancy, Convenience or Necessity.

As Hosiery is the staple commodity of our country, the amount is not limited for that and Sewing Silk, but take all that is offered.

Also—all kinds of country produce.

JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. All accounts due J. Payne & Co. must be settled by the first of Jan. 1831, to save the grasp of the Sheriff.

Windham, Nov. 8, 1830. 33

LATEST FALL FASHIONS, FROM NEW-YORK.

THE subscriber has just returned from New York, with the newest Fashions for Gentlemen's Coats, Surtouts, Pantaloons and Vests. He solicits a continuance of public patronage. He assures all who may favor him with a call, that their work shall be done in the best style and by the shortest notice.

JOHN FRAZIER.

WANTED,

A boy and a girl, apprentices at the Tailoring Business. Good recommendations of moral character will be required.

Griswold, Nov. 2, 1830. 3w32

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE Token; The Atlantic Souvenir; The Youth's Keepsake; The Pearl, or Affection's Gift—for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore,
Sign of the Ledger.

Nov. 3. 32

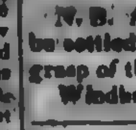
LAMP GLASSES.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, Lamp Glasses of all sizes.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 3. 3w32

HARTFORD ALE.



A new stock fresh and warranted, in barrels and half barrels—now landing and for sale at the lowest prices, by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Nov. 3, 1830. 32

NEW BOOKS

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.

Second volume of Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity,

Bickersteth's Christian Student,

Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment,

A new and greatly improved edition of Olney's Geography and Maps,

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and School Dictionary,

National Spelling Book; Cummings' and Lea's Spelling Books,

Smith's and Barnard's Arithmetic,

Smith's Grammar,

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, &c.

Infantry Tactics; including exercises and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen; for the use of the Militia of the U. States— published by the Department of War.

☞Tho. Robinson will receive all the American and foreign Annuals, as published.

Nov. 10. 33

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Christian Student, designed to assist christians in general in acquiring religious knowledge. With a list of books suitable for a Minister's library. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth.

Exegetical Essays on several words relating to Future Punishment. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

Conversations on the Burmah Mission.— By a lady of New Hampshire.

A Mother's Journal, during the last illness of her daughter, Sarah Chisman—with a Preface by Jane Taylor.

Nov. 10. 33

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the

COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 15.

CHEESE.

THE subscriber will buy second quality of Cheese, that is colored in the milk, in good order for shipping.

N. GILBERT.

Nov. 2, 1830. 32

FLOUR.

100 bbls. Rochester and Genesee Flour, received this day and for sale very cheap by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 3. 32

SALT, &c.

200 bush. C. Salt, 200 do. T. I. do. 30 bbls. Rochester Flour. Teas of all kinds.

The above are for sale by

DANIEL B. MINER.

Nov. 3. 32

NEW FRUIT.

20 boxes, half boxes and quarters bunch Muscatel Raisins, just imported—this day received and for sale by

SAMUEL L. HYDE.

Also, Sultana Raisins, Currants, Figs, Citron, Oranges, &c. for sale as above.

Oct. 27. 31

REMOVAL.

[illegible]

HAVE removed to No. [illegible], corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

MUSCAT WINE.

10 boxes of prime quality, just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

CODFISH.

70 quintals Shoal Fish, of first quality, just received and for sale by

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 3. 32

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. 1[illegible]

PLAINFIELD, Nov. 2, 1830.

THE copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers under the firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

WILLIAM TUCKER.
DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers having formed a connexion in business under the firm of

E. TUCKER & CO.

will continue the mercantile business at the store in Plainfield recently occupied by the late firm of Edwin Tucker & Co. where they will, the coming week, open a fresh supply of new & fashionable Winter Goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, on credit, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

They are wanting immediately, 3 or 4000 knots of good blue mixed and white stocking yarn; 400 doz. pair good blue mixed socks and stockings, for which a liberal price will be paid.

We would take this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge all past favors, and respectfully to solicit a continuance of that liberal patronage with which the public have hitherto favored us.

DENISON B. TUCKER,
EDWIN TUCKER.

Plainfield, Nov. 1, 1830. 3w31

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua.
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & Wool Card Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
5 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
800 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
8 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 60 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
[illegible]
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, to be less than it can be bought in New York, [illegible]

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. R. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles.

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 29. 27

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,

Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands
German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails, assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
30 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,

and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 26

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts, lastings, satinetts, vestings, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Newhouse, millinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, pipes, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

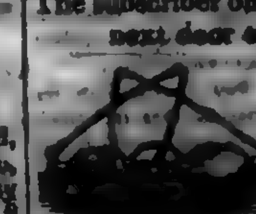
DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal eratus, brooms, sieves, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 33

SPECTACLES.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his store, next door to Norwich Bank,



A great variety of silver and steel bowed SPECTACLES, to suit any age. Likewise superior Glasses, of all ages, which he will put in old frames. Green and Concave Glasses, Goggles, &c.

EDWARD COIT.

Nov. 3. 3w32

STOVES AND TIN WARE.

The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a handsome supply of

PARLOR, COOKING & BOX

STOVES,

which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of

TIN WARE.

All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY B. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20. 1830. 30

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

LINSEED OIL, for sale at a reduced price at the *Norwich Oil Mill.* Also— FLAXSEED OIL CAKE.

Nov. 9. 33

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemell,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

FOR SALE,

A first rate New Milch COW. Enquire at this Office.

Oct. [illegible] 28

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil [illegible]
400 lbs. cort. salrang,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angostura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. [illegible] do.
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks [illegible]
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rolrina [illegible]
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	60 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. [illegible]
1000 " liq. root,	200 lbs. [illegible]
200 lbs. sal soda,	200 lbs. [illegible]
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. red saunders,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
600 lbs. calcined do	200 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. [illegible]
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. [illegible]
12 " sal glauber,	50 lbs. "Dr. [illegible]"
100 gr. phials assorted,	30 lbs. " [illegible]
500 gr. phial corks,	30 lbs. " [illegible]
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. [illegible] oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	20 lbs. [illegible]
300 lbs. gentian,	100 lbs. [illegible] seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cough drops,	[illegible]
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian [illegible]
cephalic snuff,	Indian [illegible]
cream of amber,	Newman's butters,
Dean's pills,	[illegible] do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	[illegible]
Goulard's ext. lead,	" [illegible]
Hooper's pills,	" aromatic [illegible]
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious [illegible]
James' pills,	" vegetable [illegible]
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaster,
Lee's pills,	[illegible]
Mead's pills,	

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with [illegible] pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience, and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July [illegible]

This is to certify, that in the summer of [illegible] I was seized with a most desperate cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a bottle, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 49 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 108 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, was effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS, OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand-writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicines, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 16

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 35. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1658

JOSEPH G. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinets, linings, sattinets, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferretts, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milliners thread, gloves, lipens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton wadding, socks, flannels, duck, buckram, furniture, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, razors, chisels, gouges, augurs, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, [illegible] pencils, slates and pencils, lamps, scrupes, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, [illegible], toasting irons, [illegible] gun locks, iron hollow ware, [illegible] shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, shoe shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, [illegible] trace chains, vices, curry [illegible], drawing knives, whips and whip [illegible], needles, bodkins, tooth [illegible], webbings, fish hooks, [illegible]

[illegible] and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

[illegible] teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, [illegible] chocolate, flour, salt, [illegible] baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish [illegible], allum, copperas, [illegible] tobacco, starch, [illegible] crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, [illegible] 1830. 38

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 [illegible] P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Casper, [illegible] and [illegible] brands, English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

A [illegible] Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron.

[illegible] Horse Nail Rods, made from P. S. I. Old Sable Iron.

—ALSO—

10 hhds. R. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
[illegible] bags Shot,
[illegible] kegs Powder,
20 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

SHOT, SALT, SPERM OIL, &c.

200 bags shot, assorted sizes,
[illegible] bags fine salt,
[illegible] galls. pure sperm oil,
[illegible] lbs. pig lead,
1000 lbs. bar lead,
[illegible] casks Norwich cut nails, assorted,
[illegible] boxes New York cylinder glass,
10 do. brown soap,
20 do. Colgate's white soap,

Just received and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. R. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. [illegible], 1830. 1f26

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Nov. 3, 1830. 33

FRESH TEAS AND FRESH RAISINS.

40 chests hyson skin Tea,
20 half-chests young hyson do.
25 do. do. souchong do.
200 boxes bunch, Muscatel and brown Raisins.

All the above articles are of the latest importations, and for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

WINDHAM

VARIETY STORE.

WHOEVER pleases to call, will find Goods of all descriptions, to suit the Fancy, Convenience or Necessity.

As Hosiery is the staple commodity of our country, the amount is not limited for that and Sewing Silk, but take all that is offered.

Also—all kinds of country produce.

JAMES PAYNE.

N. B. All accounts due J. Payne & Co. must be settled by the first of Jan. 1831, to save the [illegible] of the Sheriff.

Windham, Nov. 3, 1830. 33

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 30. 33

LINSEED OIL, for sale at a reduced price at the *Norwich Oil Mill*. Also—FLAXSEED OIL CAKE.

Nov. 9. 33

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 26, 1830. 1f10

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
19 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
300 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 86 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
20 bbls. Glue.
25 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 18.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM

OFFERS FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, the following

DRY GOODS.

Merino Cloths and Circassians, fashionable colors,
Black Italian Lustrings,
Gro de Naps and Sarsnetts,
Changeable Gro de Naps,
Pink, blue, brown, green, black and blue black Satins and Florences,
Mode; Italian Crape,
Superfine [illegible] Bombazine,
Worsted Hosiery,
Horse skin and beaver Gloves,
Ribbons; colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Shirtings and fine Sheetings,
9, 10, 11 and 12-4 Marseilles Quilts, cheap,
6 and 8-4 damask Diaper,
Superfine 4-4 damask Napkins,
Scotch Plaid and Camblets,
Dark Calicoes; silk and cotton Hdkfs.,
Habit Braids, Cords, Buttons and Frogs,
4, 5 and 5-4 black Lace Veils.

Oct. 27. 31

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. [illegible] 29

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall stock of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold, Oct. 26, 1830. 31

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a choice lot of

SUPERFINE

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

such as he can recommend. 1 piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of

VESTINGS,

selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 27. 6w31

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE

COURIER OFFICE.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently returned from New-York, with a large assortment of

NEW

Fall and Winter GOODS.

—AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING—

A handsome assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino and common Circassians,
Merino Gingham, a new article for dresses,
Fine brown Camblets,
Broadcloths and Habit Cloths,
A large assortment of square and long Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, and Valencia Shawls,
English Merino Shawls, a new and fashionable article,
A very large assortment of new style of Calicoes and Chintzes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Canton Flannels,
A large assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' Gloves,
Elegant new style Ribbons,
Shell Combs,
Superior black silk Velvet, for vests,
Cotton do. do.
Nankeen Crapes,
Fancy and flagg Handkerchiefs,
Thread Edgings and Bobbinett Laces,
Gilt and Prunelle Buttons,
☞ More New Goods expected this week.

Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

OPENING THIS DAY, BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

a fresh supply of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Broadcloths and Kerseymeres, Plaids and Camblets, Merino Circassians, Shawls, Silks, Calicoes, and a general assortment of other goods, which will be sold cheap.

Nov. 17. 34

BROADCLOTHS.

JUST received a good assortment o fresh imported extra, superfine black and blue BROADCLOTHS, together with an assortment of VESTINGS, suitable for the approaching season.

E. E. VAUGHAN.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1830. 3w34

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAVING taken much pains to procure all the most recent and valuable School Books published in this country—he is enabled to offer to school committees, teachers, and others interested in education, a full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, old and new, on good terms.

Among the new Reading Books he will particularly mention the American First Class Book; National Reader; Introduction to do.; National Preceptor; Columbian Class Book; American Reader; Agricultural Reader; Boston Easy Lessons; Leavitt's Easy Lessons, &c.

GEOGRAPHIES.—Olney's and Woodbridge's, both new and improved editions; Woodbridge & Willard's Geography; Manuals, Worcester's and Peter Parley's.

ARITHMETICS.—Adams', Smith's, Colburn's, Barnard's, Emerson's, &c.

GRAMMARS.—Smith's, Pond's, Kirkham's, Brown's, Greenleaf's, Murray's, Russell's, &c.

SPELLING BOOKS.—National, Webster's, Elementary, Cobb's, Sears', Bolles', Cummings', Hull's, &c.

INTRODUCTORY BOOKS.—Worcester's Primer; Sherwood's do.; Child's Manual; Blair's First Catechism; Symbolical Primer, &c.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—Union Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vols.; Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible; Malcom's Dictionary; Buck's Theological Dictionary, cheap; Hymns for Sabbath Schools—together with a great variety suitable for a Sabbath School Library.

BLANK BOOKS.—T. R. has a full assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, of the best quality, from the largest size Ledgers and Journals, down to the smallest kind of blank work.

WRITING BOOKS.—Skinner's, Bascom's and others, variously ruled and plain.

Slates; Quills; Pen Knives; Razors; Razor Straps; Silver Pens; Ever-pointed Pencils; writing and wrapping Paper; and almost every article to be found in a Stationer's store.

Nov. 17. 34

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

R. HUBBARD,

(Sign of the Ledger)

HAS constantly for sale, an assortment of Books in the various branches of literature; among which may be found an extensive variety of Classical and School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, Singing Books, &c.

R. H. is agent for the American Sunday School Union, and has on hand as extensive an assortment of Books for Sunday Schools as can be found in this State.

Constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, Writing and Wrapping Papers, of various qualities and sizes.

Blank Books of every description, on hand, or bound to order.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Stationery Articles.
Book binding done in good style.
Cash given for rags.

Subscriptions received for the Spirit of the Pilgrims, American Sunday School Magazine, Sabbath School Treasury, American Monthly Magazine, Journal of Health, and Journal of Law.

Nov. 17. 34

BLACK and white glazed Pelisse Wadding—Cotton Batting, (made of clear cotton)—for sale by WM. D. RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

WANTED,

A quantity of Chestnut COAL, to be delivered in all this fall, for which good pay will be made.

—ALSO—

A Journeyman Blacksmith—one who is acquainted with making scythes.

REUBEN JUSTIN.

Canterbury, Nov. 5, 1830. 3w34

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich. ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

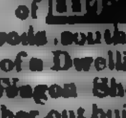
☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

MILL SEAT

FOR SALE.



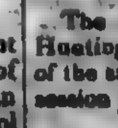
The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 28, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,



A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

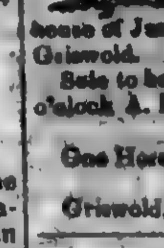
TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Rollen Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber has taken the room recently occupied by Mr. Van Hans, where he opened a School on Monday, the 11th inst., and teaches the following branches.—Orthography, Reading and Writing, at $2 50 cts; Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, at $3 per quarter, including room rent and fuel.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Oct. 12. 29

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Christian Student, designed to assist christians in general in acquiring religious knowledge. With a list of books suitable for a Minister's library. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth.

Exegetical Essays on several words relating to Future Punishment. By Moses Stuart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover.

Conversations on the Burmah Mission.—By a lady of New Hampshire.

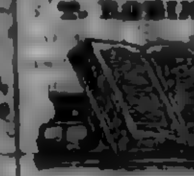
A Mother's Journal, during the last illness of her daughter, Sarah Chissman—with a Preface by Jane Taylor.

Nov. 10. 33

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED AT

T. ROBINSON'S BOOKSTORE,



Second volume of Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity.

Bickersteth's Christian Student,

Stuart's Essays on Future Punishment,

A new and greatly improved edition of Olney's Geography and Maps,

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and School Dictionary,

National Spelling Book; Cummings' and Lee's Spelling Books,

Smith's and Barnard's Arithmetic,

Smith's Grammar,

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, &c.

Infantry Tactics: including exercises and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen; for the use of the Militia of the U. States—published by the Department of War,

☞ T. Robinson will receive all the American and foreign Annuals, as published.

Nov. 10. 33

PENMANSHIP.

J. BUTTON

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to the gentlemen and ladies of Norwich, and vicinity, that he will open a school at the building two doors south of Norwich Bank, on Monday the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of instruction in the useful and important art of Penmanship.

From the experience he has had as an instructor, and the success which has hitherto attended his instruction, the subscriber hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may receive lessons.

Terms will be made known at the writing room.

Oct. 19th. 30

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Shetucket Turnpike company, that the 4th instalment of twenty-five dollars is laid on each share, payable on the 26th inst.

J. W. KINNEY, *Treasurer.*

Nov. 4. 33

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the 20th of October, a red yearling Bull, no artificial mark. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

OTIS ABELL.

Lebanon, Goshen, Nov. 8, 1830. 33

AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell on the 1st day of December next, at his dwelling house—oxen, cows, horses, hay, corn, a wagon, sleigh, household furniture, farming tools, &c. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ If said day should be stormy, the first fair day after.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

Preston, Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in the month of May last, 1 red two years old steer, of a middling size, marked on the left ear, 2 slits in the end, and a notch in the under side. Whoever will return said steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded.

NEEDHAM SEATE.

Mansfield, Oct. 26. [illegible]

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the several claims of the creditors to the estate of Levi Gager, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that we will meet at the dwelling house of the deceased, in said Franklin, on Monday, the 29th of November, 1830, and on the 3d Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our appointment. Six months from the 8th day of November, 1830, is limited by said court for the creditors of said estate to exhibit their several claims to us, the commissioners, or be debarred a recovery according to law.

THOMAS BABCOCK, OLIVER JOHNSON, Jr. } Com's.

Franklin, Nov. 10, 1830. 3w34

A steady, capable woman, that can do house work, is wanted in a small family, with no young children. Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 17. 34

MILITARY EXECUTIONS,

FOR the collection of Fines for Non-appearance, Deficiency in Arms, and Disorderly Conduct—printed from a form received of the Judge Advocate—for sale at the COURIER OFFICE.

Sept. 11.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, *Treasurer.*

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1y₍e₎11

MISCELLANY.

From the Auburn Free Press.

DISTRESSING CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Mr. Vale, of the town of Ovid, Seneca Co. died of this awful and distressing disorder, on Sunday, the first of Oct. last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate. The particulars, so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows.

Nine or ten weeks previous to his death, Mr. Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining the dog, he was bitten severely on his hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness of Mr. Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of hydrophobia, which was fearful evidence to the wretched man, that he too had within him all the elements of a gaining and most appalling death. Medical aid was immediately procured, and all known specifics for hydrophobia put in requisition. Eight or nine weeks had passed, and he felt that he was out of danger—felt that the application had had the desired effect; when he learned the [illegible]—learned that he must die a mad man! On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had occasion to pour some water into a dish that stood before him, which caused him to shudder and catch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom he exhibited. Doct. Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was called Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr. V. except in the eyes, which were considerably protruded out of the head, very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation, free from pain, and well at heart, until 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and [illegible] to the by-standers, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who from friendship or curiosity remained with him through the night) "Clear the room!" They immediately withdrew, and he was confined to the room alone! Now commenced a struggle, which the pen cannot describe—the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled—gnashed his teeth—frothed at the mouth—and yelled most distressingly. His distorted visage, staring eyes and furious gestures, presented a spectacle, which by those who were witnesses, can never be forgotten. The first attack continued but a short time, when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come into the room where he was. "Now," said he, "bind me—keep away from me!" Dreadful and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where with agonies and groans, and shouts too fearful to be told, and too dreadful to be forgotten, he died at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning!

W. G. B.

Genoa, Cayuga Co. Nov. 1, 1830.

NEW ENGLAND.

BY JOSIAH QUINCY.

What lessons has New-England, in every period of her history, given to the world! What lessons do her condition still give! How unprecedented, yet how practical! How simple, yet how powerful! She has proved that all the variety of Christian sects may live together in harmony, under a government, which allows equal privileges to all; exclusive pre-eminence to none. She has proved the old maxim, that "no government, except a despotism with a standing army, can subsist, where the people have arms," is false. Ever since the first settlement of the country, arms have been required to be in the hands of the whole multitude of New-England; yet the use of them in a private quarrel, if it has ever happened, is so rare, that a late writer of great intelligence, who has passed his whole life in New-England, and possessed extensive means of information, declares, "I know not a single instance of it." She has proved that a people of a character essentially military, may exist without duelling. New-England has, at all times, been distinguished, both on the land and on the ocean, for a daring, fearless and enterprising spirit; yet the same writer asserts, that during the whole period of her existence, her soil has been disgraced but by five duels, and that only two of these were fought by her native inhabitants. Perhaps the assertion is not minutely correct. There can, however, be no question, that it is sufficiently near the truth to justify the position for which it is here adduced, and which the history of New-England, as well as the experience of her inhabitants, abundantly confirms; that in the present and in the past age, the spirit of our institutions, has, to every important practical purpose, annihilated the spirit of duelling.

Such are the true glories of the institutions of our fathers! Such the natural fruits of that patience in toil, that frugality of disposition, that temperance of habit, that general diffusion of knowledge, and that sense of religious responsibility, inculcated by the precepts, and exhibited in the example of every generation of our ancestors.

And now standing at this hour on the dividing line which separates the ages that are past from those which are to come, how solemn is the thought, that not one of this vast assemblage, not one of that great multitude, who now throng our streets, rejoice in our fields, and make our hills echo with their gratulations, shall live to witness the next return of the era we this day celebrate! The dark veil of futurity conceals from human sight the fate of cities and nations, as well as of individuals. Man passes away; generations are but shadows; there is nothing stable but truth; principles only are immortal.

The great comprehensive truths written in letters of living light on every page of our history; the language addressed by every past age of New-England to all future ages is this:

Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and neither freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions the of Christian religion.

Men of Massachusetts! Citizens of Boston! descendants of the early emigrants! consider your blessings; consider your duties. You have an inheritance acquired by the labors and sufferings of six successive generations of ancestors. They founded the fabric of your prosperity, in a severe and masculine morality; having intelligence for its cement, and religion for its ground work. Continue to build on the same foundation, and by the same principles; let the extending temple of your country's freedom rise, in the spirit of ancient times, in proportions of intellectual and moral architecture; just, simple, and sublime. As from the first to

this day let New-England continue to be an example to the world, of the blessings of a free government, and of the means and capacity of man to maintain it. And in all times to come, as in all times past, may Boston be among the foremost and the boldest to exemplify and uphold whatever constitutes the prosperity, the happiness, and glory of New-England.

Centennial Address.

GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD.

After the Jury had returned the verdict of Guilty against J. J. Knapp the trial of George Crowninshield was resumed, and Palmer was called, and testified to the same purport as on the former trials. It is only necessary to give that part of his testimony which relates directly to George Crowninshield. He said he was at the house of the Crowninshields eight or ten days, ending on the afternoon of the 3d of April. On the afternoon of the 2d, Frank Knapp and Allen came out there on horse back—they walked away—Frank with George, and Allen with Richard, and were gone some time. After Frank and Allen had left the house, George and Dick came up into the chamber where he was, and George said that Frank wanted him to kill Capt. White—that Frank said Jo wanted him to kill the old man—and Jo had asked Frank to come and make the proposal to George. The reason Jo wanted him killed, as George said he told him, was that he had made a new will, cutting them off from his property—Jo meant to get it at the same time the old man was murdered. George said Frank told him the old man had gone out to his Iron Factory alone, that afternoon. George said Jo would pay $1000, if he would commit the murder. George said Frank wanted an answer, but he told him he could not give him an answer then, but would see him at 8 o'clock that evening, and give him an answer. George then made the proposal, which Frank made to him, to me, and asked me if I would kill the old man—he then added that I was poor and in want of funds, and this would be a good time to supply my wants. Richard said it would be a good time to do it that afternoon, to go out and meet him and tip over the carriage, he was so old it must inevitably kill him. George said I should have, if I would go on, one third—that is, one third of the $1000 Jo was to pay. I told him I shouldn't have any thing to do with it whatever. After that I heard Richard say that story was too foolish to be palmed off upon me. George said he had made April fools of us. Richard observed, not so fast, yesterday was fool's day. George said he had made a fool of himself and laughed. The evening of the same day I saw Frank Knapp again—he came out there between 6 and 7 o'clock—when he returned, he carried Richard with him, he staid about half an hour.

A question, on the admissibility of testimony, was here argued and decided. It was contended, for the prisoner, that there was no evidence to convict him with the conspiracy; that Palmer was to be wholly discredited, and could not be believed; and even if he told the truth, and all he had said was admitted to be true, it only proved that a proposal had been made to George, to which he declined giving an answer at the time, and it did not appear that he had ever assented to the proposal; but he must be proved to have been a conspirator, before the acts and declarations of other parties to the conspiracy, in his absence, could be given in evidence against him. Therefore the declaration of Richard Crowninshield, when George was not present, could not be stated by the witness. After a reply by the counsel for the Government, the Court decided that the evidence showed, (and its credibility was for the consideration of the jury) that there was a conspiracy, and that it was first proposed to George, and by him communicated to the others. He had acted in furtherance of the conspiracy, so far, at least, as to attempt to procure the murder to be done. It would be for the jury finally to consider whether the evidence would warrant a conviction; but the Court was of opinion that sufficient evidence was in the case to inculpate him, so far that evidence of the acts of the conspirators might be [illegible]. Palmer went on: Richard went away with Frank, and told me he was going to Lynn Mineral Springs. Frank staid, at that time, about half an hour. Richard came back about eleven o'clock. There was no other conversation at this time. I never heard George say any thing about a dirk; they owned one; George told me, on the 9th of April, they had melted up the dirk, and said a committee had been appointed to search for arms, and it would be suspicious. George said Frank Knapp told him Mrs. Beckford would be absent at the time of the murder. Nothing was said about the keys.

The cross-examination brought out no new facts of importance. Palmer completely discredited himself so far as bad character can discredit a witness. It appeared, that he had been in the Maine State Prison; that he was wandering from place to place without business; that he had passed under false names; that he had been concerned in the matter of stealing some flannels, so far that he could not answer without criminating himself; and that he was at the Crowninshields' house concealed. He said he wrote the letter to Joseph Knapp for the purpose of gaining information that might lead to conviction; for the same purpose he threw aside a hatchet that he saw on the 9th in the machine shop, with the handle sawed off close to the head, thinking it might have been used. He didn't, at that time expect to get any reward. The Solicitor read the letter, and said it was what lead to the detection of the murderers.

Leyton told the story of the conversation at Wenham, between Jo. and Frank Knapp. B. W. White, had been told by Mr. Lathrop that Capt. White was at his farm the Friday before the murder, but did not know the fact of his own knowledge. Lummus saw Richard C. at his house before the murder, and once after, when he paid him a five franc piece. Thomas Hart testified as before. Several witnesses proved that shortly before the arrest of the Crowninshields, George had passed a number of 5 franc pieces—and also that $60 had been a short time before paid to Jo Knapp.

Mary Jane Weller testified that George slept at her house, the night of the murder—she heard of it in the morning, and went into the room where he was in bed with Mary, and told him that Capt. White was murdered—he asked, is it a fact?—he didn't appear more agitated than I was—he colored up red, and so did Mary—he staid till the next night at dark. He had brought a dagger there some time before, which witness found under his pillow in the morning. He asked me not to mention the dagger for mercy's sake, and not to mention any thing about him. He stayed because he was sick with the head-ache. He objected to Mary's going to see the body of Capt. White, I suppose there was a reason for it—and objected to my going because Mary would want to go with me. He did not express any fear of suspicion against him, more than what he said about the dagger. Several witnesses saw George in the streets of Salem on the night of the murder. Here the Government rested.

Hoar did not desire to take up the time of the Court unnecessarily, but he had strong confidence, that the Court would come to the conclusion, that it was not the duty of the prisoner to furnish any defence. Here is certainly not evidence enough to convict him, and he thought the Court would not call for a defence, when there was not a tittle of evidence against him deserving of a moment's consideration. The only piece of evidence which connects him with the conspiracy is that of Palmer, which, as I understand it, proves nothing, and coming as it does, is not of a pin's weight. The evidence touching the 5 franc pieces, taken in connection with their companions, it is idle to pretend is of any moment, and even upon the theory of the government, that they were paid by Joseph Knapp to Richard, it proves nothing against George, for who would be more likely to receive them from Richard than his own brother, if he were the most innocent and honest person in the world, touching the murder. The only testimony then is that of Palmer, and taking it for true, it don't furnish any evidence upon which a conviction could be founded—and if under all circumstances a verdict of guilty be rendered upon that evidence, I should apply with great confidence to the Court to set aside the verdict upon that ground. It would be manifestly contrary to the evidence—and I should be more surprised than I have ever been in all my practice, if such an application should be refused.—Your honors look with other eyes than those of the counsel. It is possible that I as counsel, may not see evidence against the prisoner where it is manifest to the Court, but in my view, to go through a defence, is to occupy the time of the Court for a useless purpose. If our duty requires us to proceed, we shall do as well as we can, in making out the defence to the utmost.—The government have done entirely right to prosecute—I would not be understood as imputing any thing of impropriety to the government officers; but we feel it our duty to submit to the Court, that, after all, there is nothing in the case that calls upon the prisoner for a defence.

The Attorney and Solicitor, both expressed an entire willingness that the Court should take the course suggested by Mr. Hoar, if they thought it consistent with their duty. But they thought it would appear to the Court, that it would not be proper to interfere, in the way proposed, with the peculiar province of the jury, which is to decide upon the weight of the evidence. Such a course, though they should be glad if the Court could adopt it, would be manifestly irregular; and as there was some testimony to show a connection with the conspirators, they thought it was not their duty to enter a *nol pros* in this stage, even if they were satisfied there was no probability, or even a possibility of a conviction. The attorney said, however, he should be willing to have the case submitted to the jury under the direction of the Court, without any argument on either side.

The Court decided, that they could not interfere, but would intimate, that though the testimony of an accomplice, especially when implicated, not only in the particular transaction inquired of, but in regard to other transactions of his life, would require strong corroboration, yet it was competent testimony for the jury to receive, and must be decided upon by them. The Court will endeavor to give such instruction as is proper and applicable when the time comes for them so to do, but, at present, they do not think it proper to interfere to stop the trial.

Wilde, Judge, observed—though you have corroborated the accomplice in some facts, not material, yet if you have not corroborated him in the circumstances which inculpates the prisoner it does not confirm his testimony sufficiently. The Attorney, cited an authority on this point and added, but I am not desirous of addressing the jury, if there is not any possibility or probability of conviction in the opinion of the Court. Mr. Shillaber stated, that he would examine two or three witnesses, and leave the case to be closed by the Senior Counsel on Monday morning. He then read the record of the conviction of Palmer in Maine for a felony. The Attorney admitted, that the witness Palmer was the person therein mentioned. Babb testified to the visit of Palmer to his house, and that he passed by the name of Geo. Crowninshield, left a handkerchief in pledge for his bill of 82½ cents, and gave a note signed George Crowninshield for that amount. The Committee has subsequently taken the handkerchief and paid the bill—the note he supposed Palmer stole before he went away that morning, as he never saw it afterward.

Monday Morning.—Mr. Hoar closed the defence of Geo. Crowninshield, with great force, and considerable ability. The defence rested on the ground, mainly, that Palmer was not to be believed—and it was also contended that if he were believed, to the utmost, his testimony did not criminate the prisoner as accessory before the fact.

The Attorney General closed the case on the part of the Government. [It was understood that Mr. Saltonstall would have performed this service, but on being applied to, he declined.]

The Charge by Judge Putnam was, of course, able and impartial, and the Jury retired about 1 o'clock. They returned about 3, with a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The moment the verdict was pronounced, there was a great shout on the part of a few spectators, some hisses, and a great deal of applauding. This was soon stopped by the Court. He was set at liberty on that indictment, but held to answer to another, charging him as guilty of misprision of Treason, or the concealment of the knowledge, before and after the fact, with a wicked and malicious purpose. After some little controversy between the counsel concerning the expediency of postponing the trial, the Court ordered it for the 23d inst. The prisoner was then recognized for his appearance to take his trial, himself as principal, and his father as surety, in the sum of $500. It was noticed, that he did not add the former adjuration to the plea of not guilty, and Hoar observed to a gentleman who sat near, I think he may as well leave that off in this case. There can be little doubt of his conviction on this indictment, if he should happen to be about here when he is called for. The amount of bail taken, &c. has excited great astonishment among many people. It would seem to be fixed unaccountably too low, for the very purpose of enabling him to clear the coast. This however is doubtless false, but it seems a most mistaken clemency to allow the shadow of the little end of a chance for such a fellow to escape.

Previous to this, J. J. Knapp had been put to the bar to receive sentence. He is a broken and subdued man. When asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced—he could not answer; and after a repetition by the Judge, he shook his head, but did not articulate. His eyes repeatedly filled with tears, and he tottered, scarce able to support himself from the bar. The sentence is as as follows:

Joseph Jenkins Knapp, Jr.

You have been regularly indicted, tried, and convicted as an accessory before the fact to John Francis Knapp, in the murder of Joseph White. You have had Counsel assigned at your request to assist in your defence, who have with great fidelity and ability urged all matters, whether of fact or of law, which could be suggested—but after great consideration, the Jury of your own selection have found you guilty: and the Attorney General, in the name of the Commonwealth, hath demanded of the Court that the sentence of the law should now be passed against you. Upon an inquiry in that behalf, you have shown no cause or reason why the Court should not now comply with that demand.

Before we perform that duty, we are desirous of preparing your mind, so far as in our power, to meet the tremendous doom which awaits you.

It is not to aggravate your sufferings, that we address you—for your present wretchedness excites feelings of compassion and not of indignation. But we hope by presenting to your view some of the horrible circumstances which have attended the crime for which you are to suffer, we may lead you to sincere contrition and repentance.

The aged sufferer was a near relative to your wife. She was nurtured at his house, and loved & cherished by him as a child. You were admitted to partake of his hospitality—you availed yourself of the opportunities to visit at the house of the deceased, to prepare the way for the entrance of your hired assassin, to the bed-chamber of the victim. You were for months deliberately occupied, in devising the ways and means of his death. Horrible to think! while you were eating his bread, at his own table, you were plotting against his life. The execution of this awful conspiracy spread dismay, anxiety, and distrust through the country. Week after week passed away—and left the dreadful deed veiled in mystery. At length a discovery was made by means almost as extraordinary as was the crime.

If such events had been set forth in a work of fiction, they would have been considered as too absurd and unnatural for public endurance. The story would have been treated as a libel upon Man. Who would have imagined that young, well educated men—having respectable connexions and means of living—could have been found in our cultivated society, ready to join in such a fearful conspiracy?

Who would have imagined that the clue to the discovery should have been given by one wholly unknown to the author and procurer of the murder, and that he himself should have put it into the hands of the friends of the deceased. Who that considers these things will fail to discover an overruling Providence, which baffles all human devices and contrivances to conceal great and deadly crimes.

This murder was done with the greatest secrecy,—in the hour of night,—by the hands of the assassin alone—who escaped from the house without discovery. The knowledge of the crime was confined to the breast of the conspirators. But they could not keep it there. It would come out. And what was done in secret and in darkness is now by the conspirators themselves made manifest to the world. One of these miserable men has perished by his own hand. The arm of justice hath overtaken another, who has suffered an ignominious death, and the same penalty is about to be required of you, who were the abandoned author, contriver, and procurer, of the deed of death. The wicked and profligate will note well these awful events. They will, they must see misery, disgrace, ignominy and death, following in quick retribution for the most secret crimes.

While we present these dreadful events to your consideration, we would earnestly hope that you may be able to offer to the throne of grace, a broken and contrite heart. We beseech you to call to your aid those pious men, whose duty it is to teach the consolations of our holy religion. Under their direction and the assistance of the holy spirit, may you by prayer and penitence obtain the forgiveness of the God of mercy for your offences; and especially for the awful crime for which you are to suffer. Our last duty remains to be performed, which is to pass the Sentence of the Law, for the crime of which you have been convicted, which sentence is, and the Court doth accordingly adjudge, that you are to be taken from hence to the prison from whence you came, from thence to the place of Execution, and there be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead. And may God, of his infinite grace, have mercy upon your soul.

The prisoner was then remanded to the prison.

Boston Evening Transcript.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Nov. 18.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Formosa, Capt. Orne, which arrived yesterday morning, we received our Paris and Havre files, both to the 19th of October.

The captain of the Formosa reports that new disturbances had broken out in Paris; but we have no such accounts in our papers.

There were serious disturbances in Dresden, and the police are said to have been quite powerless, but the government depend on the communal guard and expect tranquility will be restored. Some persons implicated were to be tried.

The King of the French has reorganized the committees of primary instruction by a decree.

The Paris Journal of the 19th states, that while accounts from England mention that Charles X. is about to take up his residence at Holyrood, letters from Vienna affirm that the ex-King and his family have received from the Emperor permission to reside at Klagenfort.

At Quesnet and in several Chatteaux of Morbihan are said to be persons who are planning some movement to restore Charles X. A party also exists in Gironde.

The reports received by former arrivals, that Prussian troops had entered into Belgium, is not confirmed—in fact, there was no authority for the report. The London Courier denies that England has been called upon to interfere in the affairs of Belgium.

The Central Committee of Belgium, on the 12th of October, issued a decree for regulating the election of deputies, which is to be held throughout Belgium on the 27th of October.—The National Congress will be held on the 3d of November.

The funeral service of the citizens who fell in the late combats, was performed at Liege on the 14th of October, attended by the civil and military authorities.

The Courier Francais of the 16th says—"We are assured that France, Prussia and Austria have come to an understanding upon the principal points, and will act in concert to accomplish a desirable termination of the crisis which agitates the Netherlands.

The Courier des Pays Bas advises the Prince of Orange to dissolve his pretended government—his pretended ministry—hoist Belgian colors—purge Antwerp and Maestricht of the presence of the Dutch—return himself for a time to the ranks of a private citizen, and permit the province of Limbourg and Antwerp to proceed freely to the choice of deputies in the National Congress.

ALGIERS.

Mortality has ceased among the French troops. The invading Arabs had retired, and a guard of 800 Arabs was organizing for the regulation of the interior. It is proposed to put the territory into the hands of a company of capitalists.

The Bey of Tittery had sent notice to the consuls, that he intended to attack the French troops; but Gen. Boyer sent a detachment to the plain of Mitidjah, and found no opposition.

Frontiers of Spain, Oct. 8th.

The success of the Constitutionalists on the frontiers has now assumed a more encouraging aspect, since Gen. Mina has been placed at the head of affairs. Col. Valdes had been acting independently of the rest, at the head of only a small number of officers. On the 3d of Oct. a general meeting was held at Bayonne, where Mina for the first time made his appearance, and by his presence and conversation banished all doubt and hesitation. He was declared chief and centre of operations, and Pastor; Champalangaro and Valdes recognized him as such.—All fears are at an end as to the result of the enterprise.

Detachments of emigrants continued to arrive at Bayonne. Butron, Espinosa, Lopes Banos, and other distinguished officers, were on the ground. A very prudent printed proclamation of Mina has been circulated since yesterday, and the entrance of the Spaniards into their country must immediately take place.

Letters from Madrid of the 4th, state that Ferdinand is preparing for a tour into Old Castille, and on the frontiers of Portugal.—This explains the object of the collection of numerous troops in Old Castille.

The persecution of the French has already commenced in Spain. M. Lacabane, a resident of Oberoll, has just arrived from Madrid, and hardly escaped the brutality of the populace by flight. He was surrounded and fired at with his wife, with cries of "Death to the French!" He has made a declaration before the authorities of Bayonne, and mentions reports of similar treatment experienced by others of his countrymen.

Paris, Oct. Oct. 18.

The loan of 5,000,000 of piastres (26,000,000 frs.) contracted by M. Calzo, banker, in the name of General Torrijos, has just been ratified by Colonel Pinto, the authorized agent.—*Jour. du Commerce.*

A Paris paper of Oct. 19, contains London dates of the 15th.

The Court Journal says, the British Government had been misled concerning affairs in Belgium, but are now set right. A Belgian agent, sent to London to offer the crown to Prince Leopold, had been unsuccessful.

The four great powers have determined again, to a conference at the Hague, to try to settle the affairs of Belgium by negociation.

The commission on modifications of the fundamental law of Belgium are divided into two parties: one for an entire, the other for a partial separation under the same dynasty.

From the Courier des Pays Bas.

Brussels, Oct. 16.

The Central Committee have issued a decree whereby the Royal Lottery is suppressed.

We learn from the Courier de la Sambre, that the Patriotic Union of Namur has voted the exclusion of the House of Nassau from the throne. They are certainly at liberty to pass such votes as they think fit, still they are but votes or wishes, and nothing more. But is it consistent to attempt by these resolutions to fetter the deliberations of the National Congress?

The Hague, Oct. 13.

We learn, upon good authority, that the mission of the Prince of Orange is the result of political negociations. A conference has been held at the Hague, at which the Ambassadors of the four Great Powers were present, when it was resolved to resort for the last time to mild and conciliatory means with regard to Belgium. Upon this decision, the Ministers Van Gobbelschroy and De la Coste immediately left the Hague. These gentlemen, who are great friends of half measures, now find themselves at their natural element; yet, with all their concessions, they will work no marvels.—The State Committee, charged at present with the legislative provisions and modifications to be made in the fundamental law, is now divided into two sections. One has pronounced in favor of a complete separation, under the same dynasty, and the other for a partial and modified separation. These two sections meet separately. The members from the South no longer attend the meetings of the committee. The Prince de Chimay is on the point of quitting the Hague, because, it is said, he is determined not to be the only Representative of the Belgic Provinces.

It is reported that for the next meeting of the second Chamber, the Deputies of Limbourg and the Provinces of Antwerp alone will be summoned from the Southern Provinces.

The Courier Francais says: "A report was current yesterday, that the Prince of Orange was marching upon Brussels with an army of 20,000 men. This news is not probable. The Prince of Orange, who looks forward to some favorable chance, will not compromise it by such imprudence."

According to accounts from Milan, two Hungarian regiments, which were to have marched from Verona to Bologne, have received orders to proceed to Pavia and Venice.

Hague, Oct. 13.

The Prince of Orange went to-day to the quarters of the 8th Regiment of Hussars, which is almost entirely composed of Belgians, and addressed them as follows:

"Officers, sub officers, and soldiers, natives of Belgium—I have been told that the great question now in agitation as to the separation of Belgium from Holland spreads disquietude in your ranks and may lead you astray. I have therefore hastened to come to you to you who, at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, helped to win your national independence. At present, my friends, while the question of separation is pending, which will soon be decided, it is desirable that no more Belgian blood should flow. My mission is a mission of peace; let but my appeal, made known to you by my proclamation of the 5th October, be answered, and all our troubles will be at an end, and tranquility will be re-established. Defenders of your country! remain faithful to your colors, and wait with confidence the result of my efforts."

Antwerp, Oct. 14.

The Prince of Orange went this morning on board the Delphine prison ship to inspect the accommodations of the prisoners. He liberated four, and gave them money, and there is little doubt that the rest will be discharged. Prince Frederick left us to-day for the Hague. All the deputies of the Southern Provinces have been individually invited by the Prince of Orange to repair to Antwerp.

Brussels, Oct. 17.

The Prince of Orange keeps up at Antwerp his little government, which is without authority, and signs the acts proposed by Messrs. Ursel, Lecoste, &c.

Berlin, Oct. 8.

The failure of the Dutch expedition against Brussels excited much sensation here. The Court at the Hague has demanded from this government, as from that of England, an armed intervention; but neither the one nor the other are disposed to make so serious a movement, without previously consulting the other powers. It would be easy enough for our army to subdue the Belgians, who do not appear united; but such an enterprise might bring about a general war, which, though desired by our young officers, and even by some of our Princes, the king is anxious at all events to avoid. A mission of General Miffling to Paris and London is talked of.

Paris, Oct. 17.

It was reported on Saturday that the ex-Ministers would be removed in the night to the Petit Luxembourg, and that 2400 men, taken from the different legions of the National Guard, were ordered for that service. The truth is, that the prisoners are still at Vincennes, and that some days will elapse before they can be conducted to their new prison.

The guard houses and the stables for the piquets of the National House Guards are not yet finished. The outside of the palisades is covered with placards, demanding the death of M. de Polignac and his colleagues, and in many places it is written on the wall with chalk—Death to the Ex-Ministers.

Paris, Oct. 18.

Yesterday evening groups somewhat numerous formed at the Palais Royal, and went thro' the neighboring streets, crying "Justice! justice!" The National Guards, having vainly attempted to disperse them by persuasion, patrolled the streets rapidly, by which order was restored.

Paris, Oct. 19.

A band of some thirty persons, marching three by three, and carrying a tri-colored flag with this inscription, "death to the ex-Ministers," presented itself to-day about twelve, before the Palais Royal. The National Guard took up arms, and the standard-bearer and several other individuals were arrested.

This evening frequent assemblages took place in the Courts of the Palais Royal. Cries of "down with the Ministers, the head of Polignac," were uttered. The National Guard cleared the Courts and the gates were closed, and so great was the crowd, that the shops were shut up. The Guard conducted with equal prudence and firmness.

Paris, Oct. 13.

Yesterday the King, being seated on his throne, received the Pope's Nuncio, who had the honor of presenting his letters of credence. The King afterwards received the Ambassador from the Court of Sweden, who also had the honor of delivering his credentials to his Majesty.

A telegraphic despatch from Lille, received yesterday at Paris says:—The Belgians refuse admission upon their territory to the numerous detachments of volunteers that seek to enter that country.—Gendarmerie and Burgher Guards are stationed upon the frontier to carry this resolution into effect.

The Municipal Council of Paris have determined to deliver to such of the inhabitants as are necessitous, tickets, by the production of which at any baker's shop, they may obtain a certain quantity of bread, at prices below those fixed by the Prefect of Police. These tickets will be ready for delivery by the first of November.

From Galignani's Messenger of Oct. 17.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday night a very considerable body of workmen of different trades passed through the place du Palais Royal, shouting "Justice! justice! Vive le Roi! Mort a Polignac!" They marched regularly about ten or twelve abreast, preceded by the tri colored flag. They excited some stir in the National Guards on duty at the Palace, and a great number of persons led by curiosity to the railings. It was reported in the crowd that they came from the Faubourg Saint Martin, and had taken their flag from the Passage du Grand Cerf, singing the Marseillaise all the way through the streets. We also heard that the people in other quarters of the capital had been openly called upon to assemble and demand the punishment of the Ex-Ministers.

On Friday, the Pope's Nuncio and the Minister of Wirtemberg, had the honor to dine with the King, the Queen and Royal Family. The President and Secretaries of the Chamber of Peers were admitted to present the Law Project for securing the recovery of the taxes in arrear. On Saturday the King presided at a Council of Ministers. Gen Lafayette waited on his Majesty to receive his orders for the review of the National Guards at Versailles.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the King left the Palais Royal in an open carriage and four, escorted by a detachment of National Horse Guards, for Versailles. In the carriage with his Majesty were the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemour, the Minister of War, Gen. Lafayette, and Gen. Bertrand, aide-de-camp of the Duke of Orleans. Two other carriages were occupied by his Majesty's aides-de-camp. The day was remarkably fine, and a great concourse was attracted from Paris and the environs to witness the review of the National Guards. The men were in excellent order, and his Majesty expressed his satisfaction with their soldier-like appearance. The water works in the park played upon the occasion.

Baron Athalin arrived at Paris on Saturday night from St. Petersburg, and had an immediate audience of the King.

It is said that at a recent Council of Ministers, it was resolved that before the Law Project for the abolition of Death was prepared, the Court of Cassation, and the Royal Courts should be consulted.

A fellow, of the lowest and most ruffianly appearance, was arrested this morning soon after 11 o'clock, in the gardens of the Palais Royal, by a body of the National Guards, for exhibiting a tri-colored flag upon which was inscribed, "Death to the ex-Ministers is declared by the people." He was followed by a number of ragged boys and others. No resistance was offered to the arrest, and the National Guards were repeatedly cheered by the crowds assembled in the gardens and the court of the palace.

We learn from Auxerre, by letters of the 15th inst. that on the previous Monday, a fresh disturbance took place. The populace first attempted to gain possession of the gates of the town, in order to prevent the workmen from leaving it, and to force them to join the rioters [illegible] the attempt: but being obliged to remain in separate parties at the gates, there were not a sufficient number left in the interior to prevent the multitude from assembling and proceeding to the Corn Market, where they sold, at 8fr. the grain which the preceding market day was at 11fr. From thence they went to several private houses, and committed some mischief. In the evening the town was in a state of great alarm, from the unbridled disorder that reigned. On Tuesday some other private houses were invaded, but happily intelligence of what was passing at Auxerre becoming known at Sens, Villeneuve le Roi, Joigny and Basson, 200 of the National Guards of these places were put in motion under the authority of the Prefect, and arriving on Thursday, and forming with the National Guards and Pompiers of the town a body of 600 men, to whom were added about 50 gendarmes, tranquillity was restored. In the night, 12 of the most violent of the rioters were arrested and immediately conveyed out of the department.

A committee has been appointed to assist the Minister of the Finances in the distribution of the 30 millions which are placed at his disposal, to afford succor to commerce and industry.—The Members are Messrs. Mollien, President; Maillard, Counsellor of State; Gamesson, Sanson, Davillier and Cottier.

The Augsburgh Gazette has a letter of the 7th inst. from Frankfort, which mentions a circular having been addressed by a great Northern power to all its Ministers at foreign Courts. This note is said to relate to the affairs of the Netherlands, and to contain a declaration, that the said Power was firmly resolved to maintain, at least in its essential parts, the Treaty of London of 1815, relative to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

The Temps of this morning contains a Lettre Parisienne, of which the following is an extract:—"It is said that the refugees at Lulworth Castle, have sent to Paris the draft of a manifesto, to receive the corrections of the Academicians, which have generally been requisite for the productions of the Court. In this manifesto, the ex King, it is stated, renews the formal abdication of himself and son, but insists upon the rights of his grandson, appealing to all his friends to submit to the course of events, to maintain their position and their faith, and take the oaths imposed on them by force. The writers charged with the task of amending and publishing this document are named. We however, cannot believe that they have accepted an office which is equally ungrateful and dangerous.

A private letter from Vienna of the 9th ult. represents that the Belgian revolution had from the commencement produced a disastrous effect on Austria, particularly on the funds. The reception of the news of the total failure of Prince Frederick's attempts to subdue the Bruxellois, caused them to fall alarmingly.—Since July bank actions had fallen 300 florins, and there was no prospect of their being likely to rise. The report of a general Congress to be assembled at Troppau, inspired no encouragement in the people, who have seen enough of them.

Extract of a private letter of the 23d ult. from Lisbon:—"It is at length known what negotiation has been the object of such frequent communications within a few days between the Court of Madrid and ours. The question was, the events at Paris, and the means of averting the catastrophe with which Don Miguel's throne was threatened by the result of these events. It has therefore been decided that the Lisbon Government should send to the King of the French an envoy to solicit the recognition of Don Miguel as King of Portugal. This envoy has in fact set out for Madrid, from whence he will proceed to Paris."

It is stated in the Temps of the 18th, that the Government does not intend to bring forward any project for abolishing the punishment of death under two years.

We learn from Bayonne that six Frenchmen have taken passports with the allowance of three sous per league, to return home. It is asserted that Mina has declared that he does not wish for any Frenchman to share in the enterprise he has in contemplation. Three regiments of cavalry formed of refugees, are about to be organized at Bayonne, under the name of—1 Regiment de la Mort; 2 Regiment de la Patrie; 3 Regiment de l'Union.

According to letters of the 10th inst. from Perpignan, discord prevails among the Spanish refugees on the frontiers. Gen. Milans, although 70 years of age, and paralyzed on one side, has been appointed to the chief command in opposition to Mina, whilst the latter has appointed the Provisional Junta that is to govern Spain in the event of a successful invasion.

Extract of a private letter of the 7th inst. from Madrid: "The liberal spirit which prevails at Cadiz, gives the King and his Ministers the utmost uneasiness; the latter, to tranquilize their master, have got an address presented to him, by a Committee composed of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, one of the King's favorites, the Count Venadito, and de Gamped, the Duke de Hijat, an address dictated by themselves to the Municipality and Commercial Junta of Cadiz, promising a devotedness, in which, however, none participate. But whilst the King's hopes are thus buoyed up by protestations of fidelity, there are almost daily combats in the very walls of Cadiz between the Royalist Volunteers and the bands which our Gazette qualifies with the name of robbers, and which are composed of malcontents.

[illegible], Oct. [illegible]

The 13th, in the evening, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers. Gen. Valdes [illegible] upon Spanish ground, with a [illegible] of [illegible] men. An invasion is to be made simultaneously, it is thought, from other quarters. General Valdes addressed a proclamation to his Spanish army.

[illegible], Oct. [illegible]

The Pope was besieged by cardinals, bishops, prelates, and [illegible] of all ranks, [illegible] ing the recognition of Don Miguel. He continued inflexible, and has referred the matter to a special commission.

BY LATE MAILS.

From the Vermont State Gazette.

Vermont Senator.—To correct any misapprehension that may have gone abroad, as to the political standing of the Hon. Samuel Prentiss, recently elected to the Senate of the United States by the General Assembly of Vermont, we publish the following

LETTER.

Montpelier, Nov. 9th. 1830.

Gentlemen—I have received your letter of the 5th inst. in which you say, that an article has appeared in the Boston Statesman, founded on the authority of a letter said to have been written from this place, stating that I belong to the Jackson party, and representing my election to the Senate as a triumph to that party. I regret extremely that such a letter should have been written, to create misapprehension abroad, or that there should be any occasion for any notice of it; but since the representation has been made and published, not only in the paper referred to, but in other papers, I feel it my duty, in this formal manner, to contradict it. It will be sufficient for me to say, without entering into particulars, that I do not belong to the Jackson party, and that in executing the trust reposed in me, I shall be guided by and act in conformity with the opinions and views, known to be entertained by a large majority of the Legislature and people of this State. On no consideration could I have accepted the appointment [illegible] and wishes of the State I was chosen to represent; and if any one gave me his support, under the impression that I should be guided by the views of a minority of the Legislature and of the people, in opposition to the sentiments of the majority, it is a matter of regret to me that any such misapprehension should have existed.

I am, Gentlemen, with high respect,
Your obedient, &c.
SAMUEL PRENTISS.

Timothy Follett,
R. Pierpont,
John Kellogg &
J. Collamer, Esqrs.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have been favored with copies of the following interesting articles. The letter and the step which it announces on the part of the Duke of Orleans, form a striking incident, and most strongly the spirit of the times. A letter from General Lafayette of Oct. 8th, to a friend in this city, says: "We had a review on Sunday, in which the Duke of Orleans, Prince Royal, figured as a simple cannonier. His young brothers are also enrolled as simple soldiers in the battalions of the National Guards."

NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.

Order of the Day, Sept. 13th, 1830.

The General Commander in Chief believes that he cannot render more acceptable homage to the sentiments of the King in favor of the National Guard, than by publishing, in an order of the day, the letter with which he was honored after the grand review made by the Citizen King. Influenced by the same motives, the General Commander in Chief hastens to make known to his brothers in arms, not only the wishes, but also the very expressions of the young and patriotic heir to the national throne. Their comment will be found in the heart of the National Guards of the capital and of the whole Kingdom of France.

LAFAYETTE.

Palais Royal, 11th Sept. 1830.

You will not be surprised, my dear General, at my desire of entering into the ranks of this glorious National Guard, which you have commanded at the two great epochs of our modern history, and the heroism of which you have, each time, so nobly guided. To serve in this guard is the duty of all good citizens; and more than any other do I wish to fulfil it. It is in the Artillery of the National Guard that I desire to be enlisted as a soldier, because, in this arm of defence I shall be able to render service without encroaching on my other duties.

I avail myself with eagerness, of this opportunity to renew to you, my dear General, the assurance of all the sentiments which I already entertain towards you, in common with that army of citizens to which I shall now be proud to belong.

Your affectionate
FERDINAND PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS.

Loss of Eighteen British Whale Ships.—Eighteen whale ships, employed in the Davis Straits' fishery, six of which belong to Hull, have been wrecked. The Hull paper says hundreds of persons, particularly females, were assembled in groups, anxiously inquiring for particulars of the fate of their friends.

The ships were compelled to remain 12 weeks in Melville bay by a strong gale, and when they got out and steered to the west, they could discover neither fish nor ice. Capt. Dannet from Cape Searle, states that many individuals died from excessive fatigue. He and others

were obliged to travel a great distance over the ice, to effect their escape. The particulars of the loss of the ships, is not given.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, NOVEMBER 24, 1830.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—The proceedings of this extraordinary man, and still more extraordinary Minister, are occupying very generally the attention of the public throughout the country. It is highly amusing to notice the manner in which the intelligence of Mr. Randolph's conduct affects the administration papers. When the intelligence of his strange behaviour first arrived, most of the 'small fry' observed on the subject a most prudent silence. Some, it is true, had the courage to declare that it was a "coalition lie," and that Mr. R. was still at St. Petersburgh, in the highest possible esteem, the mirror of courtesy and the very pattern of dignity and correct deportment—but there were but few who thought proper to deny so [illegible] what Mr. R's appearance in person was so [illegible]. Most of them waited for the [illegible], or some of the "head men," to give the [illegible], prepared to [illegible] in harmonious strains under [illegible] leader. But Duff himself was at first [illegible] on this subject, and preserved a most portentous silence. The Richmond Enquirer took the lead, and ascribed every thing to the failure of the health of Mr. Randolph, which they say "was very much enfeebled by the voyage, and especially by the hot summer climate at St. Petersburgh," and that before he left the United States, he was authorised to visit the South of Europe for his health. The Telegraph follows this lead, and indorses the last assertion of the [illegible]. "Mr. Randolph was," they say, "authorised by his original instructions to visit the South of Europe, if the state of his health should [illegible] the change." But then comes the Boston [illegible], who has intelligence from a ship Captain from St. Petersburgh, that he did not act so bad as it is said he did. "It is true," they remark, "that Mr. R's [illegible], united with his peculiarity of manners, attracted much notice." "He represented Mr. R. to be in bad health, afflicted with a severe cough, and altogether unable to endure the rigors of a northern winter." The various notices are [illegible] by the Evening Post, and put into a compact form for the use of the inferior brethren, who carry the [illegible] in a most triumphant strain. Now, [illegible] to be strictly true, it affords a very [illegible] defence for the administration. It was, it seems, understood before he left home that he would not stay at St. Petersburgh during the winter, but that his health would require him to leave for the South of Europe—so that between the being "enfeebled by the voyage" and "the hot summer climate," and "unable to endure the rigors of a northern winter," there would not seem to be any large portion of the year when he could live at the Russian capital. They [illegible] that his health would not endure the [illegible] of two long land journies annually, and his [illegible] in the south of Europe is made perpetual. We think, however, it is very well, for the honor and [illegible] of the country, that Mr. R. has left St. Petersburgh, instead of remaining to disgrace himself and his country. But it is a very strange state of things, when such a game can be played off before the public by any administration in this country, with impunity.—To send out a sick and eccentric old man, to one of the most important foreign courts, and not only waste the public money, but trifle with the public dignity and honor, from no public but mere party motives of expediency, is plainly without excuse from any thing which has thus far appeared.

But what is the situation of the affairs of this important mission? Are they left under the charge of some experienced and judicious officer? far from it. The whole business rests with Master John Randolph Clay, a lad under age!—The whole matter is ridiculous in the extreme, and would afford an interesting subject for the painter. Indeed we know not a more [illegible] of [illegible] could be made from [illegible] the country for a short time past. The following is from the Richmond Whig:—

"It may well be doubted, if Mr. Randolph be really [illegible] than when he left the U. States: at all events, the infirmity of his illness from his leaving the Russian Capital, is a safe [illegible], for we affirm that his previous purpose of doing so, was no secret in this city. He never intended to remain at St. Petersburgh, and the government knew he did not intend it. To take the emoluments, and the domestic, but chiefly the English credit of the embassage, to exhibit himself in the exercise of diplomacy at London, and then to pass the winter in the delicious climates of Montpelier and Naples, was all the Ambassador proposed to do for himself or others. The disgraceful part played by the Administration in this affair, and its [illegible], is conspicuous and consistent in all its [illegible]. When then Mr. Jefferson, who admitted Mr. Randolph to possess "talents of a certain kind," but who could not be coaxed or bullied into the [illegible] of his diplomatic abilities, the administration of Jackson [illegible] what his sagacity could not see, but would take no refusal of their proffered [illegible] from their [illegible]. There is every reason to believe, from Mr. Randolph's own account of the matter, that the Russian embassage was pressed upon him with a [illegible] solicitude, which offended even his [illegible] which it was incumbent upon a government to observe, and which left him no [illegible] but acceptance or a breach of politeness. This [illegible] Mr. R. carries in his pocket, and as appears, is ready to display in St. Petersburgh, as he would read it, as he was in Richmond, and it is [illegible] that were letters [illegible] wounds upon the honor and dignity of the country, should become the [illegible] of publishing their authors. It is in strict keeping, for an administration which stooped from the dignity of the American people to beg the acceptance of their favors from a haughty individual, and the principals of whom was afterwards seen quitting the helm of public affairs, to play the lackey of his envoy, now enjoying the public prints to apologise for his abuse of their confidence, and even subjecting themselves to the suspicion of not adhering to truth, in order to make that apology more complete. We are well convinced that Mr. Randolph's purpose not to remain at St. Petersburgh was not unknown to the Cabinet at Washington, and the semi-official excuse of sickness to account for his abandonment of his post, even if it have any foundation in fact, is a suggestion of motives which they know to be false.

Mr. Randolph having returned to England, the weight of the Russian Embassage has devolved upon the shoulders of Mr. John Randolph Clay! a lad we believe under age, and if all accounts are true, not of the most shining parts! Here is a conjunction of [illegible] to raise the visible muscle of the most stoical! The Embassage to the Autocrat of all the Russias, the first power in the world, our chosen Referee in all matters of [illegible], and the power with whom our territorial relations are the most critical, under the sole management and guidance of a youth of 20, taken from the [illegible] studies of the grammar school! and that too when Talleyrand is in the field, and the extraordinary events of the year have called from retirement, the diplomatic abilities of all Europe! O rare Administration! We maintained at the time, that however unqualified John Randolph was, from constitutional temperament, for the delicate functions of diplomacy, the proffer of the appointment was indefensible on the grounds of the coolness of his general talents & the length of his public service, it was not the tender of the appointment, but the motives of the Administration, founded in apprehension of his habitual opposition and the desire of getting him out of the country, while they seemed to compliment, and hoped to propitiate Virginia—above all, the servile, crawling manner in which they humbled the dignity of the government at the feet of a proud and inflated cynic—these were the considerations which rendered the procedure objectionable. But, what excuse was there for appointing master John R. Clay, to a situation of the greatest contingent responsibility? None—and retributive justice in throwing ineffable ridicule over the Russian Embassage, and those who begat it, and who sustain it, has avenged the wrongs of the country. Master Clay, a youth of 20, Ambassador *de facto*, to the Emperor of all the Russias!!! Think of that, Master Brooke!"

County Convention of Teachers.—It will be noticed that a meeting of Teachers and the friends of education is to be held at the Female Academy on Friday next, at which time it is expected that there will be a general attendance from all parts of the county.—We are extremely glad to notice the measures which are on foot in relation to the improvement of schools, and among the most important and useful of these measures is the frequent meeting of practical teachers and of the friends of education. It presents the most ready mode of collecting information as to the present state of schools, of ascertaining and remedying the defects already existing, as far as they admit of a remedy under our present system. Teachers are enabled to profit by the mistakes or improvements of each other—to examine with accuracy and care the comparative value of different school books, and to obtain such information as will enable them to keep up with the continually advancing standard of education. We anticipate, on Friday, a full and interesting meeting, and presume that the members will find not only Friday, but Saturday both pleasantly and profitably employed.

We learn by a letter from Capt. Geer of the sloop Franklin, which sailed from this port for St. Marys, that Mr. George Billings, of this city, was washed overboard, during a heavy gale, and lost. There were several young men from this city on board of the Franklin, and as we had accounts of severe gales on the southern coast soon after their departure, much anxiety has been felt for their safety. By the following extract from the letter of Capt. Geer, it will be seen that they had a most boisterous passage:—

ST. MARYS, Nov. 5, 1830.

I am very happy to be allowed the privilege of communicating to you my safe arrival here, though after a very tedious and long passage of 22 days, but regret that it is my painful task to advise you of the loss of friend Billings who was unfortunately washed from the jib-boom, during the gale that caused our long passage. The first 3 or 4 days after we sailed from New York the weather was pleasant, until Wednesday the 7th of Oct. a gale commenced from North East and continued very severe until the next Sunday—during which time we were laying to, and spent many painful hours in fear of being cast upon shore, or of being sunk by the severity of the sea. Poor Billings was in the act of securing the jib, on the second day after the gale began, though it was contrary to my advice. It blew so hard I was afraid he might be taken unawares by a sudden sea—and even told him to come in after getting wet by a large sea, before he was swept overboard. We threw overboard a spar and oar, and ropes, but could not get any of them near enough to him to save him. I then saw him swimming a long way off, and launched my boat and thought I would go after him at any rate—but upon reflection was satisfied that I could not get him, and then tried to raise the boat but was not able, it blew so hard. I then lashed it astern, but it was very soon gone, so you can judge a little how hard the gale must have been. We found that we had drifted across the gulph and near to the Bermuda Islands, and of course it took us a long time to get to our journey's end, though I am thankful to get here even [illegible]. We got in in good health, and [illegible] of provisions and water.

A committee appointed by the French Chamber of Deputies, to examine the grounds of accusation against the late French Ministers, have made a very full and elaborate report, occupying seven columns in the New-York Spectator. Its length prevents our publishing this interesting document entire, but we cannot refrain from making a few extracts. The powers granted to the committee were such as to enable them to make a very complete investigation of the subject. Access to papers in every department of the government and all the offices throughout the kingdom, together with the examination of a vast number of witnesses and the Ministers themselves, have developed a mass of important and interesting facts.—The whole plans and designs of the ministry, from the time of the accession of Charles X. to the throne, are minutely traced, showing a systematic and deliberate attempt upon the constitution and liberties of the country. The acts which led immediately to the revolution are stated as follows:—

"We now approach the moment when the most fatal resolutions are about to be formed; that secret and mysterious power, whose plans appear to have preceded the deliberations of the Council, had now firmly arranged its means of execution. Messrs. Peyronnet, de Ranville, and Chantelauze, seem to agree in stating that it was at a Council held during the first fortnight of July, that the project of the fatal Ordonnances was the first time brought forward for discussion, and on that day no resolution was formed. But we find in a note delivered to M. de Polignac by one of his familiars, on the day when the Ordonnances were published, that this coup d'etat entered into the system which had presided at the selection of the Council. 'The 25th of July,' it is said in this note, 'is the developement of the idea of August 8; it is an irrevocable coup d'etat; the King in drawing the sword threw away the scabbard.'

This baleful design, gentlemen, therefore, was now about to be put into execution; according to Messrs. de Peyronnet, de Ranville, and Chantelauze, it was only broached at a first meeting, specially called for that purpose; it was fully entered into and discussed for a long time in a second council, which was held a few days after, under the presidency of the King. It first met with two opponents, Messrs. de Peyronnet and de Ranville; this appears from their examination; however, M. de Peyronnet, apprehensive that the avowal of his opposition to the Ordonnances would be prejudicial to such of his colleagues as had fully adopted the principle, left it to be guessed rather than avowed, that he had personally combatted them. The same opposition manifested itself in the Council at which the King presided, most feebly perhaps on the part of M. de Peyronnet, but with all the vehemence of his character on the part of M. de Ranville, who has even written to M. Courvoisier, to make him acquainted with his opposition. This again is what may be inferred from the answer of this Ex-Minister, although M. de Peyronnet, in what concerns him, continues to express himself with the same reserve.

These details, gentlemen, it was necessary to state to you, not that they diminish the responsibility of the two opposing Ministers, for, from the moment they signed these fatal Ordonnances, they took the responsibility upon themselves; but, because, if the fact of this opposition be true, they have a right to see it recorded in this report. You know of what provisions the system is composed. An Ordonnance pronounced the dissolution of the Chamber before it had assembled—a kind of attack which, being directed against the national representation, tended to destroy it; the Crown attributed to itself a right, with which the Charter has not invested it, namely, that of [illegible] the operations of the Colleges. This first step taken, it is conceivable, that if Ministers had convoked the same Colleges, they would not have obtained elections more favorable. Another Ordonnance annulled our Electoral Law, substituted for them another system, a monument of deception, and it may be said of madness, for there was madness in supposing an intelligent and enlightened nation would consent to submit to it. By this system the number of deputies [illegible] from 430 to 258. The Arrondissement Colleges were limited to present candidates; the violation of the secrecy of votes was legalised; and lastly, the formation of the lists deprived of the salutary intervention of the Royal Courts, was entirely left to the arbitrary will of the Administration. Such was the system which Ministers had the presumption to impose upon France. A second attempt followed, not less characteristic than the first; a violation of the Act of the Charter which prohibited the organization of the Electoral Colleges, otherwise than by laws, and which did not allow the Crown to revoke by Ordonnance a law enacted by the three Powers of the State. A third Ordonnance convoked the new Colleges for the 6th and 13th of September, and the Chambers for the 28th of the same month.

But as all these measures would have been without effect if the periodical press had been able to discuss them, a fourth Ordonnance revoked the laws which consecrated its liberties. The provisions of that of October 21st, 1827, were revived, that is to say, on every periodical journal was imposed the condition of not appearing without authorisation, and to this rigor were added, the principles of the most odious of spoliations; it was declared that the presses and type of the journals surprised in violation of the Ordonnance should be seized or destroyed.

The recommendation of the committee is, that they be impeached before the Chamber of Peers.—The report concludes as follows:

Thus, gentlemen, it results from the long investigation of your committee:

That the project of the counter-revolution which was put into execution in the days of July, had long been contemplated, especially since the accession of Charles X. to the throne; that since that time this project was successively resumed or suspended as the state of public opinion in France inspired fear or hope; that the Ministry of August 8 was especially formed with a view of accomplishing the projected designs; that this Ministry, of which the Prince de Polignac was the soul, was engaged from that time in fulfilling its mission; that after having experienced a modification in November, 1829, and another in May following, it concerted a plan of violence and threats in order to obtain electors favorable to its views; that this criminal attempt not having the desired result, it resolved to induce the King to pronounce the dissolution of the Chamber before it was assembled, which was to quash unconstitutionally the operations of the colleges; that by Royal Ordonnances it changed the electoral system established by law and the legislation upon the periodical press; that it thus violated the constitutional charter, disturbed the internal peace of the country, provoked the citizens into civil war, and distributed considerable sums to animate the soldiery against them; that the President of the Council especially rendered himself the instigator of this intestine war by the nomination of the Duke de Ragusa to the command of the first military division, by putting Paris in a state of siege, and by measures taken for the employment of the armed force against the people, before any provocation.

All these facts constitute the crime of High Treason, as it is set forth in the 56th Article of the ancient Charter. France has afforded proof of long suffering. She had need to show in the face of the world the picture of her grievances against a Government that is no more. A grand national act is now looked for. It is for the first time that you are about to exercise a right, inherent in your nature of impeaching guilty Ministers before the Chamber of Peers. The country, by your intervention, is about to demand justice on the men who have violated the laws and troubled the peace which it enjoyed. But it is not France alone that is in expectation. All the nations of Europe, with their eyes fixed on our Revolution, are waiting in their turn to judge us upon ascertaining the use we make of a liberty so happily recovered; if we be [illegible] justice [illegible], they will be [illegible] for they demand Justice, and not vengeance. Such is the cry that issues from every heart. Vengeance, unworthy of a great nation, belongs to the times of darkness and barbarism; justice, the triumph of right over that which is usurped, of reason over crime, effects, when it is circumscribed in just bounds, the progress of enlightenment and morals.

What other people than the citizens of Paris, the elite of France, has given proofs of so advanced a state of civilization? What other people can show that it knows better how to draw the distinction between justice and vengeance, to respect every right, to succour even in the midst of carnage a fallen enemy, to avoid every excess, and after victory to return to its occupation without any other reward than the satisfaction of having saved their country?

Ah! this people endowed with so many virtues would be offended were it imagined that they required any thing beyond justice! All France will wait for it with calmness, confidence and dignity. You will demand this justice, and the Chamber of Peers, whose independence is a condition of its existence will fulfil its high commission.

FOR THE COURIER.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

How alarming the sound, and how destructive are the consequences, not only of property, but often of lives! One of the advantages of a city government is, that we have extended means of preventing as well as extinguishing Fires: and I believe there is no city in this State that has been more liberal in providing the means for extinguishing, and for enacting by-laws, the enforcement of which would in all probability prevent fires, than the city of Norwich. Among the valuable of the by-laws, if attended to, is the one that requires the Senior Warden in each ward, once a year, in the months of May and November, to examine houses in their wards, and see that there is a sufficient number of buckets, and that every thing in and about houses and stores is as the law requires, and if deficiencies are found, report the same forthwith to the City Attorney.

Winter is close at hand. The danger is tenfold.—Store keepers are putting their stoves and pipes up. Many of them, if properly examined, would be condemned—in many houses or adjoining buildings, would be found ashes in wooden boxes or casks, and in many houses would be found a deficiency of buckets. It is said that the Fire Wardens have not attended to these duties—at least, none has called to examine my premises, for the last year. If I had the power, I would enforce the law. It confers a great favor on the whole community. OBSERVER.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Mary arrived at New-York on Friday evening, from Cork, bringing papers to the 21st Oct. of that city, containing Liverpool dates of the 19th and London of the 18th. These papers furnish the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, forbidding the meeting of the Anti-Union Association, and Mr. O'Connel's letter to the people of Ireland on that subject. There appears to be a great excitement among the people of Ireland, respecting a project for their separation from Britain, and the government seem to regard it with some alarm.

Dublin, Oct. 18.—The repeal of the union is the subject which is every day more and more talked of in all circles here. It has caused a restlessness in the minds of the people of this country that was not exceeded in the most agitating times of the Catholic question. Within the last day or two a notion has gone abroad that the Duke of Wellington is favorable to the measure, and that he is anxious to ascertain the feelings of the country upon it. This, however, is discredited by men of sense, but the rumor will have a powerful effect upon the multitude. Mr. O'Connel, who, I need scarcely observe, is a leader on this question, has written several letters descriptive of the means by which the union was effected, and pointing out the good that would follow its repeal. These letters have been widely disseminated, and have had the effect of rousing up a bitter feeling in the minds of the great bulk of the population against the English nation; and a determination to seek for a dissolution of the link that connects the parliaments of the two countries. The following passages, which I extract from a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connel at Killarney, on Thursday last, may be taken as a specimen of the language used by him when alluding to his favorite topic:—"This is no time for the unmeaning courtesies of life. As well might we loll on Vesuvius when the earth groans beneath, and thunders roll above. The work of fate—the business of the world goes on. Arouse, men of Ireland, arouse! A great secret has been discovered. The soldier has sunk into the citizen. The guard and support of tyranny have reeled away from it, and turn to the people. The bands of infants have shivered despotism, and its guards have recoiled in contemptuous disgrace before liberty. The people are not now the taunted, despised, oppressed things they were. . . . . Fifteen thousand bayonets were arrayed against the people of Paris; the unarmed mass of the population, headed by the boys of the Polytechnique School, rushed upon them and overthrew them. The triumph was still greater in Belgium. . . . We will have a bloodless revolution in Ireland. Your country has been reduced to a pitiful province—happiness and health have fled from her—she has been driven to madness by the want of her parliament. We have already wrung emancipation from England—who will lie down to repose while more remains to be struggled for? We are bowed down with taxes, and yet the very commissioners who collect them are Englishmen, and Irishmen are not thought fit for the lowest situation. Until we have a domestic parliament, we cannot prosper; there is no sympathy, no regard for Ireland, in the British parliament. Why should the repeal of the Union be difficult? Why should the example of emancipation be lost upon us? Men of sense, arise! Arise, men of virtue! A mighty tide is rolling on, with the ark of the people's liberties on its bosom. The materials of mind are abroad. The solid march, the compacted mass of the people cannot be turned back."

Meetings became numerous and frequent, and the subject was exciting the attention of all descriptions, religious and political opinions. At length, on the 18th of Oct. the following notice appeared in the Dublin papers;—"Gentlemen of all persuasions having intimated their wish to form a Society for Legislative Relief, there will be a meeting held on Tuesday, at the Parliamentary Office, to make the necessary arrangements. The chair will be taken at half past 1 o'clock. Tickets, one shilling each, to be had at the door.—N. B.—A strong wish has been expressed to call the Society 'The Anti-Union Association,' which will be then discussed." The publication of this notice was no sooner known at the Castle, than the following proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant:

By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act passed in the tenth year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act for the Suppression of dangerous Associations or Assemblies in Ireland," a power is vested in the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor, or Governors of Ireland, by his or their proclamation or order, to prohibit or suppress any association or assembly, or meeting of persons in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, or any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or any part thereof, under any name or pretext, or device whatsoever.

And whereas, it hath been made known to US, that an association or assembly, or meeting of persons is formed or is about to be formed in the city of Dublin, under the name of the Irish Society and Legal and Legislative Relief, or the Anti-Union Association.

And whereas, we deem the existence of the said association, assembly, or meeting of persons to be dangerous to the public.

We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, being resolved to suppress the same, do hereby, prohibit the meeting of the said association, assembly, or meeting of persons, and all adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meetings of the same or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever; and being determined and resolved strictly to enforce the law and the penalties thereof, against all persons offending in the premises, do charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and all other magistrates, officers, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law, in preventing the meeting of said association, assembly or body of persons, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid. Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 18th day of Oct. 1830. By his Grace's command. H. HARDINGE.

Mr. O'Connell's Letter to the People of Ireland.

The Proclamation signed by Sir Henry Hardinge, an English officer, holding a situation here, and paid with our money, prohibits a society, which has as yet no existence, from meeting. This act is according to law—that is, there is a statute in force enabling this Englishman to prevent Irishmen from consulting together in order to obtain legal and constitutional relief.

The Proclamation will, of course, be obeyed—readily obeyed. That obedience does not alter the nature of the conduct of those who prevent Irishmen from meeting, but it is essential to our future success implicitly to obey this proclamation. There are but three things which can impede the now certain repeal of the Union.

The first is bigotry. By religious animosity we are degraded and divided. The enemies of Ireland will endeavor to excite it again. It is their old game; I am convinced the endeavor will now be futile.

The second is—the organization of secret societies and administering of illegal oaths. I learn from undoubted authority, that this attempt is on foot—I call on the people, as their friend—I warn them to avoid every illegal society, and every oath whatsoever.

The third is—an attempt at force or violence.—The Anti-Union cause would be annihilated if there was any attempt made to achieve it by force. Upon this point I desire to be most emphatic. Irishmen! No man but a bitter enemy of Ireland will think of using force or violence. I think I can confidently pledge myself that the Union cannot last, unless some attempt be made to dissolve it forcibly.

Any effort of that kind would disgust all good men. No man of honor or conscience could countenance so absurd and wicked an effort.

We cannot fail to succeed, if we wait for the peaceable and moral combination of the people. It will require time, and the absence of unreasonable terror to combine them. The animosities of religious discord are too recent, not to demand patient consideration, in order to prevent their interfering with the progress of that legislative independence which the virtuous and the good of all classes and persuasions will certainly achieve, unless prevented by the folly or the crime of some of the people.

Patience—patience—obedience to the law—but the more firm determination on that account to await the season which is approaching, and in which our country will become triumphant, by the peaceable, orderly, and kindly combination of all her people.

Your obedient Servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Merrion-square, 19th Oct. 1830.

ITEMS.

REPUBLICANISM.—Warren R. Davis, Esq. a member of Congress from South Carolina, in a late dinner speech, says he has "no attachment, not love, nor veneration, *for the Federal Union, the Federal Constitution—it is all a splendid failure.*" What an overcoming exhibition this of political sagacity, and devoted patriotism! There has been nothing to equal it since the days of Arnold. If Mr. Davis will send his speech to any of the European Courts, we will warrant him a peerage and a pension.

The Georgia Courier says no one will be so capable of filling the Speaker's Chair, in the next Congress, as John Quincy Adams. "As the nation does not want a mere party man in that office, and if Mr. Calhoun's opinion of Mr. Adams is true, that if there is an honest politician in the country that man is Mr. Adams, we shall look for a sacrifice of party predilections, and the elevation of this distinguished Statesman to a station which long experience qualifies him so eminently to fill."

NEW MODE OF DISUNION.—Five or six counties of Western Virginia, comprising 50,000 inhabitants, have commenced operations to separate themselves from Virginia, and unite themselves to Maryland. They are determined to pursue this project till they succeed.

OHIO.—The Chillicothe Evening Post of Oct. 6, gives the official returns from all the counties in Ohio, by which it appears the majority of Gen. M'Arthur, the Clay candidate, is 2400 votes.

The brig Emily, at Norfolk, from Rotterdam, brought despatches to the government, said to be important, and supposed to relate to the subject of the boundary controversy, submitted to the King of the Netherlands.

The President has conferred on the Rev. Mr. Colton, late editor of the Washington Chronicle, the commission of Chaplain in the Navy, and in consequence he has left Washington, where he was universally esteemed, for Pensacola.

Doctors Hubbard and Knight, of New-Haven, made an incision in the windpipe of a daughter of Mr. James Williams of East-Haven, two and a half years old, and with a probe removed a part of a chesnut, with which she was choaked, and thus saved her life.

The family of Layfayette is one of the most ancient in France. In 1422, the Marquis Layfayette defeated the Duke of Clarence at Beague, and by this victory preserved his country from the Dominion of England.

Mr. Randolph said to Juba at their parting, "My remains will be sent to Virginia, in spirits. Bury them under the old oak, on my plantation. Turn my head to the east, *I wish to look eastward.*"

Married,

At North Stonington, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. A. B. Collins, Capt. LATHAM H. BROWNING, to Miss EMELINE WHEELER, daughter of Mr. Amos Wheeler.

Died,

In Sterling, BENJAMIN, son of John Gallup, Esq. aged three years and six months.

At Franklin, Aug. 27th, 1830, Mr. GEORGE W. LADD, aged 25. Sept. 7th Mr. JAMES CALKINS, aged 72. September 22d, Mrs. LUCY, wife of Mr. Henry Leffingwell, aged 35 years. Sept. 25th, Mrs. ABIGAIL SCOTT, Relict of Mr. Joseph Scott, aged 82 years. Oct. 3d MARY H., daugh. of Elijah J. Backus, aged 10 weeks. Oct. 14th, CHARLOTTE BLACKMAN, aged 61 years.—Nov. 9th, Mrs. MARY ARMSTRONG, wife of Mr. Lee Armstrong, aged 21 years. Nov. 14th, VERA ANN, daughter of Mr. Thomas Tilden, aged 14 months.

At Springfield, Mass. Oct. 25th, suddenly, Mrs. ANNA HYDE, wife of Mr. Elijah Hyde, aged 63 years.

PUBLIC DISCUSSION.

The Norwich Lyceum will meet on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at which time the following question will be discussed: "Has the education of the community as a whole been benefitted by private schools?"

Our citizens generally and those strangers interested in education, who may be in town at that time, are particularly invited to attend.

Nov. 24.

AGREEABLY to the notice in the Courier of last week, the Convention of Teachers will meet for business at the Academy, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. An introductory address will be delivered at 11 o'clock by Rev. D. Hemenway. In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, addresses may be expected from Mr. Holbrook and Mr. Rand, of Boston, and some other gentlemen in this vicinity; and then will be some recitations by a few of the classes in the Academy. Mr. Holbrook's apparatus for schools will also be exhibited and explained. In the evening the Lyceum will meet at the same place, and the following question will be discussed: Has the education of the community as a whole been benefitted by private schools?

WILLIAM PALMER, }
THOMAS ROBINSON, } *Committee of Arrangements.*
W. HOOKER, }

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Post Rider on the East Haddam route, takes this method to inform his customers, that the year for which he contracted for papers will expire on the 8th day of December next, and requests all persons who have taken papers of him, to pay the amount due on that day, at the several places where the papers were left, as per contract. All those who neglect this notice, may expect costs.

JABEZ MAYNARD.

East Haddam, Nov. 19, 1830. 35

NOTICE.

THE second term of Mr. Button's Writing School, will commence on Monday, the 29th inst. at the District School House in Chelsea, at 6 P. M.

Nov. 24. 35

SCHOOL.

AN experienced Schoolmaster is wanted to take charge of a district school in this place, to commence on Monday, the 29th Nov. inst. A person thoroughly qualified, will meet with liberal encouragement by immediate application to the subscriber.

ROYAL JENNINGS.

Willimantic, Nov. 23, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Norwich Temperance Society will be held on Monday evening, the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. at the Conference Room. The friends of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the President.

Norwich, Nov. 22, 1830. 1w.

ALL persons indebted to John P. Huntington, whose accounts and notes are due, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

Nov. 23. 35

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate, all the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, as assigned to his creditors, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at S. Gallup's Auction Room, (if not sold before at private sale,) consisting of sundry articles—dry goods and ready made clothes; two box stoves and pipes, and the equity of redemption on the house in which said Lathrop lived, in East Chelsea.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1830. 3w35

MACHINERY.

SIX new LOOMS, made after the most approved patterns, and well finished—just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 22. 3w35

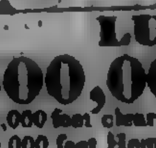
FRESH FRUIT.

THE subscribers have just received an entire new stock of Fresh Fruit, such as Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Citron, Madeira Grapes, (a superior article,) Almonds, Filberts, Madeira Nuts, &c. &c. which will be sold very low.

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 24. 3w35

WINES.



1 pipe old Lisbon Wine,
1 pipe old Madeira do.
1 pipe Sicily do.
Malaga, Colmmar, Port, &c., warranted very low, superior articles,

For sale by E. A. BILL.

Nov. 23. 35

LUMBER.

200,000 feet merchantable refuse pine Boards & Plank,
150,000 feet clear do. do.
100,000 feet Hemlock and Spruce do. do.
150,000 feet do. do. Timber,
100,000 feet do. do. Joist,
40,000 feet long Clapboards,
30,000 feet patent do.
10,000 feet whitewood Boards,
600,000 pine and cedar Shingles,

For sale at the lowest prices by

J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 34

FLOUR, &c.

150 bbls. Rochester, Genesee and New York Flour, just received,
50 boxes No. 1 scaled Herring,

For sale by E. A. BILL.

Nov. 24. 35

BROOMS! BROOMS!

600 round Brooms,
700 flat do.
200 Brushes,

Just received and for sale by E. A. BILL.

Nov. 23. 35

For New-York.

Diamond, Lovell, will sail on Friday, 25th, at 2 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. Bill, J. P. Huntington, or on board.

Nov. 24. 1w

MORE

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Just received an additional supply of Winter Goods, viz.

French, English and American Prints,
Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
Merino and common Circassians,
Blue, brown and plaid Camblets,
Flannels; colored Cambrics,
9-4, 10-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts,
Irish Linens,
Flemish Sheetings, 2½ yds. wide,
White, black and scarlet Merino Shawls,
Valencia do.
6-4 black and scarlet Thibet Shawls,
Camels' hair and silk fancy Hdkfs.
English, India, Flagg and Bandanna do.
Linen cambric Hdkfs.
Changeable Silks and Changeable Bonnet Ribbons,
Cambrics and Muslins.

All the above will be sold as cheap as any offered in this market.

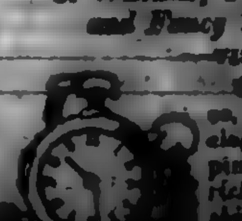
Nov. 24. 35

NEW GOODS.

EDWARD COIT

Has just returned from New-York with a large addition to his former stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Hardware,*

—VIZ.—



Gold and silver watches, gold seals and keys, elegant ear rings, breast pins of new patterns, very rich, gold, jet and pearl steel beads, Silver Spoons of all sizes, silver and plated butter knives, Britannia tea and coffee pots in sets, plated and brass candlesticks, tea trays, black and cream colored, ground and very fine quality, Knives and Forks of all sizes, a very large assortment of pen and pocket knives, fine scissors & shears, parlor bellows and hearth brushes, Brass Andirons of all sizes, very cheap and handsome, and irons.

COMBS.

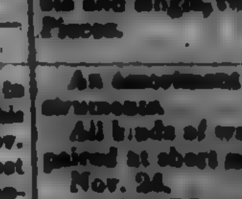
Elegant carved and plain shell combs.

Silver and steel Spectacles of all ages, a large assortment of fowling guns, rifles, pocket pistols with flint and percussion locks, gun trimmings, percussion caps by the 1000, knitting pins, sewing needles of all sizes, &c.

Nov. 24. 3w35

NEW GOODS,

E. W. ROATH



Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of *Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Hardware, &c.*

A general assortment of percussion, flint, double and single, twisted and barrel Fowling Pieces.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Music and Musical Instruments.

All kinds of watches, music boxes, &c. repaired at short notice.

Nov. 24. 3w35

GRINDSTONES & LIME.

8 Water Grindstones,
8 tons small Grindstones,
100 bbls. Thomaston Lime,
50 do. Providence do.

For sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 35

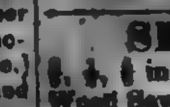
STOVES.

FOR sale two handsome large Stoves, suitable for a church or a factory.—Enquire of

HORACE COLTON, or [illegible].

Nov. 22. 35

COTTON.



100 bales prime Upland and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale low by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 22. 3w35

SHOE SPRIGS.

[illegible] inch. Shoe Sprigs, *by the pound,* Wood Saws, with and without frames—for sale at

THAMES Co.'s *Hardware Store.*

Nov. 22. 35

CORDAGE.

50 coils tarred Cordage,
25 do. White Rope,
20 doz. Bed Cords,
50 do. Clothes Lines, &c.—for sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 35

COMBS.

A new supply of Shell Combs, just received and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Also—a few pieces Marine Cloths, particularly cheap.

Nov. 23. 35

NOV. 24, 1830.

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,

EXTRA CLASS NO. 23, FOR 1830,

Drawn at Hartford this day. Capital prize $40,000, one hundred prizes of 1000. Whole tickets $16, shares in proportion.

ONLY $1 FOR A WHOLE TICKET IN

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 21—EXTRA,

To be drawn at New London next Saturday, Capital prizes $2000, 1000, &c. &c. Whole tickets $1, halves 0 50.

☞ ☞ ☞

The drawing of the

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 9—EXTRA,

"For the erection of a Bridge at Enfield Falls," will take place in this city D[illegible].

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	10	of	[illegible]	
1	of	2,000	30	of	[illegible]
1	of	1,368	50	of	[illegible]
1	of	1,000	50	of	[illegible]
2	of	800	50	of	[illegible]
2	of	600	60	of	[illegible]
2	of	500	100	of	[illegible]
10	of	300	3000	of	[illegible]
10	of	200	12250	of	[illegible]

Sixty numbers—ten drawn ballots.

Holders of packages of tickets are warranted to draw one half. Tickets $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

FOR SALE AT THE

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY OFFICE, (formerly Ramsdell's.)

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. 35

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

POETRY.

From the Atlantic Souvenir for 1831.

MORNING AMONG THE HILLS.

How beautiful is this serene repose
Of nature 'mid her solitary solitudes!
How cheering to the heart that covets rest,
The cooling freshness of the morning hour,
In quiet and seclusion, while the mists
Yet hang upon the brow of the hills,
And clothe the verdant foliage with a veil
Of light and airy texture. There's a soft
And gentle flush upon the ambient air,
Which tells the heart that when day and night
Have met and kissed each other; and the pure
And breezy fragrance, that breathes all around,
Betrays where dawn has dallied with the rose,
And danced among the scented clover tops.
The flowers unfold their cups of nectar'd dew,
A morning offering to the glorious sun,
When he shall rise in beauty to receive
The tribute they have glean'd from moonlight hours,
And night's refreshing vapors. Not a sound
Is heard amid the quiet of the scene,
Save the blithe chirping of the joyous birds
That nestle in the thickets, and who flush
At the first blush of dawn, as if they were
The happiest of all creatures, drinking in,
From nature's purest fount, the draught of life
Unmix'd with care's alloy. The river too,
Whose bosom is tranquillity, glides on
As silent as a fay at midnight's hush
Among the dreaming flowers. Its waves are still,
So still and calm they scarcely seem to flow,
As if indeed the water spirit's wand
Had charmed them into slumber, deep and pure,
Such as the mortal creation holds
When night was in the [illegible]. Along its banks,
The towering [illegible], and foliage-covered hills
And bright green trees are shadowed with a true
And faithful [illegible], as though a scene
So fair and beautiful had framed itself
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
The real [illegible] of peace,
[illegible]
[illegible]
With [illegible]
Would have a [illegible]
Would [illegible]
His [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Or [illegible]
To [illegible]
Where [illegible]

MEDLEY.

CANDOUR.—There are some men who think themselves [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

SHOWING SIGN OF DISTRESS.—The following is taken from the [illegible] of Lord Timothy Dexter is familiar to New Englanders. He was emphatically a man who blundered into wealth. Another story is told of his making a [illegible]

"A merchant whom he had employed to build a ship [illegible] him that materials were wanted for stays. The whalebone [illegible] used for making stays for the ladies. Lord Timothy [illegible] that was the article wanted for the ship. He accordingly purchased all the whalebone to be found in the market; but unluckily it was not [illegible] and he had it lying on his hands. [illegible] Whalebone [illegible] and Lord Timothy [illegible] at a large advance, and thus [illegible]

"How often, on the one hand, do we see the brightest [illegible] of the [illegible] by sickness, sorrow, or fire; while on the other, riches [illegible] into the lap of such as live in comparative ignorance. Of this latter class was the self-styled 'Lord' Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport. He was probably as destitute of foresight as any one could be [illegible] business; having accumulated a few hundred dollars, he asked advice of some friends as to the best way of turning it to advantage. They told him to lay it out in warming-pans, which he was assured would find a ready market at a high price in any of the West India Islands. These islands, [illegible] every body knows, to [illegible] the equator, and enjoy perpetual summer—a cargo of warming pans, therefore, according to all human probability, would be about as likely to sell with profit there, as would a cargo of ice in Nova Zembla. [illegible], however, on the good faith of his advisers, Dexter purchased and shipped his warming-pans. They arrived in the sugar season, and the pans were sold for ladles, and their lids for skimmers, at about 200 per cent. advance on the cost. By a series of similar speculations, Dexter acquired a princely fortune, which of course he attributed entirely to his own superior sagacity and industry."

AN ILLEGAL VOTER.—We have been told that a [illegible] the second election, presented himself at one of the polls in this city and demanded the right of suffrage. The [illegible] had no objections to him, but a [illegible] on the opposite side of the question, objected to his voting because he had cross-eyes! A [illegible] why he questioned a person's vote [illegible] could not see straight ahead? "Why," [illegible] "because we want [illegible]"—*Bath Mirror.*

[illegible] COMPANION.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any pretension to [illegible]; one who loves life and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; [illegible] of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such an one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

[illegible] young chap who [illegible] gives the [illegible] account of his first "venturin" after arriving in [illegible]. Nothing happened worth mentioning on the [illegible] next morning after I got here, and put up [illegible]. I then got off my watch pretty curiously, [illegible] be informed. I was [illegible] in the bar room [illegible] well enough to look pretty considerably [illegible] and then compared my watch with the [illegible], and found it as near right as ever it was [illegible] a fellow stept up to me and says he, will ask'd [illegible] trade? and says I, for what? and says he, for [illegible]—and says I, any way that will be a fair [illegible]. Upon that, says he, I'll give you my watch and [illegible] dollars. Says I, it's done. He gave me five dollars, and I gave him my watch. Now, says I, give me your watch, and says he, with a loud laugh, I han't got none—and then [illegible] a turn'd the laugh on me. Thinks I, let them laugh that lose. Soon as the laugh was well over, the fellow thought he'd try the watch to his ear—why says he, it don't go—no, says I, not without it is carried—then I began to laugh—he tried to open it and couldn't start it a hair, and broke his thumb nail into the bargain. Won't she open, says he? Not's I know on, says I, then the laugh seemed to take another turn. Don't you think I got off old Britannia pretty well considering?"

Economy is generally despised as a low virtue, tending to make people ungenerous and selfish. This is true of avarice; but not so of economy. The man who is economical, is laying up the permanent power of being useful and generous. He who thoughtlessly gives away ten dollars when he owes a hundred more than he can pay, deserves no praise—he obeys a sudden impulse, more like instinct than reason; it would be real charity to check this feeling; because the good he does may be doubtful, while the injury he does his family and creditors is certain. True economy is a careful treasurer in the service of benevolence; and when they are united, respectability, prosperity and peace will follow."

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO

Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church, GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞ Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

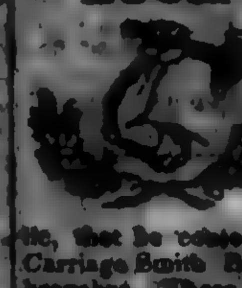
Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 6w33

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. F. P. ROBINSON.

Sept. 29, 1830. eow1y26

LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 6, 1830. tf33

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a [illegible] BOOTS AND SHOES, warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged. CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf4

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clagg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10.

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 19

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,

foot Shetucket street.

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchases.

Oct. 13. 29

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., fire-rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Ary Factory (so called, in [illegible]), and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June [illegible]

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

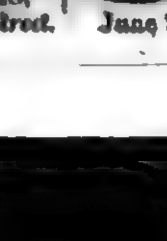
RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1830.

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1823 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOW, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which by all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, to the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Billous Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The directions around each box, which is different from all others, [illegible] of Doct. [illegible], been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the box, [illegible] on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

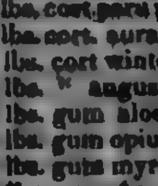
Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

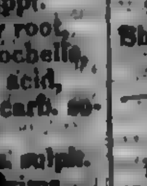
It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this tampering with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test,* may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10





DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort. peru. pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant.	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes [illegible]
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. red valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drops	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jewitt's drops,
Cooley's	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's	Anderson's cgh drops,
James' and dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Culver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lamp do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Black,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin,
	&c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses [illegible] genius can [illegible] principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, [illegible] equal, and to the [illegible] upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 8, 1828.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the [illegible] will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

[illegible] 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn, and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 18

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

Aug. 24. 20

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,

HAVE removed to No. 234, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 3mo11

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

NOTICE.

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 23d of October, 2 brown yearling Steers, and one red yearling Heifer—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEBBEUS LATHROP.

Lebanon, (Goshen,) Nov. 12. 34

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglas, [illegible], and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Norwich same day, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞ Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

[illegible]

Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. [illegible], 1830.

For New-York.

THE

STEAM BOAT FANNY,

CAPT. [illegible]

RUNS between Norwich and New-York as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage [illegible] extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's [illegible] as a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be [illegible] consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, or J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES CAPRON.

April 7.

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam Boats [illegible]

OLIVER ELLSWORTH,

[illegible]

MACDONOUGH,

Capt. [illegible]

The above Boats run [illegible] Daily, between Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

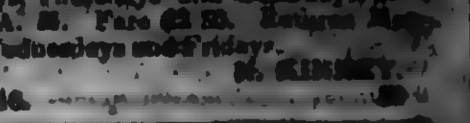
Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, Agent.

Hartford, July 1830.

FARE, from Norwich to New-York, $2 50, and found.

Stages will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for Ely's Ferry, Essex, every day except Sunday, at half past 1 o'clock, to intersect the above line for New York.



SPRINGFIELD STAGE.

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

[illegible] KINNEY.

Nov. 16.

At a Town Meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Franklin, legally warned and held October, 4th, 1830—

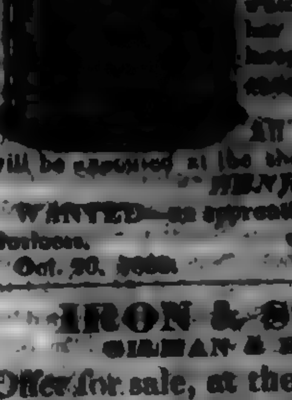
VOTED, That horses, cattle, mares, colts, sheep and swine, be restrained from going at large on the public highways and commons in said Franklin, for the term of one year from the first day of December next, on penalty of fifty cents a head for horses, horned cattle, mares and colts, and twentyve cents a head for sheep and swine; *Provided,* That such person owning only one cow, may be permitted to let the same run at large, provided, such cows are furnished with a bell each.

Attest HENRY HAZEN, Town Clerk.

The foregoing is a true copy of record.

Attest HENRY HAZEN, Town Clerk.

STOVES AND TIN WARE.



The subscriber has just returned from New York, with a handsome supply of PARLOUR, COOKING, & BOX STOVES, which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of TIN WARE.

All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. NORTH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20, 1830.

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Anchor do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hassenclever, and other brands,
German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
200 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

ORIGINAL STAINED

DEC

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 36. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1700

OPENING THIS DAY, BY
WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
a fresh supply of
WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of Broadcloths and Kerseymeres, Plaids and Camblets. Marino Circassians, Shawls, Silks, Calicoes, and a general assortment of other goods, which will be sold cheap.

Nov. 17. 34

REMOVAL.

HALLOCK, REMSEN, & MOORE,
HAVE removed to No. 224, Pearl st., corner of Burling Slip, where they offer for sale, at the lowest prices, a very general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and solicit the attention of their friends, and country merchants generally.

N. B.—The Books of HALLOCK & MOORE will be settled at the same place.

New York, June 1, 1830. 6m11

Steam-Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetuck street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The great est exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their custom. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to render visitors feel at home.

A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care, will receive good treatment.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

For New-York.

THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at W. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

HARTFORD AND NEW-YORK.

The Splendid low pressure Steam-Boats (with Copper Boilers,)

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow,

MACDONOUGH, Capt. [illegible] HAYES,

[illegible] Hartford and New York.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The Macdonough leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Oliver Ellsworth leaves New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Macdonough, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hours of Departure, from Hartford, half past 1 o'clock, P. M. From New-York, 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, Agent.

Hartford, July 1830. 20

Fare, from Norwich to New York, $2 50, found.

A stage will leave Hyde's Hotel, Norwich, for [illegible] Ferry, [illegible], every day except Sunday, [illegible], to intersect the above line for New York.

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglas, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at [illegible] A. M. and arrives in Norwich same day, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

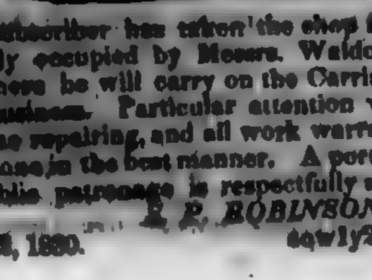
Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28

CARRIAGE MAKING



THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. R. ROBINSON.

Sept. 28, 1830. eowly28

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO

Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church, GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞ Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1830. 6w33

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their engagements faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette-brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

R. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

SIX new LOOMS, made after the most approved patterns, and well finished—just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 22. 3w35

FRESH FRUIT.

THE subscribers have just received an entire new stock of Fresh Fruit, such as Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Citron, Madeira Grapes (a superior article,) Almonds, Filberts, Madeira Nuts, &c. &c. which will be sold very low.

GALLUP & CULVER.

Nov. 24. 3w35

ALL persons indebted to John P. Huntington, whose accounts and notes are due, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

Nov. 22. 34

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 139 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 2, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 68 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and pasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

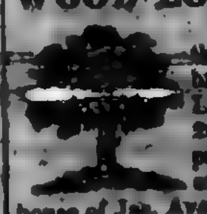
FOR SALE,
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, eight Wood Lots, each containing from 8 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

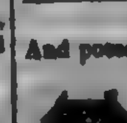
One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 30 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,



A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

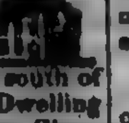
TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

MILL SEAT
FOR SALE.

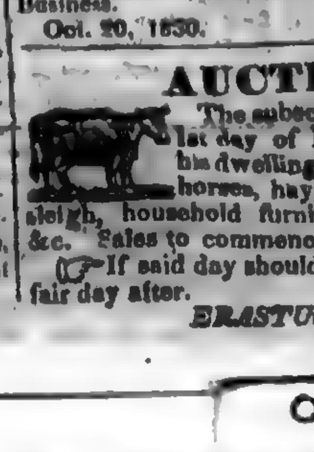


The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830, 6w31

STOVES AND TIN WARE.



The subscriber has just returned from New-York with a handsome supply of PARLOR, COOKING & BOX STOVES, which he will sell very low for cash. He also keeps on hand every description of TIN WARE.

All orders in his line will be executed at the shortest notice.

HENRY H. ROATH.

WANTED—an apprentice at the Tin Ware Business.

Oct. 20, 1830. 30

AUCTION.

The subscriber will sell on the 1st day of December next, at his dwelling house—oxen, cows, horses, hay, corn, a wagon, a sleigh, household furniture, farming tools, &c. Sales to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ If said day should be stormy, the first fair day after.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 18

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way, that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS' VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, [illegible] gen, are reminded, that a [illegible] al remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1828

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 29

NOTICE.

BROKE into the subscriber's enclosure, on or about the 22d of October, 3 brown yearling Steers, and one red yearling Heifer—no artificial mark about either of them. The owner is requested to call on the subscriber, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEBBEUS LATHROP.

Lebanon, (Goshen,) Nov. 12. 34

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, or frames, and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate, all the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, as assigned to his creditors, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at S. Gallup's Auction Room, (if not sold before at private sale,) consisting of sundry articles—dry goods and ready made clothes; two box stoves and pipes, and the equity of redemption on the house in which said Lathrop lived, in East Chelsea.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1830. 3w35

NOTICE.

THE second term of Mr. Button's Writing School, will commence on Monday, the 29th inst. at the District School House in Chelsea, at 6 P. M.

Nov. 24. 35

COMBS.

A new supply of Shell Combs, just received and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Also—a few pieces Marino Cloths, particularly cheap.

Nov. 23. 35

BROOMS! BROOMS!

600 round Brooms, 100 flat do. 200 Brushes,

Just received and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 22. 35

A steady, capable woman, that can do house work, is wanted in a small family, with no young children. Enquire at this Office.

Nov. 17. 34

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Post Rider on the East Haddam route, takes this method to inform his customers that the year for which he contracted for papers will expire on the 8th day of December next, and requests all persons who have taken papers of him, to pay the amount due on that day, at the several places where the papers were left, as per contract. All those who neglect this notice, may expect costs.

JABEZ MAYNARD.

East Haddam, Nov. 19, 1830. 35

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, having appointed the subscribers Commissioners to receive, examine and allow the several claims of the creditors to the estate of Levi Geger, late of Franklin, deceased, represented insolvent—hereby give notice that we will meet at the dwelling house of the deceased, in said Franklin, on Monday the 29th of November, 1830, and on the 3d Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of said days, to attend to the business of our appointment. Six months from the 8th day of November, 1830, is limited by said court for the creditors [illegible] barred a recovery according to law.

THOMAS BABCOCK, } Com'rs.
OLIVER JOHNSON, Jr. }

Franklin, Nov. 19, 1830. 3w34

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edenburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 28

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf10

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS,
AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1ytf11

MISCELLANY.

EXAMPLE OF A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

The religion of the Gospel is the only antidote for the evil inflicted by the malignant passions of men: it is the grand restorative of the disturbed soul.—The following fine example of its power is from the letter of a minister in America, to a minister in England, dated Boston, October 1796, and inserted in the American Baptist Magazine of last month. The writer is now probably in his grave.

I remember, in the congregation where I once labored, one of my hearers once told me a story of another, but begged I would say nothing about it.—This, by the way, is a vile way! I gave full credit to the report; this, by the way, was wrong. I felt much hurt on the occasion, and expressed myself with some degree of asperity. This was soon carried to the offender, and lost nothing of the asperity in its passage. Reports which tend to mischief are like snow balls, the farther they roll the more they gather. The offender was in his turn offended; he spoke also with asperity; said "he would be no man's slave, he was not accountable to any man, he would go no more to the meeting," &c. &c. Soon, very soon, was all he said communicated to me. I was extremely [illegible] and would [illegible] any, I would not be his servant; I would bow to no man [illegible] on earth; I had but one master. This gentleman was one of the first characters in the meeting; he was not at the meeting the next Sunday; I was not sorry; I secretly hoped he would never be there again. The storm began to thicken—the parties began to form; some affirmed that he was very [illegible]; others thought that I was as much so: I [illegible] to go to see him in the first instance; and talked to him, not of him.—I soon found I was wrong; but the difficulty was, how to get right. Observe, not to know what was right, but to bring myself to do what was right.

You must know when I first set out in my present mode of life, my gracious Master provided me a tutor, who was to accompany me as a Monitor. Lanced and saw him, but I could very sensibly feel his reproofs, and understand his admonitions. He advised me to retire with him a while; I felt my first blow at the motion; I knew what it was for; I dreaded the severe account I was going to be brought to; but there was no avoiding it; with trembling dread I retired. "Come," said my Monitor, "sit down." I began—he certainly was wrong. "Stop," said my Mentor; "it is you I have now to deal with; You have done wrong—you, who by precept and example ought to lead in the way of peace." But I ought to exhort and reprove and rebuke—"Stop, Sir," said my Monitor, "and call to mind that the speakers on the altar should be of pure gold. Be proud and rebuke some with a very ill grace from my offender." An offender! "Yes, an offender, and of the worst sort; an offence in you, and of this nature, is peculiarly offensive. Suppose any of your hearers in like circumstances—what advice would you give them? Suppose them offended by a brother—you would advise them to be calm, to suspend their judgment, to seek an opportunity alone with the supposed offender—address him in the language of love, of charity—hope it was not so bad as was expected—at least, you would hope the intention was not bad, &c. This you would have advised your hearers; but thus you have not done. You have by your conduct, in this instance, injured your cause, injured your Master's cause, and, perhaps, made wounds that may never be healed. You know not, at this moment, what this once kind friend is suffering; what his dear wife, his venerable parent, each of whom having a regard for both, can say nothing, but must suffer in silence. Oh! you have done wrong."

The tears gushed into my eyes; I [illegible] "No," said my Monitor, "not yet; you should [illegible] all right. Go and acknowledge your fault." I cannot. "You must, indeed you must." But he will treat me roughly. "You deserve it, you must bear it; you will at least have the pleasure of knowing you did all you could, in your present circumstances, to repair the wrong you have done. When then you have done, should you not meet forgiveness and reconciliation from him, you may apply to your offended Master, and peradventure you may find forgiveness and reconciliation from him." I went out with an aching heart, experiencing the full force of that truth, as I went along, "The way of the transgressor is hard." I arrived at his dwelling; I entered his doors, but oh, with what different emotions, when unconscious of offence; oh, how painful is a guilty conscience! I found him reading; he did not lift up his head, he did not speak: I could not [illegible] equal to bring out what my Monitor charged me to say. I failed. At length, for I must come to it, I said, with a faltering voice, You are justified, sir, in your conduct on this occasion; I deserve it all, and all this, yea more, I can bear, with much more ease than I can the reproaches of my own heart. I am come to give this troubled heart some ease, sir, by acknowledging my error; I have done wrong, sir, in taking up a report of you, or saying any thing about you to any but yourself: I beseech you forgive me, and was going to add———; but he got up, his countenance suffused with tears, tried to speak, but could not; he gave me his hand, however, and it was filled with as warm a heart as ever beat in a friend's bosom; it has never cooled since, though this was many years ago. On my return I was congratulated by my kind Mentor, and then poured out my soul to my heavenly Father, whose consoling message was: "Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

Ascent of Mount Blanc, by Lieut. Wilbraham.—Geneva, 12th August. 1830.—Since the year 1827, no traveller has ascended to the summit of Mount Blanc. It was once more reserved for one of our countrymen, and Lieut. Wilbraham of the Coldstream Guards, has accomplished this perilous enterprise. Out of forty [illegible] would consent to accompany him. [illegible] on the 3d inst. with a beautiful day over their heads: traversed the glaciers of Bossons and Raconnes without any occasion of using their ladders; nor did our countrymen even feel the want of crampons (foot-irons) in his course. Thence they crossed the snowy regions to the Grand Mulet, which they reached at two o'clock in the afternoon; and while making preparations for their night's lodging, an enormous goose flew over their heads, close to the summit of Aiguille du Midi, and amused the party for some time by careering from rock to rock. They say that no sight can equal the splendor of the sun's decline and the moon's rising in those regions; and the loneliness of the night was not disturbed by any intrusion, save the thundering report of the avalanche which burst down into a valley on their left. At the station they had selected for their slumbers they found the remains of a bottle of brandy, which had been left by the party who made the ascent in 1827. At half-past two in the morning of the 3d, Mr. Wilbraham, with his companions, was on his legs again, and his now all his respiration impeded; they pushed forwards, and after four hours climbing, arrived upon the great plateau; the snow was in a hard and solid state; but another four hours of painful ascent was to be achieved, and they were frequently compelled to delve steps in the almost perpendicular walls of ice, which they had to climb. Our intrepid countryman, however, was by this time so thoroughly exhausted, as to find it necessary to make repeated halts, but these were never of long duration, and he still [illegible] assistance from his guides. At forty minutes [illegible] seven he had the gratification to gain [illegible] but no sooner had he stepped upon it, than [illegible] down in a state of stupor: after he had slept eight or ten minutes, his companions roused [illegible] he remained for about the same space of time, contemplating the sublime expanse of the [illegible] round him. The thermometer stood at zero; [illegible] form, he estimated to be about one hundred and [illegible] ty feet long, and fifty broad; and while resting [illegible] a butterfly was flying around them. At noon the party began their descent; the sun's powerful rays had loosened the snow and rendered it slippery, and some of the chasms were become exceedingly perilous to cross; but, in spite of these obstructions, they left Mont Blanc rapidly behind them, and reached Chamouny, without a single accident, at half past eight in the evening.—*Athenæum.*

From the Oxford, N. C. Examiner.

'FARMERS' ARITHMETIC.'

Profit of Agriculture.—If the great Franklin had ever lived in the country, his observing eye would have noticed, and his discriminating judgment have solved the following difficult problems:

1. Farmers are more imposed on than any other class of the community; they pay nearly the whole expense of the State Government; are sometimes oppressed by the onerous measures of the General Government, and by the commercial regulation of foreign nations; never have much money, yet every industrious, prudent farmer grows rich!

2. The mechanic receives his 75 cents or a dollar a day, yet remains poor; the farmer earns his seventeen cents a day, and grows rich!

3. Merchants, Physicians, Lawyers, and others,

ORIGINAL STAINED

receive their thousands per annum, and die poor, while the Farmer scarcely receives as many tens, yet dies rich!

How are these strange results produced? All calculations in dollars and cents fail to account for it. Those who are determined to bring every thing to the standard of dollars and cents, pronounce agriculture to be wholly unprofitable, when the fact that nearly all the wealth of the country has been obtained by agriculture, stares them in the face. In the opinion of these calculators, agriculture is the proper pursuit of such only as have not sense enough to pursue any thing else.

The mischief which such calculations are doing in our country, first induced me to call the public attention to the *Farmer's Arithmetic*. But having been more accustomed to handling the plough than the pen, I am altogether unable to do justice to the subject. If some able hand would take it up, dispel the mist now resting on the subject, and show us clearly the whole truth of the matter, it would be sufficiently good to compensate the labors of the ablest patriot.

When the mechanic lays down his tools, and the professional man is idle, they are sinking because their expenses are going on and their profits suspended.—Not so with the *farmer*; while he sleeps, his crop grows and his stock continue to increase, and when he spends a social evening with his neighbor every thing continues to advance. The *Farmer's Arithmetic* shows that the farmer grows rich by saving while others continue poor by spending. Others have first to make money and then give it for meat, drink and raiment, while the farmer obtains all these at home. If he wants a fat lamb or pig, he has it without losing a day or two in trying to buy one. If he wants a new coat, the industry of his wife supplies it. In short, he wants but few, very few things which he cannot obtain on his own farm. Why, then, should the farmer repine because he has not the money to buy abroad? or measure his wealth by comparing his money with that of others, who must give it all for things which he has without buying? Surely a farmer may without a sigh endure to see the gaudy fabrics of foreign artists, while he is clothed by the labor of the hand that soothes his cares and strews with pleasure his journey through life. When I see a farmer appear in company genteelly dressed in homespun, I think of Solomon's description of a good wife—'*her husband is known in the gates when he sitteth among the elders*,' and most cordially do I congratulate the possessor of such a prize.

JACK PLANTER.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

The election of Ex-President Adams to represent the people of Plymouth District, Mass. at the next congress, is an extraordinary incident in our history. It is not indeed extraordinary that he should be elected, after consenting to be a candidate—for who would not be proud to be represented in Congress by a man of so much political experience, wisdom and integrity?—but the *fact* that an Ex-President of the United States should become the representative of a small District in a single State—this, we say, is extraordinary, and illustrates in a striking manner the genius of our civil institutions. In some points of view the event has its parallel in (the acceptation) by Ex-President Monroe, of the humble office of Justice of the Peace: but that being a station which calls for no intermingling with politics—no return to the duties of ordinary legislation—the present case involves a different principle, and is without a precedent in the history of the country.

Ex-President Adams has been called an [illegible] by his political opponents, who by constant repetition have partly brought the nation to believe it. How will they reconcile their creed with this voluntary descent from the high elevation which the Chief Magistracy of the Nation has given him, to the comparatively insignificant station of Representative to Congress? In his reply to the solicitations of his constituents, asking him to become a candidate, he says—"If my fellow citizens of the District should think proper to call for such services as I may be able to render them, by representing them in the 22d Congress, I am not aware of any sound principle which would justify me in withholding them." *Neither are we*, i. e. if his private feelings interpose no obstacle to such an appointment. Fame, without doubt, he has a right to consult, having served his country in all the gradations of civil office, up to the highest which it is in the power of the people to bestow. The election of such men to our National Legislature, would give dignity to its character and wisdom to its deliberations. In the present crisis of our affairs they are especially needed, and the more so, because from [illegible] citizens who are elected, [illegible] best acquainted with the art of political juggling.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Spectator, Nov. 29.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Minerva, Capt. Henry, arrived last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. in company with the packet ship York. By this arrival we have London papers the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th ult. The intelligence contained in these papers, wears an important and ominous aspect—particularly from France. The Spanish Refugees have made their first demonstration, and have been signally defeated. Disturbances have broken out in Kent. But we will treat of these matters separately and in detail. And first of

FRANCE.

The tone of the various letters and other advices from Paris, is not exactly the same; but there is a general agreement into the prominent facts, which renders it very evident that the present government treads a volcano. The latest Paris date is Oct. 22; but there is in fact no later news than down to the evening of the 21st. Cobbett's Register of the 23d, contains, in a postscript, the following extract from a letter written by his son, in Paris, on the 21st:—

"Lafayette has lost his popularity and influence with the National Guard, who have the charge of the prisoners. These guards are demanding their *elections of their officers*, and, preparatory to the great office, they will make sure of the right man. Last night, at the Palais Royal, after the King came from Versailles, the people sang the Marseillaise Hymn, and called for the King, when he came to the balcony, they cried '*I want his ministers!*' After that they went to another place, where there are chairs, and some of the best singers got upon them.—They sang the Marseillaise, *with their hats off*, about fifty times, and every time, cried '*Mort aux Ministres*'—'*La tete de Polignac et de Peyronnet aussi*,' and kept up the concert till a late hour. That is "Death to the Ministers!"—"The head of Polignac and Peyronnet also."

Upon this letter Cobbett himself remarks: "I have no doubt at all, that if the new government do not change its course *quickly*, it will be tumbled down. It is clear that the lives of these [illegible] [the ex-ministers,] *is not all*. The people are discontented with *the whole thing*. They find that they have accomplished no *real* change. The cry for the heads of the tyrants is, in fact, *a cry for a republic*. This is plain truth; and we are convinced of it the better."

On the 21st, English Sovereigns were at 22 [illegible] premium—upon which fact Cobbet remarks—"The French funds will become nothing in less than a year."

The Chamber of Deputies, which adjourned to the 10th of November, is convoked for the 3d, by letters addressed to each of the members at their residences. The number and urgency of the affairs with which the Chamber will be occupied, render it desirable that the recess should be as short as possible. Of the 140 elections, 120 will take place on the 27th and 28th of Oct. They will thus be terminated by the 3d of Nov. and the greater part of the new members will have arrived by this time.

From the Moniteur of Oct. 21.

Last Sunday, at the time of the grand review of Versailles, the number of flags being found insufficient, at the moment that the turn came to the National Guard of Meudon, this guard obtained permission to come and procure its flag itself, at the Palais Royal. It came this morning, preceded by its band, and drew up under the windows of the King. His majesty descended, accompanied by his two elder sons, and by Gen. Lafayette; he himself presented the flag, and the battalion defiled before him. The king pronounced, on this occasion, some of those words which impress themselves so deeply on the hearts of those who hear them; and the troops and spectators replied with the most lively acclamations.

After the disturbances of Monday night, 150 individuals were arrested and conducted to the Prefecture of the Police. Forty seven have already been before the Procureur of the King. The interrogatories are being completed.

From a Correspondent of the London Morning Herald—Paris, October 21.

Tranquility has been restored, and confidence is returning; but the crisis is but postponed. After effecting the revolution of July last, the people retired from the scene, leaving the subsequent arrangements to those whom they deemed more competent to the task. Led to believe that manœuvre and trick were about to be used to screen from justice the Ministers who had signed the ordonnances which had provoked the revolution, the same men re-appeared on Monday night last, and proved unequivocally that they were as capable of a new effort as on the evening of the 27th July. Persuaded that there was no intention to cheat justice of its victims, they once more retired. Having been an eye witness of the whole of the transactions, I can aver that the persons held in check by the immense military force arrayed at the Palais Royal during the last two nights, were not the men of whom I have above spoken, and who effected the revolution. The French Government must take care to keep good faith with the people. No cause for doubting their sincerity must be afforded by Ministers. I am sure they are frank and single minded, but they must not only be pure, but unsuspected. If their purity and impartiality shall remain unquestioned—if the confidence of the people be once more reposed in them, I shall still rely on the justice, perhaps the magnanimity of the men of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July: but if the slightest appearance of shuffling be perceived or imagined among them, I shall apprehend much worse than the immolation of four victims. While I state that the men of the Faubourgs have not appeared at the Palais Royal since Monday night last, I cannot suppress the facts that assemblages of the people took place in the Faubourg St. Antoine last night; that, instead of dispersing when called upon to do so by a patrol of the National Guard, they surrounded the latter and would have disarmed them, but for the opportune arrival of another body of National Guards. You may expect, from time to time, to hear that [illegible] of the disaffected succeed in producing temporary or local excitement; but you may rely upon it the mass of the people are disposed to wait the issue of the trial. What the issue they contemplate is, you may conceive. From the very unpleasant topic I turn to one not less painful—the slaughter of the Spaniards and Parisians who entered Spain last week, which was announced yesterday evening by the Messager des Chambres. The accounts of this disaster, rest, it is said, on a despatch received by M. Aguado. Hopes are entertained that it is incorrect; at least that the extent of the misfortune is exaggerated. On general principles the Parisians would lament this discomfiture and destruction of men seeking to free their country; but they would have also peculiar and private reasons for sorrow, should this melancholy intelligence be confirmed. A considerable number of Parisian students, who had fought so gloriously and successfully in the cause of liberty in Paris, having at their own expense proceeded to the confines of Spain, to join the brave Spanish Refugees, entered with them, and have, it is reported, been cut off to a man.

The news from Belgium is of a cheering description. The King's speech, on opening Parliament, will, it is expected, be still more satisfactory to France. There are in progress very large speculations, for a rise is expected to take place on the French Funds on receipt of that [illegible] the way of a good understanding between the two Governments, is about to be removed by the withdrawal of the principal part of the French army from Algiers. The unequivocal declaration of France, that she seeks not to retain her African conquests, will, it is believed here, form a striking paragraph in the forthcoming speech of William IV.; but other circumstances may arise to defeat these hopes.

Exchange, Oct. 21st, Three o'clock.—The Funds have opened, and up to this time remain at prices below those of yesterday, owing, as is said on Change, to the large sales made by English proprietors, who, having taken alarm at the proceedings of the people in the early part of the week, are about to return home.

Every thing remains perfectly tranquil up to this moment, and will so for yet many days.—The military force employed at the Palais Royal will not be diminished. Last night I thought it was more considerable than on any preceding one, although without any apparent reason.—Vast crowds were present; but nothing like disturbance occurred. The 31st regiment reinforced the National Guards, and remained during the most part of the night.

Four o'clock.—The depression above noticed continued up to the termination of business, owing to various circumstances, one of which is the fall on your Exchange, which had been, no doubt, partially produced by the events in Paris. The news from Luxembourg, too, is looked upon as alarming.

The transfer of the ex-Ministers from the Castle of Vincennes to the Petit Palais de Luxembourg, (announced to take place this day) has had no influence too.

The Three per Cents have closed at 64 30; the Five per Cents at 95 25.

The Morning Herald gives the following editorial view of the preceding accounts—presenting them in the fairest light of which they are susceptible:

The intelligence in the French papers is of importance. Paris, so lately a prey to commotion, which seemed to threaten at one time to compromise the very existence of the Government itself, is now restored to the most perfect quiet and obedience to the law. This happy result is the joint fruit of the devotion and vigor of the National Guard, and the personal firmness of the King. The crisis was by all accounts, one which required all the energies of the friends of order and the existing state of things. For several days, indeed from the day that it became generally known that the Chambers, the Ministry and the King had declared themselves friendly to a mitigation of the punishment of the ex-Ministers, a feeling had begun to develope itself among the populace at Paris, strongly deprecatory of the contemplated indulgence. This feeling found its first vent through the revolutionary journals; then it was proclaimed through the occasional cries of "Mort aux Ministres!" from small assemblies of the people, but at length it became the cry and rallying word of the mob of the capital.—Tumultuous movements were the consequence, and in the streets of Paris, which have so lately witnessed the overthrow of a monarchy by similar instruments, they became a matter of deep concern, and no small alarm to the Government. Upon the nights of Sunday and Monday last, the populace assembled in great numbers in the courts of the Palais Royal, and under the very windows of the King. They did not conceal that their object was to overawe the government, and deter it from pursuing the course of mercy which it has prescribed in the case of the unfortunate tenants of Vincennes. The authorities were then taken by surprise, and did not immediately take repressive measures; but upon the night of Monday, the National Guard, the great bulwark of good order, as well as the liberties of France, interposed, and completely dispersed the disturbers without much resistance. These latter then took the road to Vincennes, but were diverted from their attack against the prisoners by the firmness of the Governor of the Castle, and eventually dispersed themselves. Since that night there has been no serious disturbance. The King, throughout these trying circumstances, has shown himself worthy of the high office to which he has been called. Though himself the creature of popular choice, he has not been intimidated by popular clamor, but has distinguished between the voice of the nation and the noise of factious discord. He has refused to accept the resignation of two of his Ministers, who wished to relieve him of the unpopularity of their names, and other measures, lest it should seem unbecoming, or yielding to the mob, and has placed himself at the head of the National Guard, determined to enforce the respect due to his office at all events. The King has triumphed, and the popular party is weakened; but the advantage of a victory, which, under other circumstances, a monarch might take for enlarging his prerogative, cannot be apprehended in these, as the National Guards, while they constitute his strength, are also a guarantee that he does not abuse his power. Upwards of 200 of the mob are in the hands of the police, and among them is said to be a number of the family of Prince Metternich. It was said that agents of the ex-monarch were the principal promoters of these disturbances. The National Guard was about to be further enlarged, so as to embrace every Frenchman at all removed from the ranks of the poor. The Chamber of Peers were to meet on the 11th of next month, and it was understood that the trial of Polignac and his fellow prisoners would be proceeded in without delay. With respect to Spain, the accounts in these papers are unfavorable to the Constitutionalists. The Queen of Spain had presented Ferdinand with a daughter, born on the 10th of October, and which received the name of Maria Isabella Louisa. The child is also styled "Princess of the Austrias," which shows that the King is determined to treat the Salique law as of no force, and to exclude his brother Don Carlos from the succession. This gives great offence to the Carlists. Disturbances were said to have taken place in Silesia.

From the Gazette de France of Friday, Oct. 22.

The theatre at Bordeaux is almost entirely deserted in consequence of the financial crisis which spread distress and misery among all classes of society.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Messager des Chambres of Friday, Oct. 22, contains the following item, which, if true, shows that the Belgic revolution was still in successful progress.

A telegraphic despatch, sent to the Government by the Prefect of the North, on the 19th, states,

The Belgians occupy Antwerp. All Belgium is now free from the Dutch troops.

Movements of the Spanish Refugees.—The Paris papers of the 21st contain the following bulletin from the Liberating Army in Spain.

On the 14th October, at 3 o'clock, the brave Col. Valdes marched into Urduch, with a force consisting of 400 men. He was received throughout the country with shouts of "Liberty forever!" and the acclamations of joy at his approach were unanimous. On the 15th he reached Zugarramurdi, where he met with the same reception. The inhabitants display in every direction the greatest enthusiasm at his arrival. A detachment marched towards Vera. Upon its arrival the inhabitants hastened to crowd around the "liberating soldiers," and the most cordial feeling of fraternity exists between them.

In consequence of the vast number of patriots who have just joined the corps of the refugees, Col. Valdes has been been obliged to devote the entire day to the organization of the force now under his command. He will resume his march upon Vera on the 17th. His glorious [illegible] victory.

All good Spaniards, anxious to contribute their aid for obtaining the liberty of their country, are hastening to quit France, and range themselves under the banner of the intrepid Valdes.

The signal has been given. Spain summons all its children to its deliverance, and no doubt they will not be deaf to its voice.

Zugarramurdi, Oct. 15.

From the Courier Francais, Oct. 21st.

There is much talk at the Exchange of a telegraph despatch, sent from Bayonne by the Sub Prefect, announcing in substance that the corps of Gen. Valdes, amounting to 800 or 900 men, had been surprised and completely defeated, 50 only having escaped to take refuge in France. It is probable that there is some exaggeration in this account, and that it has been got up to favor some speculation in the public funds. It is not impossible, after the late events at Bayonne, that the Sub Prefect would not be favorably disposed towards the Constitutionalists, and that he may have received too credulously the first vague rumors which came to the frontiers.

The truth appears to be, that on the 16th Valdes occupied the villages of Urdaxe and Zugarramurdi. Eight hundred royalist troops were four leagues distant, and made no offensive movement. On the 17th a skirmish took place between Valdes and the royalist troops; about 30 of the Constitutionalists fled to the French territory, which they soon quitted to rejoin their companions at Zugarramurdi.

The hostile conduct of the Marquis de St. Priest towards the country, has received a recompense at the Court of Ferdinand. The Prince has heaped honors and pensions upon the Ambassador, who was unwilling to mount the national cockade. He has conferred upon him a peerage, with the title of Duke of Almanza; and, notwithstanding the penury of his Treasury, he has given him a pension of 6,000 piastres (30,000 francs) and a commend, 6000 reals in value, nearly 15,000 francs.

Upon the foregoing statement, one of the Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald writes as follows, on the afternoon of the 21st:

"The news so industriously circulated yesterday by the banker of the Court of Spain, respecting the arrival of a telegraphic despatch, announcing the destruction of the Spanish Constitutionalists under the command of Valdez, is entirely false—no telegraphic despatch of this nature having reached government yesterday. The Moniteur of this day relates it only as a report circulated, and by no means as a despatch that had arrived. There is, however, some levity on its part in countenancing such a report. The Constitutionnel and Le Temps alone had the good sense of refraining from the the announcement of this false despatch.

But this morning a *real* telegraphic despatch arrived, which announces Mina and other Spanish chiefs having entered the Spanish territory. Valdes still preserves his position at Zugarramurdi. Forty men of his column returned to the French territory to provide themselves with arms they stood in need of, and which they could not procure in Spain.

Gurrea was to have entered on the 19th, by way of Jaca. Milans, Baiges, Grase, and San Miguel, were to have entered Catalonia at the same time. Thus, is the invasion completed. The efforts of all Spaniards are going to concur in the liberation of their native country. All the Journals of Paris have suffered themselves to be mystified by the impostors of M. Aguado.

The two last preceding extracts corroborate each other; but the following article being later, seems to put the matter at rest. It is published in a postscript of the Morning Herald, from the *Messager des Chambres* of the 22d.

"It was for the good of the Spanish Constitutionalists that we yesterday pointed their discords, and that we preached union to them.—Wishing heartily the progress and triumph of their cause, we should have desired, for the moment, that they had renounced establishing it by violence; being well assured that the majority of the public mind in the Peninsula is little disposed to adopt their full extent. Tied by diplomatic engagements, shrinking from the idea that its condescension might occasion a civil war in a neighboring country, which it would be difficult to check afterwards, in the midst of the effervescence of passion amongst the various parties, the French authorities had given orders to stop the refugees on this side of the frontiers. But all those means to save them from the blows that were to strike them were useless. The town of Bayonne had almost experienced an insurrection of its inhabitants and of the National Guards, against the authorities both civil and military.

The gate of the Marine Promenade was opened, the Spanish Liberals precipitated themselves through that outlet, went to form a junction at Ville Franche, and on the 14th, crossed the frontiers at Ainhue, led by Valdes and Vigo, from 800 to 900 men in number. Events have sadly confirmed both our anticipations and our fears. After some success, which inflamed their hopes, this troop has been surprised and destroyed. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne states that scarce 50 men have escaped from the disaster. May such a lesson not discourage the refugees, but make them feel the necessity of moderation and concord; may it teach them to concert their measures better, to secure to themselves support in the interior, and prepare the elements of success by the communication of ideas and sentiments! They will then, perhaps, meet with more sympathy in their, own country, and, perhaps, as we said yesterday, the measures found to be necessary will soften calamities, and reconcile all parties.

The defeat of Valdes is confirmed by the news received to day, but it is said that Mina is determined upon entering Spain in order to collect the remnants of the division of Valdes, or to penetrate still farther into the country, with more numerous and better disciplined forces or finally to counter-balance, by this demonstration, the moral effect produced by a first check. Valdes (who was said to have been taken or killed) succeeded in making his escape, with a few of his men. It is to be hoped that this chief will, for the future, yield to the old military experience and personal consideration of Mina.

French Celebration.—At Birmingham, England, the inhabitants celebrated the recent revolution in France by a "political Union" dinner. The dinner was served up in Mr. Beardsworth's Repository, and 3,700 persons sat down under one roof. There were present 50 professional singers. Many speeches were made, and many toasts drank; among them we notice the following:

"Our brethren of the United States of America, who following the example of their noble ancestors, have laid the solid foundation of the liberties of the world."

"The cause of liberty all over the world."

"The patriotic Editors of the Public Press at Paris, who first resisted the arbitrary Ordinance of the tyrant Charles the Tenth."

The London Morning Herald of the 15th ult. contains the following copy of a hand-bill, circulated in Brighton and London in large numbers, during the night:—

"Englishmen.—The time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to exert yourselves in the cause of Liberty. A standard is about to be reared, around which, we feel assured, thousands and tens of thousands will flock.

"Our country is overrun with military, police, excise officers, &c. &c. These must and shall be done away with.

"Our blood will flow, but it will flow in the cause of Liberty; better to die in that cause than live slaves. Englishmen, be united, firm [illegible]

BY LATE MAILS.

A gentleman of respectability, and a particular acquaintance of Mr. Randolph, called on him in London, and was, of course, shewn the correspondence which took place on his appointment. The first letter is unofficial from Gen. Jackson, inquiring whether Mr. Randolph would accept an appointment to St. Petersburg. The second is the reply of Mr. Randolph, declining, on principle, all government appointments, and closing with a declaration nothing would induce him to accept the appointment unless it were accompanied with permission to stay at St. Petersburg no longer than he should find it convenient; the other portions of time to be spent in the South of Europe. The third document is the official letter of Mr. Van Buren, written immediately after, confirming the appointment on the terms specified by Mr. R. and adding that a sloop of War would remain at his disposal, to transport him wherever he should direct.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

The Celebration of yesterday went off, as far as we have learned, without accident, and with as much spirit as a deferred ceremonial under the skies, still inauspicious, could be expected to do. The Firemen, as usual, distinguished themselves by their good taste in adorning and displaying their respective badges and beautiful engines—and they were well aided on this occasion by the firemen from Brooklyn, who headed the division and did justice to their station. The Frenchmen and descendants of Frenchmen constituted a very imposing body—they were marshalled by six or eight of their countrymen, fully equipped in the uniform of the National Guard, and some among them shewing by their easy and gallant bearing on horseback, that it was not then for the first time that the war horse and the sabre were familiar to their hands. The French Consul and his suite marched directly after the Tri-colored standard, which was borne alternately by two brothers, who in other days had seen it streaming to many triumphs and some reverses, and one of whom witnessed and bled for the Imperial Eagle's last fatal flutter on the field of Waterloo. The delegates from the Albany Military Association, and the officers of New York Infantry in full uniform, and amounting in number to between 2 and 300, were very conspicuous. Columbia College, with its President, Professors and Students, marched under a banner prepared for the occasion, presenting a medallion of Lafayette, with a Greek legend, importing "The glory of this man shall be forever." The butchers and the cartmen, all mounted, showed very well, and must together have numbered between four and five hundred men, besides the stages on which were borne the emblems of their calling. The steam boat builders, engineers, &c. with a steam boat called the Fulton raised on wheels, and its machinery, and, above all, its bell, going the whole time, seemed an object of general interest. The House Carpenters, Tanners and Curriers, Bakers, Carvers and Gilders, Saddlers, Tobacconists, and we know not how many other trades and professions, all with some devices, or emblems of their respective vocations, attracted attention; but the *Press* especially, to the agency of which so much is due of what has occurred in France, and is occurring in favor of popular rights, fixed all eyes; and as it went, the following ode, written for the occasion by *S. Woodworth*, at the request of the Printers of New York, himself being a Printer, was struck off and freely distributed:

[illegible]

I.

O'er regal domes, renown'd in story,
The trimal banner proudly waves;
And France resumes the march of glory,
Her gallant sons no longer slaves.
With tyrants vainly had they pleaded—
But when the PRESS in thunder spoke,
It burst their chains with lightning-stroke,
And peace and liberty succeeded.

Chorus.

Then swell the choral strain,
To hail the blest decree;
Rejoice! rejoice! the PRESS shall reign,
And all the world be free.

II.

All hail, renown'd chivalric nation!
Land of the olive and the vine;
Inspired with kindred emulation,
Our bosoms glow with joy like thine.
Columbia's grateful sons can never
Forget that in her darkest hour
She owed to Gallic arms the power
To disenthrall her PRESS for ever.

III.

The day which saw the sceptre shiver'd,
And hailed Columbia truly free,
From every hireling foe delivered,
We consecrate to joy and thee!
For tyrants tremble now before thee,
And a *free* PRESS, the beacon-light
That burst upon oppression's night,
Has spread eternal glory o'er thee.

IV.

Thy chartered rights, with lawless daring,
Beneath oppressors' feet were trod,
Till started despots heard, despairing,
The people's voice, the voice of God!
Their sovereign will was loudly spoken—
The PRESS proclaimed it to the world—
Till Freedom's ensign waved unfurl'd,
And Gallia's galling chains were broken.

V.

Thy gallant band of youthful heroes,
Roused by their bleeding country's prayers,
Undaunted hurl'd on ruthless Neros
The vengeance due to crimes like theirs.
Too late they see their fatal error—
Their hireling guards by thousands fall—
The PRESS resigns its types for ball,
And despots fly the scene in terror!

VI.

Their deeds shall live in deathless story,
And song preserve their chaplets green,
Yet still the brightest rays of glory
Circle one godlike brow serene.
'Tis his, whose youthful valor aided
Columbia's cause, when hostile hands
Were laying waste her fairest lands,
And all her blooming hopes had faded.

VII.

Immortal LAFAYETTE, we hail thee;
The friend of equal rights on earth;
Though servile tools of kings assail thee,
Columbia knows and owns thy worth.
The first of heroes, best of sages,
The glorious chaplet thou hast won,
Disciple of our WASHINGTON,
Shall bloom like his for endless ages.

Chorus.

Then swell the choral strain,
To hail the blest decree;
Rejoice! rejoice! the PRESS shall reign,
And all the world be free!

A barouche, in which *Williams*, the only survivor of the captors of Andre,—*Enoch Crosby*, the original *Harvey Birch*—*Anthony Glenn*, an officer of the Revolution, bearing the identical standard of the United States, which was hoisted by him immediately on the British evacuating the city in 1783,—and *Alex. Whaley*, was a great attraction; and these veterans seemed cheered and gratified by the attentions of which they were the objects. After them came Mr. *John Van Norsdale*, on horseback. On the evacuation of the city in 1783, Mr. Van Norsdale pulled down the British flag, and ran the halliards with which Mr. Glenn hoisted the American standard.

The officers of the Army and Navy, headed by Gen. Scott and Com. Chauncey, walked together; and among the troops, with which the procession closed, we observed a detachment of Marines of very soldierly appearance and deportment. A uniform company, from Newark, N. J. as we understood, in blue with white ball buttons and blue pompoon, also attracted notice by their good marching and alignment. The division of artillery commanded by Gen. Morton, surrounded by a numerous staff, closed the procession.

[illegible] before [illegible] o'clock, and by one the head of the long column had reached Washington Square, where, on a stage erected for the purpose, Messrs. Gallatin, Hertell and Hone, the Ex-President, Mr. Monroe, on account of the bleakness of the day, being unable to take his seat there—the Marshal, the Orator of the day, the reader of the Address, the Committee of Arrangements, the officers of the Army and Navy, and as many of the officers of the militia as could find place were placed. At this moment when the spacious area of the square was completely thronged, the wide streets around and without the palings were equally filled, and the range of marble houses on the south side of the square was alive from every window and in all their balconies, with well dressed females, displaying in every variety of ingenious combination, the colors of the day; while the exterior of the houses were festooned with flags—the *coup d'œil* was very striking—and a bright sun alone was wanting to give full effect to the scene.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—Mr. Rhind, our Minister to the Porte, is said to have been presented by the Sultan with four Arabian steds of the finest breed. This is a noble, but it may be a tantalizing present—for how could Mr. R. accept them—for the Constitution says, that "No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, shall, *without the consent of Congress*, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or Foreign State."—Will Congress permit Mr. R. to retain his Arabian Steds—or will they go into the usual place of deposite for presents, the Department of State?—It now abounds with superb snuff-boxes, swords, guns, medals, &c.—and will the horses take the same direction—or how are they to be kept?—*Richmond Compiler.*

NOVEL INCIDENT.—At the Park-street Church last evening, when the Rev. Dr. Beecher rose to commence his sermon on Political Atheism, he was interrupted by a person named Gooch, who is, we understand, an Inspector of the Customs, rising from his seat and addressing the preacher: "Before your Honor proceeds, I should like to ask one question," (a short pause, during which there was some agitation occasioned by so novel a proceeding, when the speaker resumed) "I should like to know whether the discourse is to be extemporaneous or whether you intend to publish it. If it is to be extemporaneous, I am prepared to take notes of it; if it is to be published, I shall not give myself any trouble about it." The Rev. Clergyman very properly declined replying, and having requested his audience to be seated, commenced his discourse, which he was permitted to conclude without further interruption.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

SIMSBURY COPPER MINE.—It seems that the infernal cavern, which has been so long a terror to evil doers, and a sinking concern the State of Connecticut, is now expected to be converted to a valuable purpose. We understand that a company of gentlemen in the city of New-York, have purchased the mine of the State, and have procured two skilful miners from England to examine it, who have given it as their opinion, that it contains a rich and extensive bed of copper ore, which will yield 60 per cent. Such is the confidence of other judges in the wealth of the mine, that the purchasers have had several offers for their bargain. The company intend to employ a capital of 50,000 in smelting works, etc. upon the spot. It is an old legend in Hartford, that when this mine was first discovered, many years since, equally high expectations were entertained as to its products; and that a quantity of ore was brought to Hartford and put into a boat, to transport it to some smelting works. The next morning, the boat and ore were missing, and no trace of either could then or has ever since been found. It was supposed the boat must have been taken out into the river by some unknown persons, and sunk. For this reason or some other, the project of working the mine for copper, was abandoned.—*Springfield Republican.*

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Jefferson County and the city of Louisville, (Ky) to appoint Delegates to the Kentucky Convention which is to be holden at Frankfort, on the 4th of December, the following resolutions were adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That our delegates be, and are hereby instructed to propose and vote for the appointment of Delegates to a National Convention friendly to the election of H. Clay, to be holden in the City of Washington, at some suitable period:—

"Be it further *Resolved*, That our Delegates be, and are hereby instructed to propose and vote for an Address in the said Convention, to our political friends in all the States of the Union, recommending a similar proceeding on their part."

With the National Journal we concur in the opinion that the proposition of the above resolutions should be immediately acted upon. We have numbers already, [illegible], if duly organized, to hold in check the united strength of the Jackson party. But we want concert—union—a thorough and perfect understanding of one another. There is no method of effecting this desirable, and in fact, indispensable [illegible], which has a greater prospect of success, than that of a Convention emanating directly from the people. And such a Convention, in our opinion, should be called together as soon as practicable.

What do we gain by longer delaying the great national movement, which must sooner or later be made? The people are [illegible] to the subject all over the country—public opinion is rousing itself up in the majesty of its undeniable power—the tide of Jacksonism is no longer the popular one—but, with all these cheering manifestations of the onward progress of correct principles, there is at the same time a manifest disorder and confusion in our gathering party—an evident intermingling of local considerations, and unfounded and dangerous jealousies, with the great and important question for which we are contending. Let us then meet each other—face to face—the Southron and the Yankee and the son of the "great West"—all who are friendly to the triumph of republican principles, to the election of Henry Clay—all who are opposed to the prevailing system of proscription—the extravagant waste of the public money in the reward of partisans—all who value the reputation of our country, and who cherish the hope of preserving our free institutions in their unsullied purity, for the generations to come.

We do hope therefore that this proposition will be immediately met by the cordial approbation of the friends of Henry Clay.

N. E. Weekly Review.

Mr. Charles Jarvis, writes to the Editor of the New England Farmer, from Ellsworth, Me. Nov. 16, 1830—

"Though not immediately connected with agriculture, yet conclusive as to a fact highly interesting to it, whether the use of ardent spirits is necessary for laborers, I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that this past season from the 28th of July to the 25th of October, I was concerned in the execution of a contract for the making of 16 miles of the U. S. Military Road between Bangor and Houlton; that we had on an average about 40 men employed, about one half were our own countrymen, and the other half Irish; that our labor was of the hardest kind and [illegible] to the constitution, at least one third part of our men had [illegible] a blanket over it with no other shelter than a camp, the roof of which was so leaky that after every rain we were compelled to hang the blankets out to dry; notwithstanding this, [illegible] of our own countrymen and the Irish, who are thought not to accord, not a cross word was spoken in our camp. Notwithstanding the severity of the service to which we were exposed, only equal to six days of a man were lost by sickness, and both these facts are to be attributed to the fact, that not one drop of any ardent spirit was brought into our camp. After this, let no advocate of Rum say that it is necessary to keep out the cold or to ward off the effects of exposure to dampness and wet. [illegible]

We shall be at work on the same road next year from the first of June to the last of September. We shall want as many hands as we had the past season; we will give them as much as they want to eat, Coffee and Tea three times a day, plenty of hard work, their cash when their work is done, but not one drop of rum. Those who want to engage on these terms may apply to the subscriber at his camp on the Military Road between the Molunkus and the fork of the Mattawamkeag."

From the National Journal, Nov. 30.

A letter from "Washington" published in the Richmond Enquirer, says, in reference to Mr. Randolph's behaviour—

"There has been nothing in his conduct which the President disapproves."

It has been established beyond all reasonable doubt, that Mr. Randolph has committed acts of eccentricity—to give them the mildest appellation; which are injurious to the character of our country. We are now told, on authority, that "there has been nothing in his conduct which the President disapproves."

It is evident that as Mr. Randolph has left St. Petersburgh, the special objects for which he was commissioned are left in charge of a youth without experience, or the weight which years give to talent, and consequently the interests of our country are placed in jeopardy. We are now told that "there is nothing in his conduct which the President disapproves."

Rumors, corroborative of each other, inform us that Mr. Randolph exhibited to the American Captains his correspondence with our government, and showed that this mission was forced on him, and that he was left at liberty to travel where pleased, at the public expense—And yet we are told that "there is nothing in his conduct which the President disapproves."

We say nothing of the eccentricities with which he stands charged. But we would ask if there is not, in what is known, sufficient evidence to prove that the President has determined not to disapprove of any thing which Mr. Randolph may do or say.

Is this amiable disposition [illegible] of love?

From the Delaware Patriot, a Jackson paper.

"*Thomas Jefferson, vs. the present Cabinet.*—The following circular is copied from the Baltimore *Republican*, the original draft of which made by Mr. Jefferson, is in the possession of the editor of that paper. It appears to have been intended by him for the head of each department and to be addressed to its subordinate officers. At this particular moment, it comes like a voice from the grave, and sounds with a terrible and ominous voice in the ears of the present Cabinet. Every line of it conveys a severe rebuke to our *travelling electioneering* cabinet, and coming as it does, from Thomas Jefferson [illegible]

ORIGINAL STAINED

we should hope it might be the means of correcting the abuses to which it alludes, if indeed any could have that effect upon men, who have so openly and shamelessly sinned against decorum and the good sense of the people. A copy of it ought to be laid on every Secretary's table and sent to every other officer 'holding his appointment under the authority of the President directly.'

"CIRCULAR."

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government taking, on various occasions, active parts in elections of the public functionaries, whether of the General, or of the State Governments. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of governments, and of the different branches of the same government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the executive of the Union to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. This I am instructed therefore to notify, to all officers within my department, holding their appointments under the authority of the President directly, and to desire them to notify to all subordinates to them. The right of any officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen, is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall it have any effect to his prejudice: but it is expected that he will not attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and his duties to it."

PROFITABLE COWS.—Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, of Wethersfield, took the first premium recently at the Hartford exhibition of cattle, for having produced two cows, yielding, in butter, milk, &c. the following result, from the Doctor's statement:

In May, 110 lbs. 6 oz.; June 109 lbs. 11 oz.; July, [illegible]; August, 98 lbs. 6 oz.; September, 101 lbs. 6 oz; October, 81 lbs. 12 oz.—total 578 lbs. 3 oz.

On the 1st of September, another cow was added, which, including one) was made the last week in April, to net 21 lbs. would make 597 lbs. 3 oz. in six months.

Besides all this, milk and cream have been sold to the amount of $3, and a family of 16 persons furnished with milk and cream, worth at least 21 weeks, at 6 cents a quart, and [illegible] to the amount of at least $1. Not a pound of butter was sold for less than one shilling per pound.

Butter,	$100
Milk, &c. sold,	3
Milk used in the family,	26
Calves,	15
	$144

The cows were fed on grass only after the middle of May, before which time they had each beyond two quarts of meal a day.—One cow is 6 years old the other 5 years—one is half blood Devonshire, the other common stock.

The calves from three cows sold in the Spring [illegible]	$15 73
[illegible]	144 00
Whole product,	$159 73

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 1, 1830.

The Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education, notified for Friday last, was held according to notice, in the Female Academy, and was very fully and respectably attended. We were happy to see so large a number of Teachers from the different towns in the county, and the interest apparently manifested by them in the objects of the meeting. The day was fully occupied by the interesting business on which they were assembled. The general sentiments which prevailed, may be in a measure gathered from the report of the meeting inserted below, and we trust much advantage may result from the measures adopted. [illegible] in any measure connected with schools. The morning was spent in the discussion of various resolutions. The address of Mr. Hemenway, in the afternoon, is said to have been extremely sound, practical and interesting. The illustrations in the use of the black-board were also very perfect, and such as must have satisfied every one of the importance of this valuable auxiliary in instruction. These, together with the discussion of some resolutions, occupied the afternoon. This terminated what was strictly called the "Convention," and a strong desire was universally expressed for another meeting at an early period, and measures taken for calling one.

A crowded audience assembled in the evening at the Lyceum Room, to hear the discussion as to the effect of the multiplication of Private Schools upon the cause of general education. The question was ably sustained, and the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of so far elevating public schools as to render private schools unnecessary. The interest taken in the meeting throughout the whole day, and the spirit which prevailed on the subject of education, indicated strongly the interest which the community are beginning to take in this matter—and we doubt not that this interest and spirit have been materially increased by this meeting.

Convention of Teachers and Friends of Education at Norwich.

According to notice, a large and respectable meeting of school teachers and others interested in education, took place on Friday morning, 26th inst. at 10 o'clock, in the Female Academy. F. A. Perkins, Esq. was called to the chair, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Bliss of Jewett City, Mr. D. C. Comstock was chosen Secretary, and an Executive committee appointed, consisting of Rev. Mr. Bliss, Rev. Mr. Hemenway, Rev. Mr. Palmer, Dr. Hooker, and Mr. Robinson. The assent of members being received, the convention agreed to spend some time in free conversation on the existing state of schools. After an interesting statement of them by several able and experienced teachers, Mr. J. T. Eaton, Jun., and after appropriate remarks, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we consider it of the first importance, that in communicating instruction, attention be given to the simple elements of knowledge.

Which, supported by Rev. Mr. Hemenway, and Mr. Hooker, was passed. The following was offered by Rev. Mr. Bliss:—

Resolved, That we regard the introduction of simple apparatus for illustration, of very great utility.

And after remarks by him and several other gentlemen, was passed into a resolution. Mr. Gilman then presented the following:—

Resolved, That in our opinion, some of the principles of infant school instruction may be introduced with benefit into common schools.

Which, after being discussed by several gentlemen, was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned till two o'clock.

At two o'clock the convention assembled again according to adjournment, and listened to an address by the Rev. Mr. Hemenway. On motion of J. A. Rockwell, Esq., the secretary was ordered to present Rev. Mr. H. the thanks of the meeting, and request a copy of his address to be printed. The convention were then gratified with an interesting exhibition of the method of studying Geography on the black board, as practised in Mr. Hemenway's school, and also, of a like manner of studying Arithmetic and Grammar, with a display of apparatus used in infant schools, and such as is employed in illustrating the sciences of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. On motion of Rev. Mr. Bliss, it was

Resolved, That it is desirable to have at least one model school in each school society, in this county, the present season.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Paddock, it was

Resolved, That we approve of the plan, which has been proposed, of petitioning the Legislature to require a tax from each school society equal to the amount of money received from the school fund.

On motion of Mr. Sam'l Palmer of Montville, it was

Resolved, That it is expedient to petition the Legislature to make such an alteration of the law, in relation to examining committees, as will require the appointment of a committee in each county, of —— men, of liberal education.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hemenway it was

Resolved, That it is expedient that an association of teachers be formed in each school society to meet from time to time, for mutual improvement.

On motion of Mr. S. Palmer it was

Resolved, That the executive committee be requested to call a future meeting when they deem it expedient.

The convention was then delighted with a fine specimen of singing by members of Rev. Mr. Hemenway's school, and adjourned sine die.

By order of the convention,

D. C. COMSTOCK, Sec'y.

The plan in relation to our Common Schools, which originated in one of the School Societies in this town, has met with almost universal approbation throughout the State, and with the active and hearty support of some of the most respectable of our newspapers.—It has received the sanction of the experienced and practical men, assembled in the Convention at Hartford, and has met (that we are aware) with any direct public opposition. No man has been bold enough to declare before the public that our present common schools do not require reform—that they have declined and need some permanent and effectual remedy for radical defects in the system. The only quarter from which any thing like opposition has appeared, is from a writer of two articles, one published in the Middlesex Gazette, and the other in the Connecticut Observer, both advancing substantially the same sentiments. The writer seems to object to the remedy proposed, principally on the ground that it does not go far enough. Now we shall certainly not contend with any person who wishes to bring about still further and more important reforms in our system, if they think such efforts are called for and practicable—we would not in the least obstruct or thwart any such design, but wish them most heartily success. But it is very strange that the real and sincere friends of improvement should object to a measure whose tendency is acknowledged to be salutary and important, because they think that other improvements might be superadded to the one proposed, in no degree inconsistent with it, but on the contrary materially promoted and aided by it. Those who are anxious to bring about any measure, and agree in the main general principles, will never quarrel about the details.

But it is said that this measure will only increase the evil of the School Fund, and perpetuate the inertness and inactivity which now prevails—or rather, by the increase of funds, increase the evil. We do not think the school fund an evil—we have never regarded it other than as an honor to the State, and capable of the most essential service. That its tendency, under existing circumstances, has been to produce inertness and indifference in the community cannot be denied. The evil is not, and never has been, that we have had too much money from the School Fund, but that the community have been led to believe that what was utterly inadequate for the support of the schools was entirely sufficient. The effect, if the sum had been less, would have been the same, and the fund would have been as much relied upon, and would be no more relied upon if the fund had been doubled. So that [illegible] the increase of the [illegible] advantage would plainly accrue in the superior compensation to instructors, and of course their superior qualification, or the longer continuance of the schools, or both—which would be a positive and great advantage. So that if the object of the "Norwich plan" was only to double the amount of money, it would be entitled to the serious and universal support of the friends of a more complete and perfect system of common school instruction. But the great and the only great advantage of this plan has been lost sight of, or skipped over unheeded, although so fully and forcibly presented in a variety of forms and by various persons, and never more forcibly and accurately than by the Connecticut Observer a few weeks since. We mean the operation of a tax imposed by a small community upon themselves, in inevitably producing, in every part of the community, a strong interest in the subject for which the tax is laid. It is the very benefit of this measure that it does not dispense with efforts for further and valuable improvements, but it requires those efforts, and its tendency is to call them forth—and then if any one wishes to have the schools kept throughout the year, as the writer seems desirous that they should, he can come forward with much brighter prospects of success than he can now; for then he would find the community awake and ready to listen to him, and to approve or reject his measures as they might think proper, but prepared to act one way or the other. The idea that a tax imposed upon a school district, will induce them to rely upon the money raised by it as of itself sufficient without their care, and they will not see that it is well applied, is an idea, to say the least of it, quite original.

But it is said that the power now exists in school societies to tax themselves for the support of schools, and that some have tried it and abandoned it.—We think the writer is mistaken, for we believe that neither school societies nor school districts have any power to tax themselves, except to build and repair school houses. It cannot then be legally exercised—and we have never known it in any instance in *fact* exercised, by either the one or the other. But if his premises were true, his conclusions do not follow: because, although in a district or society a majority may be able to discontinue a system of taxation for the support of schools, when it is left at the option of the district or society to tax themselves or not—yet it by no means follows that its operation has been bad. It would be far more natural to ascribe it to a disposition on the part of those having no children in the schools not to pay money for the public good. And it is another great advantage of the plan, that it is *compulsory* on the district or society, not optional.—There is another idea suggested by the writer, which we are not sure that we understand—that is, that the proposed plan encourages avarice in the people. We had supposed that the principal opposition would arise from avarice, for the very tendency and necessary operation of it will be to encroach upon the hoards and habits of avarice. An avaricious man does not willingly trespass upon his treasures to aid in a public object. We have occupied a larger space than the intended arguments of the writer deserved—but the temperate and courteous manner in which they are written seem to deserve a respectful notice. If we have misunderstood the sentiments of the writer, or mis-stated his opinions, we shall be glad to be corrected.

The twenty-second Congress will commence its session next Monday. The members are already wending their way to the Capital.

FOR THE COURIER.

It needs no gifted ken of prophecy to discover that the present is an eventful crisis in the history of the world. Bonaparte once said, that in future "a Revolution in France would be a Revolution in Europe." How true was his prediction! The flames kindled in the city of Paris have gleamed upon distant countries, and in the streets of Brussels has been re-acted the tragedy which has already spilled the blood of thousands, and which may deluge the plains of Europe with blood. The spirit-stirring Marseillois Hymn is chaunted in foreign languages, and is awakening the oppressed of every land from their slumbers. War, in its direst forms, sits brooding over Spain, Portugal, and even England also. England, though she boasts of her liberty and happiness, is laboring under evils of a most alarming nature. Too long has she contested, with an iron sceptre, the lives and liberties of the "sons of the Emerald Isle;" and they are rising in their might to proclaim and avenge their wrongs. The smooth surface of the sea is no certain sign that all is calm and tranquil within its bosom. The storm and the tempest may slumber for a while, but only that they may collect their energies and break forth with overwhelming power. A volcano is at work, which, sooner or later, will desolate the smiling villages and splendid cities beneath it. Power, which for so many centuries of time has been the handmaid of tyranny, must now be turned into new channels. The *few* have ceased to reign, and their sceptre is transferred into the hands of the many. It is impossible for a reflecting mind not to behold the operations of an Almighty hand in the events now transpiring on the continent of Europe. No doubt the struggle will be desperate—men will contend fearfully to maintain their long enjoyed triumph—but in vain,—the hour of retribution has come, and they must submit to their just punishment. The final result of this mighty contest must be peace—universal peace! We may not live to behold the day, when the noise of battle shall cease from off the face of the earth "and the nations shall learn war no more"—but that happy day is most assuredly to dawn upon the earth, and that at no very distant period. How happy for our country that the ocean rolls between us and the scene of fearful, deadly strife! But let us not feel too secure. Let us remit no exertions to preserve our own liberties, which were bought with blood. A republican government, though it may be the best, yet it is the most difficult to be preserved from injury, of any form of government whatever. A sense of the care necessary to preserve it is ever becoming, to all who are interested in their personal welfare and in that of their country.

American Sunday School Union.—Extract of a letter from the Corresponding Secretary, to an individual in this city—dated, Philadelphia, November 18.

"The constantly increasing interest with which the great enterprise of the Society is viewed by its numerous friends, is a sure pledge that means will be furnished to accomplish the work. We see, in all this movement, the hand of God,—and that he still has purposes of mercy towards our land. In the name of the Board I present you our cordial thanks for your kind services, and through you, the numerous generous individuals who have contributed to this good work. We have fifty Missionaries and Agents in the Valley, and a good supply of Books for the present, and we hope to have many more of both in the spring."

Third Annual Report of the Female Auxiliary Tract Society of Norwich, presented on the 10th Nov. 1830.

The amount received into the Treasury, as the last year's annual collection, was $22, 70. Of this sum, $11, 00 was expended in procuring Tracts for annual subscribers, and the remainder for Tracts for the monthly distributions in our own vicinity. We have thus appropriated the sum usually given as a donation to the Parent Society, to our own use, and many other Auxiliaries, it is believed, have pursued the same course; by which the Parent Society has been left in a degree unaided, to sustain its arduous and increasing labors in the destitute parts of our own land and in heathen countries.

When we consider the claims devolving upon us at home and abroad, we regret to find that there is wanting, among many, that spirit of eager solicitude for the glory of God and the good of souls, which rests not itself nor gives heaven rest until the blessing be obtained. Various excuses are urged for this indifference, to some of which we would be thankful to God that he has, in his blessing upon our labor the past year, afforded us the most conclusive and animating replies.

There are some who withhold their contributions on the ungenerous plea, that the Tract cause is merely a speculative pecuniary concern, the funds of which are swallowed up by its various agents and officers, who can never be satisfied, but like the devouring grave, continually cry, "Give, give." To this we reply, that the concerns of the American Tract Society are conducted by an Executive Committee, publicly elected at its anniversary, consisting of men of the most unspotted integrity, and of high standing not only as men, but as christians. That committee perform all their arduous duties, without any pecuniary compensation whatever. All the agents of the society are appointed by this committee, act under their direction, report to them their proceedings, and receive from them such compensation as they judge necessary.—Every cent received and expended by the Society, is scrupulously laid before the public in their annual report, with the sources from which it is derived and the objects to which it is applied. This institution has the unbounded confidence of all who will acquaint themselves with its management, and is above suspicion. All its proceedings are before the public, to challenge investigation. Shall we, then, be moved by the surmises, loosely and vaguely expressed, of those who will not inform themselves, and who, perhaps there is too much reason to fear, throw them out, merely as an apology for their backwardness to aid so benevolent and useful a design.

With regard to the Monthly Tract Distribution, which has now been in operation 10 months, the uniform testimony of our Distributors is, that it is a work of increasing gratification—the tracts are received with increasing interest, and in some of the districts a state of feeling different from what at first appeared is evidently manifest. From the various reports of Distributors we might collect testimony of this kind to a great extent, but will copy the report of only one whose language may serve as the general expression of all—of all at least who have performed their duty in a proper manner, for it is a fact that should weigh with emphatic force upon the minds of all, that in those districts where the duties of a Distributor have been most faithfully discharged, the good effects are most plainly visible.

"On recalling my first month's visit," observes this Distributor, "and comparing the state of feeling then manifested, and the general reception of the tracts at that time with the present, I see reason for much encouragement in this work, and for believing that this humble instrumentality has already exerted a happy influence. One woman who, on my first visit expressed her unkind feelings very freely in concealed personal reproaches and bitter invectives against the conduct of christians, received my last call with evident solemnity, and expressed a wish that she possessed the comforts of religion and was prepared for death. Another, who at first received my tracts and calls with repulsive looks, lately wept when urged to attend to the concerns of her soul. Another for six successive months refused the tract, and I hesitated whether it were best to call again. Yet hoping that the Holy Spirit had designs of mercy for her and might have disposed her mind to receive it, I called, and the Tract was accepted. One man, who at first did not want the tracts himself, but permitted his little daughter to take them, has since appeared pleased to receive them, and hearing a month or two ago that I had been through the neighborhood neglecting him, and fearing that I had forgotten him, sent to me in the evening for a tract. Violent prejudices against christians have in some cases evidently diminished. The subject of religion has been brought to mind monthly in families where otherwise it would perhaps never be thought of. Opportunity has been afforded for administering to the temporal and spiritual wants of the sick. Neglecters of public worship on the Sabbath have been induced to a more regular attendance, and a number of families, before either indifferent to the subject or directly opposed to it, have been persuaded to place their children under a course of Sabbath School instruction. I would be thankful, adds this Distributor, for these undeserved encouragements. Yet I feel that the great object of the distribution has not been obtained—viz: the regeneration of souls. Minds have been in a degree enlightened—but what is this if the immortal soul perish in its sins? Oh! the soul that never dies! I feel condemned before God and my companions in effort, that I have felt and prayed and exerted myself so little for the salvation of those I have visited—and desire to unite with them in humble prayer, that a spirit of more grace and supplication may be poured out upon us, and we be better prepared for our future labors."

Note.—We are happy to add, that since the presentation of this report, this Society has forwarded a donation of $30 to the Parent Institution.

ITEMS.

Mr. Nathan Haley, a native of Stonington Conn. whose relatives were distinguished in repelling the attack of the British in the last war, has been highly commended by Count de Monstier, Colonel of the National Guards at Nantz, for having at the late Revolution "greatly contributed, with the Artillery Company of the National Guards to which he belongs, to overthrow the mad and culpable projects of Gen. Despinois."

Lorenzo Dow lately preached three sermons at Jacksonville, Il. At the second, promised that his next should disclose a conspiracy against the liberty of this country. Having thus called together all the alarmists about 'Church and State,' he treated them with an account of the designs and doings of the Jesuits.

A child about four years old was lately burnt to death in Rochester, N. Y. from her clothes taking fire, while playing near some shavings in the fire place. There was no one present except the mother, who was so completely *intoxicated* as to be beyond the power of extinguishing the flames.

Nationalities.—Cobbett says—"In France they have, national guards, national songs, national colors, &c. but in England every thing is, "his most gracious majesty's: nothing national but the national debt."

A letter from Paris, dated 7th ult. states that a large party of American gentlemen, with their ladies, had been invited to the palace of Louis Philip, who, with his Queen, gave them a very flattering reception.—Gen. Lafayette prepared the list of invited guests, at the express desire of the King.

The Charleston City Gazette gives a favorable account of the success of the new Locomotive Engine on the Charleston Rail Road. It is computed that the engine will carry four times its own weight, four tons, with a moderate pressure of steam, at a speed averaging from 25 to 30 miles an hour. "Such at least," the Gazette remarks, "has been the amount of its speed, during the course of the experiments already made."

A writer in the Boston Gazette says—"A letter now before me, asserts that Indigo has been favorably affected in the Havre markets by the *fact*, that of six millions of men to be enrolled as troops in France, 400,000 are to be clothed in blue—added to this, Saltpetre and other munitions of war, have advanced greatly in price, and are becoming objects of speculation, not only on the Continent but in England. The funds too, the most certain indication of change, have fallen so much that the Rothschilds are said to have lost 15 millions of francs (near $3,000,000) by one stock bargain; and the credits of the [illegible] all over Europe are lessened, and in many instances doubted—and well they may be, for a war on the Continent would produce such a fall in funded property, as to endanger or ruin many of the houses who speculate in the funds now justly deemed the most wealthy."

Stages.—It is stated that the Union Line of Stages running between Baltimore and Washington City have carried upwards of *thirteen thousand* passengers within the last six months.

Deaths by Steam Explosion.—It is stated in Silliman's Journal, No. 38, that one thousand and five hundred persons have been destroyed in this country, by explosions from steam boat boilers.

Greenland Fishery.—Extracts of a letter received in Salem, dated London, Oct. 14, 1830.—The result of the Davis' Straits Fisheries has been most unfortunate, eighteen ships totally lost, and the remaining seventy-two had taken only ninety-seven Fish or about 3000 tons oil. The usual quantity has been 12000 tons; the consequence has been an advance of 6l. to 7 per ton on all kinds of Oil; Greenland is 42l. to 44. The stocks are very low, and a further advance is looked for. The German ports have usually taken 3 to 4000 tons of oil from this country. Tallow has advanced to 38s. 6d.

It is positively asserted that Mr. Randolph has abandoned his Russian mission, and reported that Mr. John A. Hamilton, of New York, (son of the general,) has been invited to accept it, but that he would decline the appointment. Mr. Woodbury, one of the senators of the United States until the 4th of March next, from New Hampshire, has also been spoken of.

[illegible] of the Falls of Niagara?—and not by 'brigs of a peculiar construction' the frames of which were to have been sent from England early in the late war?

The schooner Winnebago, captain Bill, has made a voyage from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, in the state of New York, to Cleaveland, in Ohio, on Lake Erie, with a cargo of salt and merchandise, and returned with a full cargo of wheat. She did not ascend the Falls of Niagara, but, by the Welland canal, ascended and descended from the level of one lake to that of the other, the difference of elevation being 320 feet. She passed the canal without difficulty, drawing 7 feet 3 inches of water. The canal is not quite finished, but when finished will have a foot more of water, which will be abundantly sufficient for sloops navigating the lakes. Oswego is 150 miles from Albany canal navigation. Buffalo, on the Erie, is 360 miles distant.

☞ We thank "a subscriber" for the very full and interesting history of the Mohegan Indians. It is a more complete and better account of that tribe, we believe, than has ever been published, and we shall insert it next week with much pleasure. Our columns were so far engaged as to prevent its insertion this week.

Married,

At Lebanon, by the Rev. Edward Bull, HENRY SLADE, Esq. Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of Buffalo, N. Y. to Miss EUNICE A. MAXWELL, of Lebanon.

In this city, on the 25th ult. by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, THOMAS LATHROP to ANNETTE WILLIAMS.

Died,

In Griswold, on the 24th ult. Miss SARAH P. BURBANK, of Springfield, Mass. aged 26 years.

The subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to the Ladies of his congregation, for yet another very grateful expression of their christian friendship and benevolence, viz. the subscription of Fifty Dollars to constitute him a Director for life of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

ALFRED MITCHELL.

Norwich, Nov. [illegible], 1830.

NORWICH LYCEUM & MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Directors of this institution have made an arrangement with Dr. Hooker to deliver a course of Lectures during the present winter.—The Introductory Lecture will be given on Wednesday evening of next week, at 7 o'clock. Subject, "The education of Mechanics," to which the mechanics and citizens generally are invited to attend.

T. ROBINSON, Rec. Secretary.

Dec. 1. 1w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A meeting is requested this evening, at half past 6 o'clock, at the City Hall, of all citizens interested in the mail and post office accommodations in the city. The business is important.

Dec. 10. 1w

NOTICE.

THE quarterly meeting of the Mechanics' Society of Norwich, will be held at their hall, This Evening, at half past 6 o'clock.

EDWARD COIT, Sec'y.

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

THE Board of Relief of the town of Norwich will meet at the office of James Stedman, in said town, on Monday, the 7th December next, at 9 o'clock A. M.; at Kinney's Hotel, in said town, the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN LATHROP, JAMES STEDMAN, JOHN BREED, } *Board of Relief.*

Dec. 1. 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Tracy & Mory, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

CYRUS TRACY, WM. MORY.

Canterbury, Nov. 5, 1830. 3w36

NO FICTION!

THE subscribers will make a different arrangement in their business on the first of January next, which will make it necessary for all persons indebted to them by book accounts, to call and settle the same previous to January first, 1831. All persons indebted will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

They have for sale a full and complete assortment of GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH, or exchanged for white and mixed stocking yarn, men's and boys' mixed stockings, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, pork, lard, butter, skim-cheese, wood, boards, shingles, black sewing silk, &c.

STORRS & CO.

Plainfield, Central Village, Nov. 29. 4w36

TAKE NOTICE

ONCE for all, that I, *George O. Goodwin*, do call upon all who are indebted to me, either by book or note, to settle the same by the 10th of December. Those who do not call upon me by that date, will please to call upon J. A. Rockwell, Esq., where they will find their long standing accounts.

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830. 36

REGISTERS FOR 1831.

GREENE'S Connecticut Annual Register, for 1831, per dozen, or single, for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

CONNECTICUT STATE REGISTERS,

AND all kinds of Almanacs for 1831—for sale in large or small quantities, at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

THE Betrothed of Wyoming—an Historical Tale—just published and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 1. 1830. 36

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

20 doz. Lamp Glasses, 3 do. low priced Suspending Lamps, 10 gross No. 3 and 4 Lamp Wicks; Just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 30. 36

GOSHEN BUTTER.

40 kegs N. Y. Goshen Butter, a first rate article for family use—for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

DAILY LINE DISCONTINUED, AND FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR, MEALS EXTRA.

THE STEAM-BOATS OLIVER ELLSWORTH AND MACDONOUGH

Will commence running as follows, on Thursday, the 18th inst:

Days of leaving HARTFORD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Days of leaving NEW YORK, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, viz:

The *Oliver Ellsworth* will leave Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Macdonough* will leave Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, Nov. 12, 1830. 36

FOR SALE,

10 or 12 cwt. Wool, of fine quality, and in good order. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 1. 36

DEC. 1, 1830.

NEW GOODS.

A handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, recently received and for sale at a moderate advance for cash, at the store of *ERASTUS COIT.*

Dec. 1. 36

NORWICH, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, & SUPERIOR FAMILY STORES,

For sale constantly by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE.

Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.

Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.

Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Calmanar, Claret, Malaga and Corsica.

FRUIT, &c.

Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Sultana and Smyrna Raisins; Zante Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; fine India Soy; Essence of Anchovies; Chillie Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Catsup; Salad Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.

Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponaceous compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.

Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug, Spanish and American, for smoking; Maccoboy, Miller's, Storm's and Gillings' fine in small papers, and in bulk.

SUGARS.

White and Brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, for a dish of tea.

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Keasp's sponge and Lead Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick; Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. 1w36

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

THO. ROBINSON has just received a new supply of Paper Hangings and Borders, which, with the variety of patterns before on hand, makes his assortment very complete.

Dec. 1. 36

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED LOOKING GLASSES.

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a new supply of Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs of all sizes, a new and handsome pattern, Brass Jamb Hooks, Curtain Pins, Brass Candlesticks and Lamps, Coal Pokers.

Fire Feeders made of any size, to order, with or without brass balls.

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 1. 36

POTASH & SAL ÆRATUS.

50 bbls. Potash, 10 do. Sal Æratus, For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Nov. 30. 36

SKIM CHEESE.

THE subscribers will buy, if delivered soon, 3000 lbs. Skim Cheese, if well cured.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Dec. 1. 36

100 bush. Ship Stuff, an excellent article for new milch cows—for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Dec. 1. 36

NEXT MONDAY

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 12—EXTRA,

Is to be drawn at Stafford. Capital Prizes—$10,000, 3000, 2000, 1500, 1400, 1300, 1064, 1000, &c. &c. &c. Tickets $4, shares in proportion.

The drawing of the

CONNECTICUT LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 22,

For the erection of a Bridge at Enfield Falls, will take place in THIS CITY, on Thursday, Dec. 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Sixty numbers—ten drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$10,000 capital prize—3000, 1360, 1000, 2 of [illegible], 2 of 600, 2 of 500, 10 of 300, 10 of 200, 10 of 150, 60 of 100, together with a great number of 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, &c. &c.

Packages of tickets or shares, are warranted to draw one half. Wholes $4, halves 2, quarters 1.

For sale in all the variety of numbers, at CONNECTICUT LOTTERY OFFICE (formerly Ramsdell's.)

Dec. 1. 36

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil.
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and offered for sale by SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

POETRY.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poem, which, says the Edinburgh Review, is surpassed by nothing with which we are acquainted in the Spanish language, except the Odes of Lewis de Leon:—

O! let the soul its slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, like its glories, glides away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

And while we view the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day;
[illegible]

Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That into one ingulphing sea,
Are doomed to fall—
The sea of death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble riv'lets glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
There all those glittering toys are brought—
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say, then, how poor and little worth
Are all those glittering toys of earth
That lure us here?
Dreams of sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
We disappear!

Long ere the damp of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Has passed away;
Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair;
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where is the strength that spurned decay,
The step that roved so light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows wearisome and wo!
When age comes on.

FOR THE [illegible]

STANZAS.

[illegible]

MEDLEY.

[illegible] Court de Tracy's [illegible]

[illegible] Oh! youth, youth! [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 'Why Mr. M'Intosh,' said Isaac cooly, 'what did you send for?' 'Rosin sir—rosin for my fiddle.' 'Well,' replied Sparks, 'I always thought brimstone was rosin for a Scotch Fiddle.'—*Barnard's Recollections.*

The New-York dandies wear shirt collars and ruffles made of paper. The ruffles are plaited with irons made for the purpose, and look as well as cambric ones. They are worn but a day, and are bought for half a cent a piece.

In a letter written by the Rev. Mr. [illegible] from Constantinople, to a friend in Utica, N. Y., he states that our cotton goods are in good reputation in that place—so much so, that the English actually put American stamps on their goods to sell them to better advantage.

It is stated in a London paper that Mr. Stephenson, proprietor of the Rocket Engine, traversed the whole length of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 31 miles, in [illegible] minutes, on a wager of 1000 Guineas, which he won.

An act has passed the legislature of Vermont repealing the act incorporating the grand chapter and grand lodge of the state of Vermont—without opposition, the masons generally voting for it. The proceeding appears to have had its origin in a spirit of conciliation.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

R. HUBBARD,

(Sign of the Ledger)

HAS constantly for sale, an assortment of Books in the various branches of literature; among which may be found an extensive variety of Classical and School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, Singing Books, &c.

R. H. is agent for the American Sunday School Union, and has on hand as extensive an assortment of Books for Sunday Schools as can be found in this State.

Constantly on hand, of his own manufacture, Writing and Wrapping Papers, of various qualities and sizes.

Blank Books of every description, on hand, or bound to order.

—ALSO—

A great variety of Stationery Articles.
Book binding done in good style.
Cash given for rags.

Subscriptions received for the Spirit of the Pilgrims, American Sunday School Magazine, Sabbath School Treasury, American Monthly Magazine, Journal of Health, and Journal of Law.

Nov. 17. 34

NEW GOODS.

EDWARD COIT

Has just returned from New-York with a large addition to his former stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Hardware,*

—VIZ.—

Gold and silver watches, gold seals and keys, elegant ear rings, breast pins of new patterns, very rich, gold, jet and pearl shirt studs, *Silver Spoons* of all sizes, silver and plated butter knives, Britannia tea and coffee pots in sets, plated and brass candlesticks, tea trays, black and cream colored, ground and very fine quality, *Knives and Forks* of all sizes, a very large assortment of pen and pocket knives, fine scissors & shears, parlor bellows and hearth brushes, *Brass Andirons* of all sizes, very cheap and handsome, and irons.

COMBS.

Elegant carved and plain shell combs.

Silver and steel Spectacles of all ages, a large assortment of fowling guns, rifles, pocket pistols with flint and percussion locks, gun trimmings, percussion caps by the 1000, knitting pins, sewing needles of all sizes, &c.

Nov. 24. 3w35

NEW GOODS.

R. W. ROATH

Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of *Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Hardware, &c.* A general assortment of percussion, flint, double and single, twisted and barrel Fowling Pieces.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Music and Musical Instruments.

All kinds of watches, music boxes, &c. repaired at short notice.

Nov. 24. 3w35

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has just returned from New York with a choice lot of

SUPERFINE

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

[illegible] piece superfine Drab, a splendid article for pantaloons.

—ALSO—

An elegant assortment of
VESTINGS,

selected to the season, Fancy articles, &c.—The latest Fashions are also received, and will be exhibited to the best advantage and at short notice. The public will find it for their interest to call.

ELIHU GALLUP.

Oct. 27. 6w31

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM $4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

CAPS,
FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

CLOTH DRESSING
AND
WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

VALUABLE
SCHOOL BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS ROBINSON

HAVING taken much pains to procure all the most recent and valuable School Books published in this country—he is enabled to offer to school committees, teachers, and others interested in education, a full assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, old and new, on good terms.

Among the new Reading Books he will particularly mention the American First Class Book; National Reader; Introduction to do.; National Preceptor; Columbian Class Book; American Reader; Agricultural Reader; Boston Easy Lessons; Leavett's Easy Lessons, &c.

GEOGRAPHIES.—Olney's and Woodbridge's, both new and improved editions; Woodbridge & Willard's Geography; Morse's, Worcester's and Peter Parley's.

ARITHMETICS.—Adams', Smith's, Colburn's, Barnard's, Emerson's, &c.

GRAMMARS.—Smith's, Pond's, Kirkham's, Brown's, Greenleaf's, Murray's, Russell's, &c.

SPELLING BOOKS.—National, Webster's, Elementary, Cobb's, Searl's, Bolles', Cummings', Hull's, &c.

INTRODUCTORY BOOKS.—Worcester's Primer; Sherwood's do.; Child's Manual; Blair's First Catechism; Symbolical Primer, &c.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—Union Questions, 1st, 2d and 3d vols.; Alexander's Dictionary of the Bible; Malcom's Dictionary; Buck's Theological Dictionary, cheap; Hymns for Sabbath Schools—together with a great variety suitable for a Sabbath School Library.

BLANK BOOKS.—T. R. has a full assortment of all kinds of Blank Books, of the best quality, from the largest size Ledgers and Journals, down to the smallest kind of blank work.

WRITING BOOKS.—Skinner's, Bascom's and others, variously ruled and plain.

Slates; Quills; Pen Knives; Razors; Razor Straps; Silver Pens; Ever-pointed Pencils; writing and wrapping Paper; and almost every article to be found in a Stationer's store.

Nov. 17. 34

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, and by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloth, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 12

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET

AND

CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed
LOOKING GLASSES,
together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 8. 20

1000 CHAIRS,

Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do.; large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 23—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above, & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 20

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

MORE
NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Just received an additional supply of Winter Goods, viz.

French, English and American Prints,
Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
Merino and common Circassians,
Blue, brown and plaid Camblets,
Flannels; colored Cambrics,
9-4, 10-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts,
Irish Linens,
Flemish Sheetings, 2¼ yds. wide,
White, black and scarlet Merino Shawls,
Valencia do.
9-4 black and scarlet Thibet Shawls,
Camels' hair and silk fancy Hdkfs.,
English, India, Flagg and Bandanna do.
Linen cambric Hdkfs.,
Changeable Silks and Changeable Bonnet Ribbons,
Cambrics and Muslins.

All the above will be sold as cheap as any offered in this market.

Nov. 24. 35

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, sattinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, millinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, jacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vices, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal eratus, brooms, sieves, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

200 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

GRINDSTONES & LIME.

8 Water Grindstones,
6 tons small Grindstones,
100 bbls. Thomaston Lime,
50 do. Providence do.

For sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 35

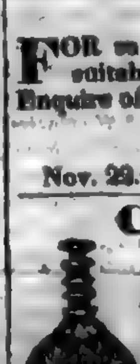
STOVES.

FOR sale two handsome large Stoves, suitable for a church or a factory.—Enquire of

HORACE COLTON,
or THOMAS ROBINSON.

Nov. 29. 35

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has, just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has recently returned from New-York, with a large assortment of

NEW

Fall and Winter
GOODS.

—AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING—

A handsome assortment of French and English Merino Cloths,
Merino and common Circassians,
Merino Gingham, a new article for dresses,
Fine brown Camblets,
Broadcloths and Habit Cloths,
A large assortment of square and long Merino Shawls,
Cashmere, Thibet wool, and Valencia Shawls,
English Merino Shawls, a new and fashionable article,
A very large assortment of new style of Calicoes and Chintzes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Canton Flannels,
A large assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' Gloves,
Elegant new style Ribbons,
Shell Combs,
Superior black silk Velvet, for vests,
Cotton do. do.
Nankeen Crapes,
Fancy and flagg Handkerchiefs,
Thread Edgings and Bobbinett Laces,
Gilt and Prunelle Buttons,

☞ More New Goods expected this week.

Nov. 15, 1830. 3w34

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Cooper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles.

For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

LUMBER.

200,000 feet merch. and refuse pine Boards & Plank,
100,000 feet clear do. do.
100,000 feet Hemlock and Spruce do. do.
100,000 feet do. do. Timber,
100,000 feet do. do. Joist,
40,000 feet long Clapboards,
30,000 feet patent do.
10,000 feet whitewood Boards,
600,000 pine and cedar Shingles.

For sale at the lowest prices by

J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 34

FRESH TEAS
AND
FRESH RAISINS.

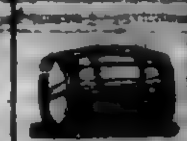
40 chests hyson skin Tea,
30 half chests young hyson do.
25 do. do. souchong do.
100 boxes bunch, Muscatel and brown Raisins.

All the above articles are of the latest importations, and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

WINES.



1 pipe old Lisbon Wine,
1 pipe old Madeira do.
1 pipe Sicily do.
Malaga, Colmenar, Port, &c., warranted very low, superior articles.

For sale by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 23. 35

SHOT, SALT, SPERM OIL, &c.

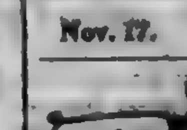
200 bags shot, assorted sizes,
100 bags fine salt,
2000 galls. pure sperm oil,
3000 lbs. pig lead,
1600 lbs. bar lead,
150 casks Norwich cut nails, assorted,
100 boxes New York cylinder glass,
10 do. brown soap,
20 do. Colgate's white soap,

Just received and for sale by

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34

COTTON.



100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale low by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 23. 3w35

SHOE SPRIGS.

⅜, ½, ⅝ inch. Shoe Sprigs, *by the pound,* Wood Saws, with and without frames—for sale at

THAMES Co.'s *Hardware Store.*

Nov. 23. 35

CORDAGE.

50 coils tarred Cordage,
25 do. White Rope,
10 doz. Bed Cords,
50 do. Clothes Lines, &c.—for sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 35

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 18, 1830. tf29

BEANS & FLAX SEED.

N. GILBERT

WISHES to purchase White Beans and Flax Seed, for which he will pay cash.

Nov. 2, 1830. 33

FLOUR, &c.

150 bbls. Rochester, Genesee and New York Flour, just received,
20 boxes No. 1 scaled Herring.

For sale by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 24. 35

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS."

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

WM. L'HOMMEDIEU

HAS just received and is now opening a large assortment of DRY GOODS, which he will sell cheap.

Oct. 27. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

BLUE, black, brown and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, Bombazetts, Circassians, Merino Cloths and Prints—for sale cheap by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Oct. 5. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

SUPERFINE black, blue, brown, olive, and mixed Cloths, and black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, for sale cheap by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Oct. 27. 31

WM. & D. B. TUCKER

HAVE just received their Fall supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment. Customers are invited to call, as they will sell very low for cash.

Griswold, Oct. 26, 1830. 31

BROADCLOTHS.

JUST received a good assortment of with imported extra, superfine black and blue

BROADCLOTHS,

together with an assortment of

VESTINGS,

suitable for the approaching season.

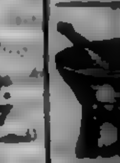
R. E. VAUGHAN.

Norwich, Nov. 16, 1830. 3w34

BLACK and white glazed Cotton Wadding—Cotton Batting (made of clean cotton)—for sale by

WM. D. RIPLEY.

Nov. 17. 34



DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepps.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 [illegible]
300 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 [illegible]
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
300 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	300 lbs. Castile soap,
300 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. ung. diac. G. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. colombo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cough drops,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Reffe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. [illegible] "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dunsley's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's opodeldoc,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drops,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Creosote oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Anvils, &c.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various [illegible] and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands,
German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
600 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails, assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 37. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1701

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, & SUPERIOR FAMILY STORES,

For sale constantly by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE.
Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.
Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts & patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.
Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Claret, Malaga and Corsica.

FRUIT, &c.
Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Sultana and Smyrna Raisins; Zante Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; fine India Soy; Essence of Anchovies; Chillis Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Catsup; Salad Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.
Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponacious compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.
Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various kinds.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.
Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug. Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's, Storm's and Billings' fine in small papers, cut and in bulk.

SUGARS.
White and brown Havana. St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, for a dish of tea.
Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Knapp's sponge and Lee & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick; Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. tf36

STOVES.

FOR sale two handsome large Stoves, suitable for a church or a factory.—Enquire of

HORACE COLTON, or THOMAS ROBINSON.

Nov. 22. 35

20 doz. Lamp Glasses, 6 do. low priced Suspending Lamps, 10 gross No. 3 and 4 Lamp Wicks, Just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 26. 36

GOSHEN BUTTER.

40 kegs N. Y. Goshen Butter, a first rate article for family use—for sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

FOR SALE,

40 [illegible] cwt. Wool, of fine quality, and in good order. [illegible] Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 1. 36

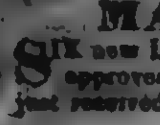
MACHINERY.

SIX new LOOMS, made after the most approved patterns, and well finished—just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 22. 3w35

COTTON.



100 bales prime Georgia and New Orleans Cotton, just received and for sale low by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 28. 3w35

SHOE SPRIGS.

[illegible] inch. Shoe Sprigs, *by the pound,* Wood Saws, with and without frames—for sale at

THAMES Co.'s *Hardware Store.*

Nov. 23. 35

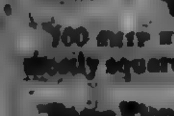
CORDAGE.

50 coils tarred Cordage, 25 do. White Rope, 10 doz. Bed Cords, 80 do. Clothes Lines, &c.—for sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 35

WINES.



1 pipe old Lisbon Wine, 1 pipe old Madeira do. 1 pipe Sicily do. Malaga, Colmenar, Port, &c. warranted very low, superior articles. For sale by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 23. 35

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES of good size and length, mostly square.
—ALSO—
Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

POTASH & SAL ÆRATUS.

50 bbls. Potash. 10 do. Sal Æratus. For sale by

BACKUS & NORTON.

Nov. 30. 36

SKIM CHEESE.

THE subscribers will buy, if delivered soon, 3000 lbs. Skim Cheese, if well cured.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Dec. 1. 36

100 bush. Ship Stuff, an excellent article for new milch cows—for sale by

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Dec. 1. 36

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a new supply of Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, of all sizes, of new and handsome patterns, Brass Jamb Hooks, Curtain Pins, Brass urns, Brass Candlesticks and Lamps, Coal Pokers.
Fire Fenders made of any size, to order, with or without brass balls.

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 1. 36

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts, lastings, satinetts, caminetts, calicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, milinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton wadding, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, sad irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hoes, pewter porringers, trace chains, vises, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweezers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal æratus, brooms, seives, baskets, pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

FLOUR, &c.

150 bbls. Rochester, Genesee and New York Flour, just received,
20 boxes No. 1 scaled Herring.
For sale by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 24. 35

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
[illegible] lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers,
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.
200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
300 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Sienna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
10 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.
—ALSO—
300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 18.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

BROOMS! BROOMS!

600 round Brooms, 700 flat do. 200 Brushes,
Just received and for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Nov. 23. 35

GRINDSTONES & LIME.

8 Water Grindstones, 6 tons small Grindstones, 180 bbls. Thomaston Lime, 80 do. Providence do.
For sale by

JOHN P. HUNTINGTON.

Nov. 24. 35

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather, 20 bbls. Straits Oil,
Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.
Nov. 10. 33

COMBS.

A new supply of Shell Combs, just received and for sale by

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Also—a few pieces Merino Cloths, particularly cheap.
Nov. 24. 35

MORE NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Just received an additional supply of Winter Goods, viz.
French, English and American Prints,
Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
Merino and common Circassians,
Blue, brown and plaid Camblets,
Flannels; colored Cambrics,
9-4, 10-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts,
Irish Linens,
Flemish Sheetings, 2¼ yds. wide,
White, black and scarlet Merino Shawls,
Valencia do.
9-4 black and scarlet Thibet Shawls,
Camels' hair and silk fancy Hdkfs.,
English, India, Flagg and Bandanna do.
Linen cambric Hdkfs.,
Changeable Silks and Changeable Bonnet Ribbons,
Cambrics and Muslins.
All the above will be sold as cheap as any offered in this market.

Nov. 24. 35

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

A handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, recently received and will be sold at a moderate advance for cash, at the store of

ERASTUS COIT.

Dec. 1. 36

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

THO. ROBINSON has just received a new supply of Paper Hangings and Borders, which, with the variety of patterns before on hand, makes his assortment very complete.
Dec. 1. 36

REGISTERS FOR 1831.

GREEN'S Connecticut Annual Register, for 1831, per dozen, or single, for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

Dec. 1, 1830. 35

CONNECTICUT STATE

REGISTERS,

AND all kinds of Almanacs for 1831—for sale in large or small quantities, at

T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

THE Betrothed of Wyoming—an Historical Tale—just published and for sale at

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.

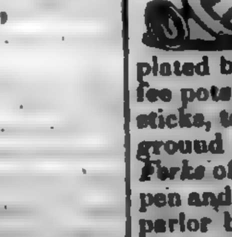
Dec. 1, 1830. 36

NEW GOODS.

EDWARD COIT

Has just returned from New York, with a large addition to his former stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Fancy Hardware,*

—VIZ—



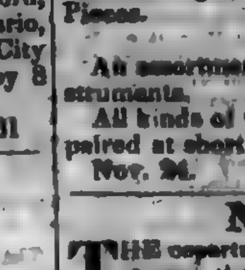
Gold and silver watches, gold seals and keys, elegant ear rings, breast pins of new patterns, very rich, gold, jet and pearl *shirt studs, Silver Spoons* of all sizes, silver and plated butter knives, Britannia tea and coffee pots in sets, plated and brass candlesticks, tea trays, black and cream colored, ground and very fine quality, *Knives and Forks* of all sizes, a very large assortment of pen and pocket knives, fine scissors & sheats parlor bellows and hearth brushes, *Brass Andirons* of all sizes, very cheap and handsome, sad irons.

COMBS.
Elegant carved and plain shell combs.
Silver and steel Spectacles of all ages, a large assortment of fowling guns, rifles, pocket pistols with flint and percussion locks, gun trimmings, percussion caps by the 1000, knitting pins, sewing needles of all sizes, &c.

Nov. 24. 3w35

NEW GOODS.

R. W. ROATH



Has just returned from New York with a large assortment of *Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Hardware, &c.*
A general assortment of percussion, flint, double and single, twisted and barrel Fowling Pieces.
—ALSO—
An assortment of Music and Musical Instruments.
All kinds of watches, music boxes, &c. repaired at short notice.

Nov. 24. 3w35

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Tracy & Mory, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

CYRUS TRACY,
WM. MORY.

Canterbury, Nov. 5, 1830. 3w36

NO FICTION!

THE subscribers will make a different arrangement in their business on the first of January next, which will make it necessary for all persons indebted to them by book accounts, to call and settle the same previous to January first, 1831. All persons indebted will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

They have for sale a full and complete assortment of GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH, or exchanged for white and mixed stocking yarn, men's and boys' mixed stockings, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, pork lard, butter, skim cheese, wool, boards, shingles, black sewing silk, &c.

STORRS & CO.

Plainfield, Central Village, Nov. 29. 4w36

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

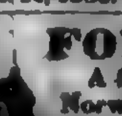
FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,



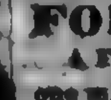
A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 120 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 31. 19

FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises. *CHARLES FRENCH.*

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf21

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. *JOHN TUTTLE.*

Columbia, Dec. 6. 37

FOR SALE,

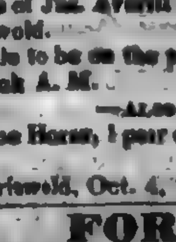
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shewn.

Enquire of *JAMES LANMAN.*

Sept. 28. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 5 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

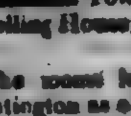
—ALSO FOR SALE—
One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep.

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, Oct. 4, 1830. 28

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,



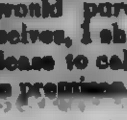
A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

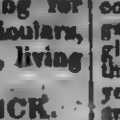
TO LET,
The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. tf31

MILL SEAT FOR SALE.





The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 35

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 25, 1830. 22

TAKE NOTICE

ONCE for all, that I, *George O. Goodwin,* do call upon all who are indebted to me, either by book or note, to settle the same by the 10th of December. Those who do not call upon me by that date, will please to call upon J. A. Rockwell, Esq., where they will find their long standing accounts.

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830. 36

MISCELLANY.

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

THE MOHEGAN INDIANS.

A large debt of gratitude is due from the people of Norwich, and of other towns bordering on the Thames, to the remaining fragment of the Mohegan Tribe, once a powerful Indian nation, the original owners of the soil. Uncas, their chief, who lived in the neighborhood of Fort Hill, or Mohegan Hill, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect, exhibited his friendship to the Whites, or the English as they were called, as early as 1637, by accompanying them with his warriors in Mason's celebrated expedition against the *Pequods.* For forty years he rendered the English important services, until his death, about the year 1676. As early as 1640 he granted many of his lands to the governor and magistrates of the Colony. In 1641 he granted to Henry Whitfield and others certain lands east of the East River, near Guilford. The town of Norwich was at this time a part of Mohegan. But in June 1659 a deed of it, about 9 miles square, was given by Uncas and his two sons, *Owaneco* (or, as he was sometimes called, *Oneco*) and *Attawanhood,* to Thomas Leffingwell, John Mason, Rev. James Fitch, and thirty-two others. Leffingwell had brought supplies to Uncas when besieged by the Narragansets in his fort at Mohegan, in return for which service and in consideration of about 70£ this valuable tract was given. In 1660 Mr. Fitch, with most of his church and congregation, removed from Saybrook and settled Norwich. Of this settlement the Mohegans were for years the defence, keeping out scouts and spies, and in times of danger building their wigwams near the town. It is highly honorable to Mr. Fitch, that he was not regardless of their spiritual interests. He studied their language, and preached to them the gospel; and exerted himself in various ways for their welfare. He died at Lebanon in 1702, aged 80 years.

So powerful was the Mohegan Tribe, that in 1643, when the great battle was fought with *Miantonimoh,* sachem of the Narragansets, *Uncas* had under him about 400 warriors. The whole number of Mohegans must therefore have been, at that time, about 1600. Their numbers, however, soon dwindled. In 1680, the General Assembly estimated the number of fighting Indians in the Colony at about 500. The proportion of Mohegans is not known. In 1706, the Mohegan warriors were only 150, one hundred of whom had been in the actual service of the country in that year. The number was the same in 1765. In 1774 there were in the Colony 1363 Indians, of these 548 lived in the County of New-London; viz. at Groton 186, Lyme (Nehantick) 104, Killingworth 14, New-London (Montville) 206, Norwich (Bozrah) 61, Preston 30, Saybrook 4, Stonington 237. About the year 1786, a few Mohegans removed, with Rev. Samson Occum, to Brotherton, Oneida County, N. Y. The number of individuals remaining at Mohegan in 1799, was only 84, divided into 36 families—a part consisting of only one or two members; their names and numbers were as follows:—Henry Quaquaquid 2, Moses and Hannah Mazzeen 2, Ezekial Mazzeen 5, John Tantequiggen 3, Martha Johnson 1, Lucy Tocomwoe 1, Isaiah Hoscoat 2, Josiah and Anne Hoscoat 2, Robert Ashpo 3, Hannah Ashpo (Samuel's widow) 1, Andrew Ashpo 2, Janne Ashpo 2, Noah Uncas 3, Benoni Occum 3, Jonathan Occum 1, John Uncas 1, Hannah Uncas 1, Elizabeth Uncas (John's widow) 1, Elizabeth Uncas (Samuel's widow) 1, Eunice Occum (sister of Samson O.) and her mother 2, Joseph Shentup 4, Joshua Shentup 5, Henry Shentup 2, Moses Shentup 2, Hannah Shentup and her daughter 2, Martha Tantequiggen 4, John Cooper 4, Jacob Cooper 2, John Cooper jr. 2, David Tantequiggen's children 2, Solomon Cooper 2, John George 1, Eliz. Cooper (Sam's widow) 1, Great Lucy Cooper and her daughter 2, Simon Jorjoy 1, Joshua Cooper 5, Joseph Johnson 1, Ann Robins 1—in all 84.—At present, 1830, the number of Indians at Mohegan is between 60 and 70, and 18 scattered. This diminution of the once powerful Mohegans, is to be ascribed, in part at least, to the Indians well known love of *occapee* or *strong-water,* which they easily obtain in consequence of the cupidity or wickedness of the whites. Temperance and industry would save the remnant of this tribe. Happily a spirit of benevolence towards these Indians, manifested in the proposed erection of a small church on Mohegan hill, and also in the arduous toils of a sabbath school, has been recently awakened, which augurs the most beneficial and important results.

There is ground of encouragement to christian effort at Mohegan. The great obstacle, arising from pagan prejudices and the jealousy of the sachems, which at first existed, is now removed. In 1674 Mr. Fitch wrote as follows:—"Since God hath called me to labor in this work among the Indians near to me, where indeed are the most considerable number of any in this colony, the first of my time was spent upon the Indians at *Moheek,* where Uncas and his son, and Wamho, are sachems. These at first carried it reasonably and tractably; until at length the sachems did discern that religion would not consist with a mere receiving of the word, and that practical religion will throw down their heathenish idols, and the sachems' tyrannical monarchy; and then the sachems, discerning this, did not only go away, but drew off their people, some by flatteries and others by threatenings; and they would not suffer them to give so much as an outward attendance to the ministry of the word of God. But at this time some few did show a willingness to attend. These few I began meetings with about one year and a half since. The number of these Indians is now increased to above thirty grown persons, men and women, besides children and young ones."

There have been periods, when the power of religion has been felt at Mohegan, and there have been among these Indians Christians and Christian Ministers, worthy of honorable remembrance by our churches. It is an interesting fact, that in 1770, of the Indians, about 130 in number, residing at Groton, 64 were able to read and 17 were members of the church.

Samson Occum, the most distinguished Indian preacher, and the first who ever visited Great Britain, was born at Mohegan about the year 1723, and died at New Stockbridge, near Utica, in the State of New-York, in July, 1792, aged 69 years. He wrote the following brief account of himself:

"I was born a heathen and brought up in heathenism, till I was between 16 and 17 years of age, at a place called Mohegan, in New London. My parents lived a wandering life, as did all the Indians. They chiefly depended upon hunting, fishing and fowling for their living. They strictly maintained and followed their heathenish ways, customs and religion, though there was some preaching among them.—Once a fortnight, in the summer season, a minister from New-London [probably Mr. Jewett] used to come up and the Indians to attend; not that they regarded the christian religion, but they had blankets given them every fall of the year; and for these things they would attend. When I was about 10 years of age, there was a man, who went about among the Indian wigwams, and whenever he could find the Indian children, would make them read; but the children used to take care to keep out of his way; and he would catch me sometimes and make me say over my letters. But all this time there was not one amongst us, that made a profession of Christianity; neither did one cultivate our land, nor kept any sort of creatures except dogs, and dwelt in wigwams.—These are a sort of *tents,* covered with mats of flags. And to this time we were unacquainted with the English tongue in general, though there were a few who understood a little of it. When I was 16 years of age, we heard a strange rumor among the English, that there were extraordinary ministers, preaching from place to place, and a strange concern among the white people. In the summer, ministers began to visit us and preach the word of God; and the common people also came frequently and exhorted us to the things of God, which it pleased the Lord, as I humbly hope, to bless and accompany with divine influences to the conviction and saving conversion of a number of us—amongst which I was one, that was impressed with the things which we had heard.—These preachers did not only come to us, but we frequently went to their meetings and churches. After I was awakened and convinced, I went to all the meetings I could come at, and continued under trouble of mind about 6 months: at which time I got me a primer, and used to go to my English neighbors, frequently for assistance in reading, but went to no school. And when I was 17 years of age, I had, as I trust, a discovery of the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, and was enabled to put my trust in him alone for life and salvation. From this time the distress and burden of my mind were removed, and I found serenity and pleasure in serving God. By this time I just began to read in the New Testament without spelling—and I had stronger desire still to learn to read the Word of God, and at the same time had an uncommon pity and compassion to my poor brethren according to the flesh. I used to wish I was capable of instructing my poor kindred. I used to think, if I could once learn to read, I would instruct poor children in reading, and used frequently to talk with our Indians concerning religion. Thus I continued till I was in my 19th year. By this time I could read a little in the Bible. At this time my poor mother was going to Lebanon, and having had some knowledge of Mr. Wheelock, and learning he had a number of English youth under his tuition, I had a great inclination to go to him and to be with him a week or a fortnight; and desired my mother to ask Mr. Wheelock, whether he would take me a little while to instruct me in reading. Mother did so, and when she came back she said Mr. W. wanted to see me as soon as possible. So I went up, thinking I should be back again in a few days: when I got up there he received me with kindness and compassion, and instead of staying a fortnight or three weeks, I spent four years with him. But out of these four years I lost just about one year; and at the end of four years I overstrained my eyes to such a degree, I could not pursue my studies any longer."

After this, in the winter of 1749–50, he kept a school in New-London; soon he went to *Montauk,* on Long Island, where he kept school among the Indians 10 or 11 years. During this time he conducted public worship three times every Sabbath and every Wednesday evening, reading the scriptures and expounding in the Indian language. He not only officiated as minister, but was also a kind of legal adviser and magistrate among the Montauks. He also often preached to the Shenecock or Yenecock Indians, distant 30 miles. He invented the following method of teaching children the alphabet: he glued the letters to small chips of cedar, [A] [B] &c. and put them in order on a bench, and then pointed to the letter and bid the child take notice of it, then required him to bring the letter named, and keep sending till the right letter was brought. Afterwards all were jumbled together, and the children were required to set them in alphabetical order. Thus they found pleasure in learning. During a remarkable revival among the Montauk Indians, many were converted.

During this period Mr. Occum lived in a house covered with mats of flags. His abode was changed twice every year, for the convenience of being near the planting ground in the summer and the wood in the winter. He was very industrious, not only keeping school, but planting and cultivating his own corn, potatoes and beans; providing food for his family also with his fish-hook and his gun. The feathers of the fowls he killed "more than paid for his powder and shot." He also bound old books for Easthampton people, made wooden spoons, stocked guns, and worked on cedar to make pails, piggins, churns, &c. In 1757, he was examined by a number of ministers, at the Rev. Solomon Williams', Lebanon, and they were satisfied, and concluded to ordain him at a subsequent time. He was however ordained as a minister of the Gospel by the Presbytery on Long Island, August 29, 1759. From this time he was a regular member of the Presbytery, and attended their meetings. He occasionally preached at Mohegan, and in other parts of the country.

In 1766, Mr. Wheelock, for the purpose of promoting the interests of Moor's Indian Charity School, at Lebanon, (now Columbia) sent Mr. Occum and Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of Norwich, to Great Britain. Between February 16, 1766, when he preached his first sermon in England, and July 22, 1767, when he left that country, Mr. Occum preached in various parts of the kingdom, to thronged houses, between 3 and 400 sermons. His visit to Great Britain had an important bearing on the establishment of Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, whither Dr. Wheelock removed Moor's school from Lebanon.—After his return he sometimes resided at Mohegan, and preached there; he was often employed in missionary labors among distant Indians; in 1786 he removed to Brotherton, near Utica, New-York, in the neighborhood of the Stockbridge Indians, who were of the Mohegan root, and who formerly lived at Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and had been taught the christian religion by Mr. Sergeant and his son and President Edwards. At New Stockbridge, as has been mentioned, Mr. Occum died in 1792, nearly 70 years of age.

It would be very surprising, if the flattering attentions which Mr. Occum received in England, should not have some effect on his Indian mind to awaken the emotions of pride and to render him discontented with his previous mode of living. There is no doubt that he, in a few instances, was betrayed into excess or intemperance; but then he humbled himself and reformed. On the whole, he must be deemed a memorable monument of Divine Grace among the Mohegans. Dr. Dwight says, that Mr. Occum preached to "astonished audiences. Few persons had believed that an Indian could preach with intelligence and propriety; and multitudes regarded the fact with a kind of rapture. I heard Mr. Occum twice. His discourses, though not proofs of superior talents, were decent; and his utterance in some degree eloquent. His character at times labored under some imputations. Yet there is good reason to believe, that most if not all, of them were unfounded; and there is satisfactory evidence, that he was a man of piety. By a respectable clergyman, of the presbytery of Albany, I have been informed, that he was regularly received into their number; that he was esteemed by them a good man and a useful minister; that he was uncensurable in his life; and that he was lamented and honored at his death."—(*Dwight's Travels, II. 112.*)

Joseph Johnson was another Mohegan Indian, of greater talents than Mr. Occum, a faithful preacher, and a more memorable instance of the renovating power of God. He was born at Mohegan about the year 1750, and was educated at Mr. Wheelock's school. At the age of 15 he was sent as a schoolmaster to the Six Nations of Indians in N. Y., & was there 2 years. Afterwards "he wandered," as he says, "up and down in this delusive world." Returning from a whaling voyage in 1771, he repaired to his farm at Mohegan, and there, in a time of sickness brought on by his vices, he became a Christian convert by reading the New Testament and Baxter's Saint's Rest. He seems to have experienced the truest and deepest conviction of sin. Afterwards he was licensed to preach, and was for years a Missionary in the State of New-York. Some of his manuscript sermons are well written and able.

Mr. Johnson resided among the Six Nations, as a missionary, in 1776, in which year he received from Gen. Washington a letter, dated at Cambridge, 20th *February,* in which Gen. Washington says, "You can tell our friends that they may always look upon me, whom the whole United Colonies have chosen to be their Chief Warrior, as their Brother; whilst they continue in friendship with us, they may depend upon mine and the protection of those under my command. Tell them that we don't want them to take up the hatchet for us, except they choose it; we only desire, that they will not fight against us. We want, that the chain of friendship should always remain bright between our friends of the Six Nations and us. We recommend you to them, and hope by your spreading the truths of the Holy Gospel among them, it will contribute to keep the chain bright."

Capt. Joseph Johnson, of Mohegan, was, I suppose, the father of Mr. Joseph Johnson, the Missionary.—He was an active officer in the French war of 1757. In this year, Aug. 24, he received at the camp at Fort Edward, a commission from Lt. Col. John Young of the Royal American Regiment, under Maj. Gen. Daniel Webb, to command a scout of 26 Indians, and to proceed to Lake George and Ticonderoga. In a letter to his "dear and loving wife," dated Fort Edward, Aug. 10, 1757, he says—"The French have taken our Fort at Lake George, and killed and carried captive a great many Indians. But none of our Connecticut are taken this time." He says also, with apparent piety, "I pray God to preserve me from all evil, from sickness, and from the danger of the enemy; and, if it be his will, return me in safety to you and my friends."

John Cooper, the richest man among the Mohegans, possessing a yoke of oxen and two cows, was in 1803 their religious teacher.

The Royal family of UNCAS is, I believe, now extinct. The inscription on the stone of *Samuel Uncas,* the first Grand Sachem, "the glory of Mohegan," is well known; though I think the "glory" belongs to later children of Mohegan, of a different character. *Owaneco,* his eldest son, commanded a party in an expedition against the Narragansets, in 1676. *John Uncas* was the grandson of *Uncas. Sam.* the son of John, died in 1741, in his 28th year. *Pompi Uncas,* son of Benjamin and Ann, died in 1740, in his 21st year. *Elizabeth Joquib,* daughter of Mohomet, great grand child to the first Uncas, died in 1756, aged 33. *Elizabeth Bagheck* great grand child of Uncas, died in 1761, aged 14 years. *Ezekial Mazzeen,* a descendant of Uncas, died in 1826, aged 27 years. Earthly dignities vanish away; the glory of true piety,—and among the Mohegans there have been eminently pious men,—will be eternal.

A Parsimonious Man.—The man who is little in little things, is a hard and severe master; it is at his matters of small moment that he is known to his servants; and what need they care for his generosity in gold, when he is hard in silver? He who is cautious about bits of wood, eloquent in the art of bargaining about brooms, severe in exacting his penny-worth of toil from those he employs, is to all intents and purposes a parsimonious man, let him gild his name with public bequests as much as he pleases. It is by his daily conduct and habitual expenses that his character for generosity or parsimony must be estimated.—There may be other reasons for putting one's name into benevolent subscriptions; but nature speaks out in private; and he who is truly generous, will feel for the lowly, and will be ready to aid the distressed and the deserving, though unseen of others. The man

who is readier with a sermon than with a sixpence, to the mendicant at his gate; who is so pious himself, that he is afraid of encouraging profligacy, by giving alms to beggars of suspicious morals; who stints his table lest excess of creature comforts should beget pride and lasciviousness in his household; austere and harsh to his dependents, lest by mildness he might make them forget that they are servants; may be a very respectable sort of person, and of good repute to the world; yet he is but an indifferent Christian, let his attendance at church or at a meeting-house be as punctual as it may.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT STATE OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Gentlemen:—Your readers need not be informed that the Indian Question, as it is familiarly called, has been deeply interesting to the American public for more than a year; and that it was particularly so during the whole of the last session of Congress.—This subject does not directly affect the private concerns of our citizens, nor does it bear immediately on the foreign relations of our country; nor ought it to be entangled with the wishes and designs, the hopes and fears, of political intriguers, or partisan editors. No other subject, so far removed as this is from the ordinary causes of excited feeling, has taken so firm a hold of the public mind and the public conscience, since the United States became a nation. This general interest can be accounted for in no other way than by supposing that a large portion of our inhabitants, including many of the most intelligent, virtuous, and public-spirited men in the community, are seriously apprehensive that justice is to be trampled on, humanity outraged, and the national character deeply stained, by the treatment which the defenceless tribes upon our borders are to receive at our hands.

The Indians are now, if compared with ourselves, a feeble race of men. They are far removed from the populous parts of our country. They have but scanty means of access to the minds and hearts of our people. Ignorance of their condition casts an obscurity over their rights and claims. They have no patronage to bestow, no votes to give or withhold, no resources adequate to even a moderate and stinted defence of their righteous cause. Their opponents can wield a great patronage, have many votes to give, and hold great political power at their disposal; and all the influence thence resulting is exerted to stifle inquiry, to misrepresent the character and claims of the Indians, and to make their cause appear despicable and hopeless.

Yet, though their cause labors under all these disadvantages, the people of the United States generally, so far as correctly informed in regard to fact, are on the side of the Indians. The cry of the Indians has been heard; their claims are thoroughly understood by many; and all fair-minded, honorable men, by whom these claims are thus understood are earnestly desirous that the Indians should receive that protection, which our nation has solemnly, and many times, covenanted to afford.

Another session of Congress is approaching; and it seems proper to enquire, *what is the present state of the Indian Question? and what are the people of the United States bound to do in regard to it?*

I propose, Messrs. Editors to answer these two inquiries, in two essays; and as but a single number will be devoted to each, I respectfully solicit the attention of yourselves and your readers to a discussion of so moderate a length on a subject, which, however it may be disguised for a moment, will at last be universally acknowledged to be one of momentous import.

To ascertain *what is the state of the Indian Question?* it will be necessary to bear in mind the following particulars.

The present Chief Magistrate of the United States, soon after entering upon the duties of his office, gave the Cherokees and the other southwestern tribes to understand, that they must submit to the laws of the States in their neighborhood. While he professed a willingness to extend his protection to these tribes, in some undefined manner, and to some uncertain extent, he implicitly and repeatedly declared that he could do nothing, which should interfere with State law; or should imply that the separate States have not the absolute and uncontrolled power of legislating over Indian tribes, residing on their original territory, if that territory happens to fall within the chartered limits of any State. Of course, the President must have assumed the power of suspending the law of Congress, regulating *intercourse with the Indian tribes*; a law, the principal provisions of which, have been in force since the year 1790, and which now stands on the national statute book unrepealed. If the right of the States to legislate for the Indians, be admitted, it is absurd for the General Government to talk of protecting them, in any respect whatever.

The President has not only supposed himself invested with the *power of suspending or repealing laws*, but has, in the case of the Cherokees, suspended the intercourse law, which had been made perpetual for their benefit by an express treaty stipulation. He has also assumed the *power of vacating treaties*, on the ground that all his predecessors in office, and every Senate of the United States, had transcended their constitutional authority.

The fact that the President has theoretically and practically assumed the power of suspending or repealing [illegible] of Congress, [illegible] [illegible] vacating treaties, which had been solemnly [illegible] served by them, is one of the most remarkable things which have taken place since the origin of our Government. How very remarkable it is, may be seen by any one who reflects, that the Constitution has given the President no power to pronounce an existing law unconstitutional, much less to repeal or suspend a law. He does not embody in himself all the legislative and judicial functions of the Government.

The interpretation of laws, and the power of deciding as to their constitutionality, belong to the judiciary, by which branch of the Government these powers have exclusively been exercised. Even in hereditary monarchies wherever there is anything like a limited government, the King cannot abrogate, alter, or suspend a law. The King of England, for instance, has no power of this sort. The representatives of the French people inserted in the recent charter a declaration, that the King should *never suspend the operation of a law*, and this was one of the first and one of the most important additions which they made to the old charter.

Such being the known opinions and conduct of the President, the Indian bill passed at the close of the last session of Congress. The act would be perfectly harmless, were the execution of it confided to a Chief Magistrate, who entertained the views of General Washington and Mr. Jefferson, in relation to this whole subject. It recognizes the national character of the Indian tribes, and expressly guards against the violation of treaties. Yet, both its friends and its opponents knew very well, that the Indian tribes were denationalized by these State laws, with which the President had said he could not interfere, and that, under the operation of these State laws, every treaty, though made for the very purpose of protecting the Indians, would become a dead letter. I speak of the friends of the bill generally. There may have been a few who voted for it, in the belief that it would be impossible for the President to disregard the plainest stipulations of treaties, under the auspices of an act of Congress, which expressly regarded their sanctity.

The effects of this act of Congress, have been precisely such as its opposers predicted they would be. The Indians have all been told, that the opinions of the President, as they had been previously stated and explained, are approved by Congress, and that now there is certainly no alternative for these tribes, but a removal beyond the Mississippi, or subjection to the laws of the States.

Attempts to negotiate with the Southwestern tribes have been renewed under the auspices of the Indian bill. The Cherokees and Creeks have refused to treat. The Chickasaws have agreed to remove, provided a tract of country can be found, which shall be satisfactory to them—a condition which they do not believe it possible for the United States to comply with. The Choctaws have recently signed a treaty, under the very urgent influence of the Secretary of War, with the law of Congress, as explained by him, and the laws of the State of Mississippi, and all the unknown power of State legislation, suspended over them; the whole forming a system of duress, which the Choctaws could not withstand, and which is equally unjust to them, and dishonorable to the country.

When the Indian bill had passed, the Cherokee Deputies, then at Washington, employed legal counsel. Now, for the first time since this controversy arose, they availed themselves of professional aid.—Mr. Wirt, long and advantageously known to the American public as an eminent jurist and a powerful advocate, was engaged by them to defend their cause, and to take proper measures for bringing it before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The announcement of this advance in the controversy was received with tokens of high gratification. The sad countenances of the Cherokees were universally lighted up. All friends of the Indians, and all who love to see justice administered with an equal hand to the weak and the strong. To the Supreme Court the Constitution has assigned the duty of deciding questions, which arise in regard to the meaning and effect of treaties, and in regard to the constitutionality, as well as the meaning and effect, of laws enacted by Congress, and by the Legislatures of the several States. If the Indian Question can be fairly brought before this tribunal, and deliberately argued and adjudicated there, the public will undoubtedly be satisfied with the decision. If, however, there should be unavoidably delay in obtaining the judgement of the Court, so that the Cherokees cannot soon avail themselves of that legal protection, to which they believe themselves entitled, and which has been solemnly guaranteed to them by the sovereign authority of the nation, it will be matter of deep sorrow and regret to them, and may prove fatal to their cause.

Soon after Mr. Wirt was employed as counsel for the Cherokees, he prepared for their use and guidance a written opinion, embracing all the material points of difference between them and the State of Georgia. In this opinion, which was drawn up with great ability and candor, and sustained by unanswerable arguments, the following positions are established, viz:

1. That the Cherokees are a sovereign nation.

2. That the territory of the Cherokees is not within the jurisdiction of the State of Georgia, but within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the Cherokee nation.

3. That, consequently, the State of Georgia, has no right to extend her laws over that territory.

4. That the law of Georgia, which subjects the Cherokees to the jurisdiction of that State, is unconstitutional and void.

5. That improvements, for which individuals among the Cherokees have received a compensation from the United States, in consideration of their emigrating to the country on the Arkansas, do not pass to the United States; much less does the soil, on which these improvements are found, pass to the United States for the use of Georgia; but these improvements and the soil belong to the Cherokee nation. And,

6. That the President of the United States has no constitutional power to fix the boundary between the Cherokee nation and the State of Georgia.

In these positions, many of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States have fully and deliberately concurred. Indeed, it may be doubted, whether a lawyer of any reputation can be found, who will seriously undertake to controvert them. I do not learn that any answer has been attempted.

If any confidence can be given to the opinion of Mr. Wirt, thus expressed and published in the view of the whole civilized world; an opinion, which, as Mr. Wirt, very well knew, must inevitably either elevate or depress his own character, as a professional adviser, and a man of intelligence and integrity; an opinion formed under circumstances of peculiar responsibility to his clients, whose dearest interests are involved in the issue: if any confidence is due to the opinions of many other eminent jurists in our land—men of experience and sagacity, neither seeking nor holding public office, not entangled with political parties, but looking at the subject only as connected with the permanent interests of the country; if any credit can be yielded to the solemn asseverations of some of the ablest and most respected members of both houses of Congress; or to reasonings, which have been pronounced unanswerable by men of great intelligence in Europe and America or to the declarations of dispassionate and patriotic citizens, many of whom regard the matter in the single light of common sense and common honesty; if these things, or any of them are worthy of consideration, the people of the United States are soon to decide a most extraordinary question. It is—*Shall our nation violate its faith?* The question is no less than this.—It cannot be made less. No sophistry can disguise it. No art can conceal it. No party clamors can drown the voice of reason and conscience, which incessantly cries, *Beware of National Perjury.*

The question, then, for our young and boasted Republic to settle, is, shall we deliberately make up our minds to forswear ourselves? Shall we calmly, and coolly, and after many months for consideration and reflection, proclaim to the world, in the face of heaven, that we deem very lightly of our faith; and that we can break treaties by scores and by hundreds, without a pang, and without a blush? Shall we, the People of the United States, who formed all our constitutions of Government; who do not forget that we govern ourselves; and who expect our will, and not the will of a few privileged men, to be obeyed; shall we perpetrate an act, which combines all the baseness and guilt of the meanest fraud, the most barefaced falsehood, and the most deliberate perjury?—Shall we perpetrate such an act, while, in all our intercourse with foreign nations, we are talking of justice, and honor, and integrity? and are demanding in a high tone of morality, as if conscious of rectitude, that all our rights should be admitted, & all our claims should be regarded as unquestionable? Shall we perpetrate such an act, by encroaching upon the rights of the weak and defenceless, merely because *they* are weak and we are strong? Shall we do this with reference to the descendants of men, who listened to the persuasions and entreaties of our fathers? who consented to a peace at the earnest solicitation of Washington and other worthies and heroes of the revolution? who received from Washington, as Chief Magistrate of the newly formed Union, the very first pledges of the pure and uncontaminated faith of the rising Republic? and who accepted our solemn guaranty, as the great equivalent for large and rich domains, which they relinquished to our expanding population? After expressing, for forty years, our determination to abide by these very engagements; after repeating and reaffirming these engagements by the mouths, and under the seals of all the venerable and honored men whom we had selected as most worthy to hold the highest offices in the state; shall we suddenly have the hardihood, the audacity, the impudence, to absolve ourselves from all the obligations, which rest with such accumulated weight upon us? Was the man of probity and honor ever transformed, all at once, into a knave, a swindler, a case-hardened villain, taking no pains to hide his villany? Was it ever heard of, that a chaste matron became, all at once, regardless of common decency? The Romans had a maxim, *Nemo repente fit turpissimus.*—And shall we, in this early age of our growing nation, [illegible] [illegible] our Government, [illegible] tar, all respect for ourselves, all consideration of our permanent interests, and all fear of God, the Avenger of the oppressed?

Is it possible that the people of the United States should hesitate on this question? No; they would not, if they saw that this was the question distinctly proposed to them, that they must answer it; and must be held responsible to the world for the answer. The danger is not, that a majority of the people will decide wrong, with a full understanding of the case; but that apathy will prevail; and the question will be decided the wrong way by interested voices, and by those who are beguiled by interested voices; and thus the character of the country will be lost before the country is aware of it.

The alarm should be sounded by all who can write, and by all who can speak; an alarm more earnest and thrilling than would be required to guard against the approach of an invading army, the breaking forth of a pestilence, the conflagration of fifty cities, or the loss of half the property in the nation. If property only were destroyed, after the lapse of a few years the loss would not be known, and posterity would neither see nor feel it. But the loss of character is irreparable. Who would not rather have a son or a brother deprived of his last farthing, with his reputation uninjured, than see him placed in a pillory for manifest fraud and wilful perjury, though he might console himself, in his infamy, with the wealth of both the Indies? The ordinary calamities of life are soon past and forgotten; but the deep wound of a ruined character—the ruined character of a nation—after ages are gone, is just beginning to show how disgusting and intolerable the gangrene is.

If this nation, the People of the United States, shall commit, or, which is the same thing, allow their public agents to commit an act of flagitious and enormous wickedness, in a perfectly plain case, and without any excuse or palliation, the disregard of public morals and public decency will be more shameless, the injury done to weak and supplicating tribes more wanton, the disgrace brought upon the cause of free government more deep and more extensively pernicious, and the guilt incurred more frightful and appalling, than it is in the power of language adequately to describe.—History furnishes no parallel case of palpable injustice and cruelty, committed or allowed, by the mass of the inhabitants of a great country, after ample time for deliberation.

A thousand voices ask, What can be done to avert the evil? Is the case without remedy? Can we find no place for repentance, though we seek it carefully with tears?

These questions have been already answered, in effect, by the public doings of various assemblies of our fellow citizens, in different parts of the country; but it may be a matter of convenience to have the answers embodied in a single paper. This I shall attempt in my remaining number. WILLIAM PENN.

IRELAND.

A late number of the London Times has an article on the condition of Ireland, from which we make the following extract:—

Now, however, it need not be disguised that the question of repeal of the Union has been broached in every part of Ireland,—has met crowds of partizans among all classes of her inhabitants,—is pushed with characteristic activity, subtlety, and success, by Mr. O'Connell and a crowd of indefatigable coadjutors, and must of necessity move onwards to a crisis which, skilfully or rashly seized will perpetuate the United Kingdom or destroy it. So much is wrong in the relations, between rich and poor in Ireland, that every evil, however remote from those relations, may nevertheless be brought to bear upon them, and insensibly to aggravate their pressure. So a multitude exasperated by hunger may hope that every approach to change will tend to alleviate the pangs which overpower them; and problems, which perplex the minds of statesmen, may thus come to be determined by the empty stomachs of the poor. We beg to repeat, that in our humble opinion too much attention cannot be bestowed by the King's Ministers and by Parliament on the nature and progress of this growing spirit on the other side of the Channel; nor can any measure too early or too decidedly be employed for the frustration of its objects.

The Gazette de France remarks that France, within the last forty years, has tried *every* kind of government, except the *Federal Republican*, to which the current is now setting with the most irresistable force.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

From the New York Daily Advertiser of Dec. 2.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

Our city was much excited yesterday, by a report that several sailors had been taken up at Gravesend, Long Island, charged with an atrocious act of piracy and murder, off our coast, and conveyed to the jail at Flatbush, Kings county. In order to ascertain as many facts as possible, we proceeded to Brooklyn last evening, and were politely furnished by Mr. Clements, the Editor of the Long Island Patriot, who was present at the examination at Flatbush, with the following facts:—

Only one of the four persons in prison have been examined. The remainder we understand will be examined this day.

John Brownrig, one of the prisoners, on being sworn, stated that he was born in Cumberland county, England, that he was a sailor on board the brig Vineyard, Capt. Thornber, of Boston, from New Orleans, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, and fifty thousand dollars in specie for the United States Bank and a draft of fifty thousand dollars for Stephen Girard of Philadelphia; that there were nine persons on board the Vineyard, including the captain and crew; that the vessel sailed from New Orleans on the 8th or 9th of November—[on turning to our N. Orleans papers, we find that the Vineyard cleared on the 7th Nov.]—that the vessel was commanded by Capt. Thornber; the name of the mate was Roberts; that the crew consisted of six whites and one black, one of the whites a boy. About a fortnight before the murder, one of the hands, Charles Gibbs, came to witness, and told him that the ship had specie on board, and that it would be a good chance to kill the Captain, and take possession of the vessel. Witness refused to join in the affair, and heard no more about it—supposed no one thought of it nor that Gibbs was serious in his proposal. On the night of the 23d of November, while off the Nahl house—[supposed Sandy Hook]—he was aloft fixing the sails, and on coming down, he heard a cry "*the brig is ours.*" Immediately on his stepping on deck, Gibbs came to him and told him that the brig was theirs. Brownrig asked where the Captain was—Gibbs answered that he was overboard. "Where is the mate?" asked the witness. Gibbs replied, "he is also overboard; we have killed them both."

The crew then proceeded to divide the money, and put into two boats, the jolly and the long boat. They then examined the papers, and burnt them all, including the paper money, except five dollars which the steward put into his pocket—then scuttled the brig, and at 12 o'clock on Sunday night last they left her, after setting fire to the cabin.—Witness saw her burn and sink before they had proceeded far from her. A gale soon after commenced blowing, and before they could reach the shore [the witness was in the long boat] they were compelled to throw overboard forty thousand dollars. The jolly boat, containing three men, (two guilty and one innocent person), was lost in the gale, with the specie and three persons.

The others, four in number, on board the long boat, landed at Gravesend, Kings County, Long-Island, and after burying nearly all the money they had with them, went to the house of a Mr. Leonard, and offered him one hundred dollars to take them to Brooklyn. At this moment, Brownrig, the witness, told Mr. Leonard, of the transaction in which they had been engaged. Hearing this, Hamell, one of the ringleaders in the affair, took Mr. Leonard aside, and told him that Brownrig was drunk, and was not to be minded—that he knew not what he said. After this declaration, Mr. Leonard took the boy, one of the crew, into another room, and questioned him as to the truth of what Brownrig had said: the boy confirmed Brownrig's statement. All four were then taken, and lodged in the jail at Flatbush.

We learn further that Captain Thornber was killed by a blow on the head, with a pump-break. The blow was repeated twice, and he never spoke after the first stroke. Stewart Church, one of the fourth prison, is said to have inflicted the blows. This murder took place on deck. The mate was below at the time, and on coming up was knocked down into the cabin, where he was struck several times, and was then thrown overboard before he was dead.

The men when taken up had but a few hundred dollars about their persons. It appears from Brownrig's statement that they had buried their plunder in the sand; that he buried about 200 dollars, wrapped up in some clothes, among which was a red shirt.

We also understood, that the four men in prison had first undergone an examination before Justice Van Dyke, at Gravesend, and the fact there came out that they had buried their treasure, and it is supposed it was searched for by certain persons and found after Brownrig's statement, made at Flatbush, of where it was buried. Officers were last evening in pursuit of suspicious persons.

It was also reported last evening that between 3 and 4,000 dollars had been recovered.

We understand the Vineyard was insured in various offices in this city for upwards of 50,000 dollars.

From the Daily Advertiser of Nov. 3.

We yesterday gave the testimony of Brownrig, one of the persons at present confined in the jail at Flatbush, charged with piracy and murder. The following additional particulars we copy from the Commercial Advertiser, of last evening:

[illegible] rance Company; and Capt. Samuel Dayton, inspector of the Ocean Company, were despatched to Flatbush, to attend the examinations on behalf of their respective Companies. After Brownrig had been examined, these gentlemen, accompanied by an officer, proceeded down to Barren Island, in search of the money said to have been buried in the sand. They found the place, according to the description given, with the corresponding marks, but not a dollar of the money was found—indeed this was not expected, as the place had been previously visited by order of the magistrates, one of the prisoners being taken along to designate the spot. The house of Johnson, the only man living on the Island, was then searched from garret to cellar, and nothing was found but what he (Johnson) showed them:—This consisted of eleven Mexican dollars; a five-dollar bill of the U. S. Bank; a sword cane, a spy glass, and a silver watch, which Johnson stated the sailors to have given him to pay for bringing them off the Island. They also gave Johnson some clothes and bedding, wet and dirty, which the Inspectors left. It was dark before the Inspectors left Flatbush, and they arrived at Barren Island at about 8. They left at about 12 o'clock, bringing Johnson and wife, the only persons living on the Island, along with them to Flatbush, and leaving a guard at the house.

This morning at half past 10 o'clock, Robert Dawes, one of the crew of the Vineyard, a good looking young man, of 18 or 20 years of age, was brought up before the Judges of the county, assembled at the Court House, to pursue the examinations. The prisoner stated that there were six of them shipped at New Orleans, on board of the brig Vineyard, exclusive of the captain, mate and cook. The captain's name was Wm. Thorby, and that of the mate William Roberts. [Here he was informed that he need not say any thing to criminate himself, as the examination might be used against him. He replied that he wished to tell the truth, and just as it was.] Does not recollect the day they sailed. When about five days out, as he was at work, steward came forward, and told them that there was money on board. The crew, consisting of Charles Gibbs, A. Church, and the steward, then determined to take possession of the vessel. They asked Jas. Talbot if he would join them. He said no, as he did not believe there was any money to the vessel. They concluded to kill the captain and mate, and if Talbot and Jack Brownrig would not join them, to kill them also. The next night they talked of doing it, and got their clubs ready; but Dawes dared not say a word, as they declared that if he did, they would kill him; but as they did not all agree, some thinking they would not kill two shipmates (Talbot and Brownrig), it was put off. On the 23d of Nov. they concluded to kill the captain and mate that night, and got ready; but they did not do it, and it went off again. But on the night of the 23d, between twelve and one o'clock, as Dawes was at the helm, saw the steward come up with a light, and a knife in his hand. He drove the light and seizing the pump break, struck the Captain with it over the head or back of the neck. The captain was sent forward by the blow, and hallowed ho! and murder, once.—Charles Gibbs and the cook seized the captain, one by the head and the other by the heels, and threw him overboard. Atwell and Church stood at the companion way, with clubs, to strike down the mate, when he should come up. As he came up, and inquired what was the matter, they struck him over the head. He ran back into the cabin, and Charles Gibbs followed him down; but as it was dark, he could not find him, Gibbs came on deck for the light, with which he returned. Dawes' light being taken from him, he could not see to steer, and he accordingly left the helm, to see what was going on below. Gibbs found the mate and seized him, while Atwell and Church came down and struck him with the pump break and a club. He was then dragged upon deck; they called for Dawes to come to them; and as he came up, the mate seized his hand, and gave him a death gripe. Three of them then hove him overboard but which three Dawes does not know.

The mate was not dead, but called after them twice while in the water. Dawes says he was so frightened that he hardly knew what to do. They then told him to call Talbot who was in the forecastle saying his prayers—he came up & said it would be his turn next—but they gave him some grog, and told him not to be afraid, as they would not hurt him, if he was true to them—he should fare as they did. One of them got drunk, and one became crazy. After killing the captain and mate, they set about overhauling the vessel, and got up one keg of Mexican dollars. They then divided the captain's clothes and money—about forty dollars, and a gold watch. Dawes and Talbot and Brownrigg were all obliged to do as they did. They told him to steer for Long Island. On the following day they divided several bags of specie, amounting to five thousand dollars each. They made bags & sewed the money up. After this division, they divided the remainder of the money without counting it. On Sunday when about 15 miles S.S.E. of Southampton Light, they got boats out, and put half the money in each. They then scuttled the vessel and set fire to it in the cabin, and took to the boats. Chas. Gibbs, after the murder, took charge of the vessel as captain. From the papers they learnt that the money belonged to Stephen Girard. With the boats they made land about daylight. Dawes and his three companions were in the long boat. The others, with Atwell, were in the jolly boat. On coming to the bar, the boats struck.

In the long boat, they threw overboard a trunk of clothes and a great deal of money—all but about 20,000. The jolly boat was foundered; they saw the boat fill, and heard them cry out, and saw them clinging to the masts. They went ashore on Barren Island, and buried the money in the sand, but very slightly. They saw a gunner, and asked to be shown where they could get some refreshments. They were taken to Johnson's where they staid all night. Dawes went to bed about 10 o'clock—Jack Brownrigg sat up with Johnson; and in the morning, told Dawes that he had told Johnson all about the murder. Johnson went in the morning with the steward, for the clothes, which were left on the top of the place where they buried the money. Does not believe they took away the money. Dawes says he is 18 years old this month—is a native of Lancaster, Eng. where his parents both lived. He has sailed with Church and Gibbs before. When they called the gunner to them, he was not on the island at the time, but came off to their assistance—Gibbs told the gunner that they had left the brig William four days ago—that he was the mate of that vessel—that the captain and a part of the crew had been drowned in another boat.

After the murder, Dawes discovered that a part of the plan of Atwell, Church and the Steward, was to have killed him and thrown him overboard; but Gibbs kept his spirits up more than any of the rest, and said as he was an old shipmate they should not hurt him. The murderers kept him (Dawes) hard at work, and they were below eating and drinking, nuts, oranges, &c. living on the fat. The man who was gunning, they left shooting. He was a large man, with a snug pea jacket. Johnson brought them off the island to Mr. Leonard's tavern at Gravesend—where they sent for magistrates, and they were taken into custody. When the officers were coming, the steward (a black) run off into the woods. The spy glass left at Johnson's belonged to the ship—the watch belonged to the mate, and was taken by Gibbs. It was a week or ten days before the murder that Dawes heard of it. But he was jammed between two minds. Had he said a word, his own life, and Jack's, and Talbot's, besides the captain's and mate's would have been also taken. They had nothing to defend themselves with. The captain and mate were two as firm fellows as he ever knew.

The captain and all hands were strangers to the vessel—the captain and mate were Free Masons, and Gibbs said he belonged to New York. Had it not been for the steward, the deed would never have been done, and had it not also been that Gibbs was a good navigator. The steward had seen them put the money on board—none of the hands knew of it until told. There were no arms on board, save a few boarding pikes, and a small field piece. The examination of Dawes closed at about half past 12 o'clock.

Thomas J. Wansley says he is a native of Delaware and will be 22 years of age on the 6th Dec. inst. On being told by the court that he need not answer any questions tending to criminate himself, and that he would be allowed the aid of counsel, he replied that "he wanted no other counsel than his own conscience!" He stated in reply to the question of the court, that he shipped in New Orleans on the 6th of November as cook and steward. Five or six persons struck the mate; but did not know who gave the fatal blow. There was a combination previously entered into to kill the captain and mate. Two persons were then proposed, but cannot say who was the first to suggest it. The combination was formed ten days before the murder. The time agreed upon was not specified, but the place was. Cannot say whether it was the man that was lost that originated the plan. The object of the combination was the money.

Question by the Court.—Did you communicate to the rest of the crew the fact of the money being on board of the brig? Ans. He gave the information of the existence of the money, but did not ask the others to combine. Did not know of the combination until it was formed. The place first designed for the scene of the murder was a little north of Cape Hatteras.—Did not strike both the mate and captain. Did not say he struck either.

Question.—Who threw them overboard? No answer.

Q. Was he present when the captain was murdered? A. Was on deck and saw it.

Q. Did he offer to assist the captain, or was he willing that he should be murdered? A. He did not offer to assist the captain, because he did not call upon him.

Q. Was he in sight of him? A. Yes.

Q. Was he standing by when the mate was murdered? A. No.

Q. Where was the mate? A. Below.

Q. Did he see him brought up murdered? A. Yes.

Q. Was he dead when thrown overboard? A. Don't know—thinks he was not, but was so near [illegible]

Q. Did he go below for the money? A. His business was below, but that he was then employed on deck washing away the blood.

Q. Who was appointed to take charge of the vessel? No answer.

Q. Was the mate [Gibbs] already given right? No answer.

Q. Did he assist in counting the money? A. When the money was divided each took his share.

Q. What was done with the money after he had received his share? A. It was kept on board until the attempt to land, when part of it was thrown overboard on account of the state of the sea.

Q. Where was the money thrown overboard? A. About three quarters of a mile from the shore, on a sand bar outside of the inlet.

Q. How far was it from the place where they landed that the money was thrown overboard? A. About a mile and a half.

Q. How much did they throw overboard? A. The better part, or half, of $28,000.

Q. What was his proportion? A. About $7,000.

In answer to some further queries, he replied that the money was put up in bags, boxes, and trunks.—It was not all thrown over at the same time, but they threw it over as they went along. Was in the long boat, which bore a sail.

The vessel was scuttled by Atwell, but did not say who set fire to her. The money was buried but did not say where. He did not pay for his lodging, &c. on the island—the others did. Was told the money belonged to Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia.

At this stage of the examination, the Marshal, Thomas Morris, Esq. entered, and presented a requisition from the District Court for the removal of the prisoners to this city, where they will undergo a re-examination and trial. The examination of Gibbs is consequently postponed. We apprehend nothing new from his testimony, as the examinations above given embrace what we should suppose to be a complete detail of all the transactions.

We mentioned yesterday, that the men in prison, after landing, went to the house of Mr. Leonard, at Gravesend. On Wednesday, Mr. L. made affidavit of the fact before Judges Hubbard and Terhune.—The following is the affidavit, viz:—

Samuel Leonard, being duly sworn, says, that on the 30th day of November last past, four men came to his house, in the town of Gravesend, in said county, and one of them engaged him to take them down to Brooklyn for $5. That after getting nearly ready to do so, one of them, who was called Jack by the others, and who since has called his name John Brownrigg, said they should go no farther, that they were murderers, and had murdered the captain and mate. This deponent says that the said man called Jack, spoke these words to a man who called himself Charles Gibbs, and a colored man who calls himself Thomas Wilson. That the other person of the four calls himself Robert Dawes; and that he also said that what the man Jack had said, was true. And this deponent further says, that soon after this conversation, the man who calls himself Charles Gibbs, asked deponent to step aside with him, and hurried him to carry them to Brooklyn, and offered him $100 to do so. And this deponent says that it was mentioned among the said four persons, that they had been on board the brig Vineyard of Boston. SAM'L LEONARD.

The brig Vineyard, Thornbur, master, is announced in the New Orleans Price Current of the 13th November, as having cleared on the 5th of that month for Philadelphia, with a cargo of 113 bales of cotton, 112 hhds. of sugar, and 54 casks of molasses.

The four men from the brig Vineyard, who have been under examination for several days past for piracy and murder on board of that vessel, were yesterday forenoon re-examined before Judge Betts, Judge of the United States District Court for this District.—They severally acknowledged the murder of the captain and mate, and gave essentially the same account of the matter that we have already published. They were all committed for trial. The declarations of all the men except Gibbs have been already published. His examination took place for the first time before Judge Betts, who prohibited the publication of it.

We understand that the jolly boat, which was said to be swamped, and the men who were in her to have been drowned, has been found, with a small sum of money in her. The whole amount thus far recovered is about $2400.

It now appears pretty evident that three of the crew, viz. Henry Atwell, Talbot, and Church, who were in the jolly boat, were drowned. The remaining four, who are now in custody in this city, are Thomas J. Wansley, who was steward and cook, Charles Gibbs, John Brownrig, and Robert Dawes. The first of the last named four is a light colored man, about 22 years of age, born in Delaware; the second is from Rhode Island, aged 35, and the two last are Englishmen, one of whom, Brownrig, about 45, and Dawes, about 18 years of age.

It appears from an examination of the lad Dawes, that there was a schooner, with two hands on board, lying near Barren Island, where they first landed; and from the testimony of others, that the money was thrown overboard from the boats in boxes and bags, so that it is possible a portion of it may be recovered.—The amount supposed to be lost from the two boats, is about 40,000 dollars.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv. Dec. 4.*

Mr. Henry Wardell, wreck-master at Long Branch, called upon us and made the following statement of facts.—[Gaz.]

On Tuesday evening, the 23d ult. during his absence from home, two rough-looking sailors came to his house on the Beach, and requested his wife to furnish them with some refreshments, at the same time stating that they had belonged to a small oyster schooner which had been run down by a brig and sunk, that the captain was drowned, and they made their escape in the jolly-boat. As they appeared to be intoxicated, Mrs. Wardell declined giving them any thing, on which they retired. Mr. W. returned at 7 o'clock, when his wife mentioned the circumstance to him. The next morning he was informed by some of his neighbors, that the two men were seen about day light, walking along the beach towards Barnegat; and in going to his stack yard in the morning, he discovered that they had pulled some hay from one of the stacks on which they slept. Several days after, Mr. W. learned that the men landed in a jolly-boat, about half way between the Hook and the Highlands, and that they stopped on the way to his house, at Mr. West's, who keeps a tavern near the Telegraphs, in whose charge they left the boat. Subsequently informed Mr. Casler, keeper of the Light-House on the Hook, subsequently informed Mr. Wardell, that the jolly boat was handsome and well built, and he supposed she might have belonged to a large [illegible] schooner. Mr. W. did not learn that they had any money. The boat is still in the possession of Mr. West, from whom further information may be obtained.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Dec. 3.

The Albany Argus of Wednesday, contains the official canvass of the votes given at the late election in this state for governor. The amount of votes for the different candidates, is 251,585. Of these, there were for Throop, 128,842: for Granger, 120,361: for Williams, 2,332. In 1828, the whole number of votes for governor was 276,583. Of course, there were given this year 24,548 votes less than there were, two years ago. The majority for Throop over Granger, as given in the Argus, is 8,481. By correcting the errors in the account, we make it 8,481. This mistake in the footing however is of no moment. By adding the votes given for Williams to those for Granger, the whole amount for both candidates is 122,693: which being deducted from the votes for Throop, reduces his majority over both, to 6,149.

Allowing the number of electors in the state to have been no larger this year, than it was two years ago, it may be taken as matter of fact, that 24,548 *persons staid away from the polls*, who if a candidate had been held up with whom they were contented, would have attended, and given their votes. That those persons, had they voted on the present occasion, would not have voted for Mr. Throop, we believe to be certain. We come to this conclusion on the general ground, that the party which held him up as a candidate, are too well drilled and disciplined to have any portion of their forces stay at home. It is not only certain then, that Mr. Throop has not been elected by a majority of the electors, but it is an undoubted fact, that a large majority of the people of the state are opposed to the party of which he is the representative, and if they had been united in the late election upon any candidate in opposition to him, he would have been defeated by a majority of nearly twenty thousand. And if we make a reasonable allowance for the increase of the number of electors, during the last two years, that majority would have been greatly enlarged. The whole number of votes in 1826, was 195,850. The increase of votes in the year 1828, over the amount in 1826, was 80,724. If we allow only one quarter of this number for the increase in the last two years, it will enlarge the majority against Mr. Throop to more than forty thousand.

We make these statements merely for the purpose of shewing what might have been done at the late election, by those who are opposed to the policy and principles of those who control the affairs of the state; and what may be done at a future election, if such a union could be accomplished.

"*The Dying Mr. Randolph.*"—On parting with Juba, John Randolph gave him directions how and where to bury his master—"under the oak tree with his head to the East that he might look to the West." Juba has gone to Roanoke, and instead of finding his master's remains, he will find the old fox still cutting his capers in London and Paris, with no more idea of dying than he had twenty years ago. We all recollect the crocodile tears he shed so long ago as when he called old Mr. Tim. Pickering to his bed side and took a parting, dying man's leave; and when last in Congress in one of his "fanfaronados" he screamed out—"I am suspended by a hair—I can hardly catch another breath." Members flocked round supposing he was about to depart for the "world's last hope." But it seems that he not only lived out the session; but actually [illegible] in the Virginia Convention and from thence proceeded on his mission to Russia where, after disgracing himself and his country in the most shameful manner, and pocketing $30,000 of the People's money and putting the Government to an equal expenditure in sending him there, we find him in London, ready for some new exploit to signalize himself at the expense of his country. And yet he can find those bad enough to palliate his conduct, and a President to give him a Mission that was refused by a Jefferson and a Madison! Have we not fallen upon evil times?—*Balt. Patriot.*

Republicanism.—It is gratifying to the old friends of Republicanism to find themselves now advocating the very measures *Jefferson* contended for—*the protection of our interest against British competition.* It is yet more gratifying to find Ex-President Madison, the luminary of Republicanism, advocating the very principles *Webster* contended for, in the 'great debate,' and boldly stemming the advance of *Nullification* in the first Review of our country (the North American.) And, as if all this were not enough to prove him our friend, the advocate of a common cause with us, we find him at the polls, throwing his vote for Mr. Barbour (the *reformed Minister.*) With Jefferson we are advocating a protecting system—with Madison warring with nullification—with Clay, Wirt, Barbour, rebuking the administration for its unprecedented inconsistency, anti-republicanism, and proscription? Our torches are kindled by such fires, and they must be extinguished, before they will cease to radiate their light.—*Portland Adver tiser.*

TRIAL OF GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD,

For Misprision of Felony.

At the opening of the Court, George Crowninshield was placed at the bar, and his trial under an indictment for Misprision of Felony commenced. The Solicitor General, Daniel Davis, Esq., and Asahel Huntington, Esq. County Attorney, appeared for the Government, and Ebenezer Shillaber, and John Walsh, Esqrs. as Counsel for the defendant. The indictment contained two counts. 1st, Alledging that R. Crowninshield, Jr. and J. J. Knapp, Jr. formed a conspiracy to murder Capt. Joseph White, and that the defendant was acquainted with all the facts. The 2d count alleged, that the murder had been perpetrated by Richard Crowninshield, Jr. & J. F. Knapp, as principals, and J. J. Knapp, Jr. as accessary before the fact, and that the defendant was privy to the whole transaction, and did not disclose it. After examination of witnesses and argument of Counsel, Judge Putnam charged the jury, who retired at about half past 7, P. M., and at 8 o'clock returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. George Crowninshield was then discharged without day.

The following is an extract from a letter published in the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington, Nov. 28.

"I avail myself of the afternoon mail to say, that although the period for the meeting of Congress is near at hand, a very few members have yet arrived. The first business which it is supposed will come before the Senate is the impeachment of Judge Peck, for which purpose the Chamber is "gorgeously prepared." The Secretary of War appears to have a great press of business upon him, if one may be permitted to judge from the placards posted at the door and left upon the table in his audience room. I have had occasion to call upon the honorable Secretary since I have been here, and for that purpose have attended three days, and it was not until yesterday that I perceived a notice posted on one of the door cheeks, informing that his honor could not be seen after 12 o'clock, (he reaches his office but a short period before that time and it would outrage etiquette to call on him elsewhere.) On a slate, lying upon the circular table, was the following comprehensive sentence:—"My time is so occupied, and will be, for some days, that I cannot see persons, except it be, on *important and pressing business.* J. H. E. Nov. 18."—I had not before noticed these lines upon the slate, although from their date, a week old, and not being able to form an idea how the Secretary was to know, whether my business was "*important and pressing,*" unless I was to inform him, I withdrew.

You may depend on it that Jackson and Van Buren are much chagrined at the most humiliatingly disgraceful termination of Randolph's mission. They parry, as well as they can, the jibes and jeers of friends and opponents, by passing it to the account of his ill health, but when told that he is not yet "under the oak tree," and will not be years to come, and that his "church yard cough" is a bugaboo of more than twenty years standing, [illegible] and Mr. Van give a down look and [illegible] change the subject. The General takes fire [illegible] quick as powder when a little pushed. Among [illegible] names suggested for the place, a wag has held up in bold relief, "honest George Kremer," who was an original Jacksonite and is about the only one of the creatures of the Hero who has not been rewarded. Although a grotesque character and the butt of all circles, he would look the character better than Roanoke and behave better at Court. He has a strong capacious mind, though rough and uncultivated, which, occasionally, has been put to a good use. One thing is certain, his stiff neck'd democracy, would never allow him to come down upon "his marrow bones" before any Potentate on earth.

Mr. Henry Banks, of Virginia, but now in Kentucky, has published a singular address to the public. Among other things, he states that he is going to Washington this winter, to tell Gen. Jackson one truth. And what, dearest reader, do you think this truth is?—It is this:—Mr. Banks says that Amos Kendall has been rewarded with an office worth 3000 dollars a year, for writing a series of papers in favor of Gen. Jackson's election, under the signature of "*Philo Jackson.*" And besides obtaining the pecuniary reward, Mr. Banks intimates that such was the excellence of these writings, that for producing them, Kendall has been favored with the appellation of "*the Heaven born Amos*". Now Mr. Banks declares that he wrote every line of those numbers, and he is going to Washington to tell the President this fact, and to expose the imposture of Amos. *N. Y. Spectator.*

Working men's colony.—A Society has been formed in Wheeling, Ohio, for the purpose of forming a settlement in Illinois. The plan is to buy a quantity of the U. S. at one dollar the acre, one fifth paid down, remainder in four annual instalments; one township to be asked of Congress, in addition, for a school fund. All merchandise brought into the settlement to be deposited in one store-house, and sold at a profit of 25 per cent; from these sales it is calculated a revenue will hereafter accrue of [illegible] per annum. This revenue is to constitute the fund of a Bank, in which each settler is to be a stockholder, in proportion to the amount of his purchase. A city is to be laid out on the plan of Philadelphia; lots are to be reserved for school houses, churches, the former to be maintained at the public expense. Plantations of mulberry trees are to be provided.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 8, 1830.

WILLIAM PENN.—That able and indefatigable friend of the Indians, who has, under that signature, succeeded in arousing the public attention and indignation to the wrongs of the oppressed Cherokees, has again appeared before the public, in two articles on that interesting theme. In the first, he enquires into the present state of the Indian question—and in the second, what the people of the United States are bound to do in regard to it. The first of these articles will be found in another part of this paper, and contains a brief and interesting history of the events which have taken place within a year past. He disclaims all attempts to make this a party question, and deprecates any discussion which places it upon that basis. He justly considers it one of great national interest, and quite as important to us as to the Cherokees. The Cherokees will, by being driven from their present country, become a scattered and broken people, and their collective national capacity must cease and they return to the debased and degraded savage state from which the efforts of the benevolent have been in an important degree successful in rescuing them. But the state which will, by such a perfidious course, be cast upon the character of this country, by a faithless disregard of treaties, would be of more permanent injury to us than any which can be inflicted upon the Cherokees. To the details of the bill which passed during the last session, if it be carried into execution in good faith and with a proper regard for the rights of the Indians, the writer justly considers that there could be no objection. But from the declared opinions of the President, the conduct of Georgia, and known wishes of the Cherokees, it was well understood that the most arbitrary removal of the Indians was the design of the framers or supporters of the bill.

The writer justly considers that if this matter was understood, in all its important bearings, by the people of this country they would not suffer the claims of humanity and of national honor to be disregarded. It distinctly perceiving the perfidy contemplated towards the Cherokees, they would arouse and speak in a language which would be understood by those in power.

Our readers will find the whole article able & eloquent. We think there is every reason to hope that at the approaching session of Congress [illegible] measure of last session, the members will be disposed to retrace their steps, and not lend their sanction or countenance, much less their assistance, to the persecution of a poor and powerless people.

WM. COBBETT.—This disorganizing, unprincipled and talented individual, who seems particularly in his element in times of great commotion, has written a very inflammatory letter to the French people, encouraging the disaffected in their thirst for blood, and their interested cry for the death of the ministers. If this were all, it would not be worthy of any serious notice, although the death of the ministers would affect unfavorably the cause of the French, who have gained universal good will in this country and elsewhere, for their extraordinary and praiseworthy moderation thus far in the events of the Revolution. But it is the evident wish of Cobbett to see a bloody and protracted civil war—to see an attempt at overturning the present government & the establishment of a republic. "A copy of the address," he says "will be in the hands of Lafayette by Sunday or Monday. I shall get the address translated into French; shall sell at my shop for 2d. or 10s. a hundred. So that any body may take it to Paris in great numbers. I shall, if possible, have it for sale at my shop on Monday next, or on Tuesday next at the latest. Thus it is that I have got my feather in the scale of real humanity, against a bloody tyranny."

In the present inflammatory state of public feeling in *Paris*, a man of the art, and talent, and unscrupulousness of Mr. Cobbett, may do incalculable injury. The following is the close of the address:—

"That they [the ministers] will not go unpunished is, we hope, certain, though we perceive that all sorts of means are put in motion for the purpose of preventing it. We see the preparations going on at the Luxembourg; we see the efforts of the *Paris* press, and of the English villains who write from Paris, and who are hired and paid to deceive you and us. We see that there are some men who would set you to kill one another in order to save the lives of these atrocious murderers. We behold, however, with great pleasure, that you are resolved that the miscreants shall die; that they shall not live as long as the tears of the widows and the orphans of Paris. We see, and we see it with deep sorrow, that there is ONE MAN, in whose virtue we all confided, in whose long tried patriotism we all relied, whose folly is expected to induce you to abandon your claim of justice. We should ascribe to great age, we should ascribe to deception practised on him; we should ascribe to any thing but perfidy, the conduct of that ONE MAN, if he were unhappily, to become an advocate for saving the lives of these foul and bloody traitors. But, however painful it might be to condemn, even tacitly, the conduct of that ONE MAN; condemn it we must, and that if a thousand such men, it found on the side of laxity towards these savage tyrants. Let that ONE MAN, or any other man or men, pardon for themselves; if he have had a child, a wife or a father slaughtered, let him pardon for himself; but let him not pardon for you; let him not, from any motive relative to peace and quietness; let him not, from any imaginary expediency, thwart the steady march of eternal justice; let him not tarnish his last days by doing that which would amount to a declaration, that the working people may be slaughtered with impunity, and that vengeance is not to cry from the ground for the shedding of their blood. Oh! for the honor of liberty and patriotism, for the united honor of America, and France, let him have no attempt to save those villains, to [illegible] [illegible] law-devourers, land-mongers, and Jews; but let Lafayette say with Washington, in a case where the offence was not a thousandth part so great, "The crime

...ranged against the people [illegible] and let justice [illegible] and was he destitute of 'humanity,' were [illegible] and patient consideration and wisdom wanting [illegible] habits; had not he a bosom as gentle as that of Louis Philippe; did he sign that death warrant without shedding tears; did he none of rigid justice teach the people of America to be ferocious? Oh! for the honor of the cause of freedom, let not the name of Lafayette traverse the Atlantic associated with those of Jews, jobbers and aristocrats, combined to rescue from justice the murderers of men contending for their rights!"

ADDRESS

BEFORE THE NEW-LONDON COUNTY CONVENTION OF TEACHERS, NOVEMBER 26, 1830,

BY REV. MR. HEMENWAY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—It is no affectation of modesty, which induces me to avow, that it would have been very grateful to my own feelings, had the duty of addressing you on the objects of this meeting, devolved upon some other person, whose situation would enable him to do better justice to the subject, than I can possibly hope to do. The occasion is one, which, in my view, possesses a very intimate connection with the temporal and eternal welfare of the children and youths, who now cheer our firesides, and the generations who shall succeed them;—a very intimate connection with the present and future character of the nation. Responsibilities, therefore, commensurate with the high interests involved, rest upon those whose influence shall give direction to our deliberations.

Our elevation as a people, in point of privilege, is a theme of very frequent and very general celebration. It is the [illegible] in the public news-print, in our halls of legislation, and the retired [illegible] is not a stranger to loud encomiums upon the character and prospects of our country. And, truly, gentlemen, we do stand in this respect upon [illegible]. Grant, if you please, that some other countries possess a territory as widely extended as our own—that they claim a soil as exuberant and delight themselves in a climate as salubrious as ours—that they calculate upon [illegible] the treasures entombed in the bowels of their earth—that they are girt about with seas as broad as those which encircle us, and are furnished with equal facilities for internal communication—yet, where is the revolution [illegible] benign influence upon [illegible] blessed in its social and literary, its civil and religious privileges as ours? Where the country, which possesses in an equal degree the security of person and property? Where the people, who, while they abound in the comforts and even luxuries of life, enjoy such a freedom from the evils arising from the extremes of great wealth and deep poverty? Where the people, among whom the principles of liberty and equality are as well understood and practically enjoyed? Where the nation, in which [illegible] of influence, of emolument and honor are equally free of access to all classes of society? Where the nation, that expresses care in the general intelligence of its population, and supplies greater facilities for the intellectual and moral improvement of all its citizens? Where the country, in fine, that furnishes, in greater profusion, all the elements which constitute the perfection of human happiness? And it is suitable that our privileges should be the subject of frequent commemoration. It would be ingratitude to the Author of every mercy, to forget or suffer the bounties of his hand to remain uncelebrated. They should be celebrated to inspire in our bosoms emotions of thankfulness to Him, and to the instruments through whom he conveys to us our blessings. They should be celebrated, to cherish in us a proper sense of the responsibility with which their provision is associated, and excite to greater efforts to perpetuate and extend them.

The question naturally suggests itself, in this connection, what causes have operated to raise us to this enviable height? [illegible], obviously, the same causes, which have operated to elevate us, continuing to operate with suitable [illegible], will secure to us the permanence of that elevation. [illegible] our vision across the Isthmus, which separates us from the Southern half of our hemisphere, and a state of things presents itself far different from that which exists among ourselves. Anarchy, instead of civil quietness—[illegible], instead of rational freedom—ignorance, instead of general intelligence—insecurity of person and property, instead of security—vice, instead of virtue, are [illegible] prevalent. The light of our example has, indeed, partially fallen upon them and prompted efforts at [illegible]—efforts, however, which do not yet realize the [illegible]. They have struggled for freedom for a longer period—they have made a greater sacrifice of life and treasure than did our fathers. Their object is still unattained. The desired boon thus far eludes their pursuit. Where must we look for the causes of this difference? In all that relates to natural advantages, they share an equal liberality at the hand of Providence with ourselves—in many, even a greater. Taken in the whole extent of their territory, they inhale an atmosphere as healthful as our own. A reward as rich repays the labor of the husbandman. Treasures more abundant are buried in the bowels of their mountains. An ocean as safe and rivers as broad, furnish the inducements to commercial enterprise. It is not, then, in the physical arrangements of Providence, that we are to seek the causes of this difference. Human agency is here to be [illegible]. The difference of moral condition in the two countries is to be accounted for by the difference of character and difference of objects, in those who planted the [illegible] settlements. Let all the circumstances of their first settlement be reversed—let the enlightened and conscientious and pious pilgrims have been cast upon their coasts, and let the avaricious and bloodthirsty [illegible] and Pizarros have landed their hordes upon ours, and the whole social and literary and civil and moral condition of the two countries would have been reversed.

Our ancestors were men of enlightened [illegible] and benevolent views. They had imbibed the spirit of freedom, ere they formed the resolution to forego all the endearments of country and encounter the dangers of the ocean and the deprivations and toils of the wilderness. They had learned the worth of the immortal principle in man. In arranging the details of their new community, their first business was to provide for the development of this principle in their offspring. They established schools. They made permanent provision, in their political enactments, for the instruction of all the children and youth of the community. In the spirit of true christianity, they cheerfully consented to assist in bearing each others burdens. They made annual assessments upon the property which each one possessed, for the purpose of opening schools, to which all children, whether rich or poor, should have free access. It is impossible duly to appreciate the magnanimity of our ancestors in this enactment, unless we can transport, in imagination, all the changes which two centuries have wrought in the condition of the country. They could not then boast of a commerce whose sails whitened every sea and wafted to their doors the treasures of every zone and every clime. Their eye was not delighted with the sight of numerous manufacturing villages scattered over the face of the country, nor was the [illegible] of their toils alleviated by the streams of plenty which they produce. The ten thousand indications of comfort, which greet us on every side, existed with them scarcely in anticipation. They were planted in the midst of a wilderness, three thousand miles from the abodes of civilization. They were subjected to severe toils to secure for themselves even a precarious subsistence. And in addition to this, there was the danger and the expense of frequent, and some times, long continued warfare with a savage enemy. It was a triumph of principle—it was a magnanimity of soul—it was self-denial, which is too seldom found in their descendants of the present day, which, in the midst of so much to absorb thought and waste energy, and exhaust resources, could find time to [illegible] and [illegible] carry into successful operation the public system of general education, which they adopted. And it ought to cover with confusion the face of every man, who, enjoying the security for which their wisdom had laid the foundation—possessing the numerous advantages which now exist for obtaining the means of subsistence, and the increased facilities which the increase of population afford for the easy support of schools—complains that he is not able, even by his own unaided efforts, if need be, to furnish his children with a good common education.

Our ancestors understood the principles of liberty and the foundations on which alone those principles can be sustained. Intelligence, combined with sound moral principle, is the only basis, on which free institutions can permanently stand. *An ignorant community cannot be a free community.* Adduce the history of the world and point me to a single instance of a nation of degraded intellect, which has aspired and attained to the lofty height of rational freedom. In the brightest days of Greece, such was the state of refinement among the common people, that they could detect in their public speakers, the slightest deviation from propriety of speech, and a trivial inaccuracy of expression has blighted in her orators the proudest hopes of success. If you would bring down the eagle which now so proudly soars in your political heavens or drive him in disgust to other climes, dry up the sources of intelligence in the country—obstruct the numerous channels through which knowledge flows to all grades of society.

Our fathers have bequeathed us the legacy of free institutions—a legacy, to obtain which cost them sacrifices that were felt—exertions, which proved the strength of their sinews and the courage of their hearts—a legacy, whose worth is not to be estimated by all the treasures which the earth conceals. They have made us this bequest that we should preserve and improve upon it.—They have laid the foundations of our prosperity—but like every thing human these foundations are liable to decay. They require to be defended against the frosts of winter. They need to be fortified against the violence of the mountain torrent.

We assemble not to-day, therefore, to decry our system of common schools. We meet, the rather to commemorate the goodness of God, that he inspired our fathers with wisdom to devise, and resolution to carry into execution, a system so fraught with blessings to their posterity; and to congratulate ourselves that we are permitted to trace our lineage to so worthy an ancestry. We come not together to lay new *foundations* for our intellectual work-shops—but to build on those already laid. We need not seek a warrant for our convention in the actual deterioration of our common schools. It is not necessary to prove the objects of general education to have occupied in the public mind a less prominent place of late years, than in some more remote periods of our history. There is no occasion for exhibiting humiliating comparisons of the character of our schools in different places. If we admit that our schools exhibit all the symptoms of health and vigor, that they have ever done—that they engross as much of public interest as in former years—that the schools with us are only displayed to better advantage, by a comparison with those of other states and other places—the question still remains, is the condition of our schools still unsusceptible of improvement? Is it impossible and even undesirable that they be brought still more near to the bosom and the business of every parent and every citizen? Are these fountains of light emitting their beams with all the constancy and effulgence which it is possible they might do? Do these nurseries of knowledge yield plants in as rich abundance and of as vigorous a growth as the exigencies of the nation demand? Unless there be given to these interrogatories a decisive affirmative, then we have a warrant for our present consultations. Then it is the duty of every patriot, as well as every christian, to enquire what can be done, and what he himself can do? What salutary measures can be taken for the benefit of our schools? Then, there is need of mutual intercourse and combined effort among the friends of education.

Do we impeach the wisdom or the motives of those, who have gone before us, when we say that it is possible yea more, that it is certain, that our schools are susceptible of improvement? Our fathers laid the foundation—they commenced the superstructure—but did they carry it to that height—did they bring it to that perfection, which it is possible and highly desirable that it should be brought? Would they themselves put in a claim to this distinction? Were they past improvement in their knowledge of physical science? Have their children no advantage of them in their acquaintance with the laws of chemical affinities & combinations? Did they understand the tremendous power of steam, and its application to a thousand purposes of comfort and wealth? Did they know the process of annihilating space & bringing the extremes of our widely extended territory almost within speaking distance? If then, new principles have been developed in physical science—principles which serve to multiply a thousand fold the products of human industry and increase the means of subsistence and happiness—is it detraction, on the one hand, or arrogance on the other, to cherish the belief that there may have been or may be developed also new principles of mind—principles, by which its advances in knowledge may sensibly be promoted? Is it presumption to suppose that there may be devised more successful methods of imparting instruction to children, and thus increasing the productiveness of our schools?

But, leaving these suppositions to be disposed of by each one as he may judge proper, this fact precludes controversy—there is an almost simultaneous movement, in different states and in different parts of the same state, upon the subject of common schools, and a distinct avowal of the almost unanimous conviction of the most enlightened part of the community, that there exists in them lamentable deficiencies. This avowal does not proceed from one quarter simply. It does not respect that part of the common school system which provides for its pecuniary means, though the particular mode by which funds are supplied may have its influence to increase or diminish these defects. We have the avowal from enlightened men at the South and West where common schools have been left, to too great an extent, with other adventurers, to provide for themselves. We hear it from New-York, where the funding and taxing system is combined—from Massachusetts, where their entire support accrues from an annual public tax—in Connecticut, where a princely fund supplies entirely their pecuniary means—from Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont. The complaints, in their essential features, are not very dissimilar, from whatever quarter they proceed, though the causes of complaint may exist in different degrees of rankness in different places.

The appropriations for the support of public schools are made in most cases upon a scale far too limited. The proceeds of the school fund, in our own State, the last year amounted to 75,000 dollars, or 90 cents to the scholar—that is, Connecticut, with 85,000 children, of an age as contemplated by the statute, to receive the benefits of the public school, appropriates a sum but a little larger, for their instruction, than the single city of Boston, whose whole population does not reach 60,000, expends, annually, for the support of her public schools. Ninety cents to a scholar, in a district of sixty, yields fifty-four dollars. If now you devote one-fifth of this sum for the benefit of a summer school, it gives you, for this purpose, a fraction less than 11 dollars, and for a school in winter, a fraction more than 43. This amount, if you pay your male teacher at the rate of 16 dollars and your female at the rate of six, per month, will furnish a school for a very trifle more than 4 months. Almost 8 months of the year your school house stands useless, and the children of the district are free to range where they list. Add to this evil another, the frequent change of teachers, consuming a no small portion of this short period for the teacher to become acquainted with his pupils, on the one hand, and the pupils with their teacher, on the other, and it requires but a moderate acquaintance with the character of children and the downward tendencies of human nature to predict what will be the consequences. Very much that is gained during one season of the schools' continuance is lost before the recurrence of another. By increasing your appropriations for schools, only ninety cents on the scholar, [illegible] that is expended by almost every parent, in useless, if not positively hurtful gratifications for each child, and you secure the advantages of a school for nine months of the year.

The wisdom of our legislature, if I rightly understand their enactments, has not made any provision for a district to assess and collect a tax for the support of a school. Individuals may, if they please, establish private schools, providing for the compensation of a teacher, as they may mutually agree. But, in this case, a large number of children, whose parents feel themselves unable or are unwilling to bear their portion of the expense, may be deprived its privileges. Would not the legislature consult the best interests of the state, and secure the gratitude of succeeding generations, by enacting that there shall be raised yearly, in each school society, a sum, equal, at least, to that received from the general fund for the benefit of common schools. It is objected that some in this case will be required to pay, who receive no benefit? This is impossible. The education of the community is a public advantage. Every individual, whether he has children to enjoy the privileges of the school or not, receives his remuneration. By elevating the standard of of intellectual attainments, do you not elevate the tone of moral sentiment, and dry up the sources of crime? Do you not increase the security of person and property? Do you not forestal, in a very great measure, the evils of pauperism? Do you not thus diminish the pecuniary burdens of society? It is, in fact, simply commuting, to the noble purpose of enlightening the mind—inducing self-respect—promoting a spirit of laudable enterprise, and raising to stations of usefulness and credit, the amount, which must, otherwise, be expended in supporting the objects of your munificence, as culprits in the penitentiary, or paupers in the almshouse. Economy, then, comes forward herself, with a plea for the increase of the means of intellectual improvement. But were it not thus, do not citizens in other states subject themselves to this sacrifice of pecuniary interest? & do we claim less of public spirit than they?

A misjudged economy is exhibited in the character of most school houses. The expense of providing suitable apartments for a school, is a tax that occurs, ordinarily, but once in a long period. By a small additional expense, a house can be built, commodious in its size and in its internal arrangements, and calculated, by the neatness of its style and execution, to improve the taste, and promote habits of neatness and order. Who, that has studied the motions of his own mind at all, but must perceive its happy influence upon the minds of the occupants of this house, in fostering a contented and cheerful disposition? Instead of this regard to the comfort and cheerful habits of the pupils, most of our common school houses would excite nothing more naturally than gloominess and disgust. In providing the apartments for schools, most school districts limit themselves to the smallest amount of space that will possibly receive the anticipated number of scholars. We have not, indeed, heard of an instance in our own country, which literally corresponds with the case of the Greek schoolmaster, who found it needful, so limited were the dimensions of his school room, to arrange the little urchins on rows of shelves, along the sides of his apartment. But we have seen near approximations to this.

Another very general and very [illegible], is the dearth of well qualified instructors. Very few young men enter upon the business of teaching as a profession. They cannot do it, such is the scanty reward held out to them, unless they can, at once, make up their mind to endure, their whole lives, in addition to the toils of a most laborious and thankless employment, all the evils of the most perplexing poverty. What young man, who has enough of enterprise to render him a successful teacher, will or indeed ought to do this? It cannot be expected, till all the principles of human action are changed. Talent, like all other commodities, will find its way to the best market. So long as there are other pursuits, which, while they do not impose so heavy a tax upon the energies of the mind and body, and share even more largely in the public estimation, proffer competence and independence, our youth of talent and enterprise will follow them. They may consent to turn aside to the business of teaching for a short period, till they can establish themselves in their mind, in some other employment. But they will not aspire to those attainments, which are essential to success. They will not possess that esprit de corps, which in other professions contributes so much to their respectability and efficiency. You may preach to them the obligations of morality.—You may portray the unhappy consequences, to the objects of their care, and to the interests of civil community, of an unfaithful discharge of duty. But you do it to little purpose, and you will continue to do it to little purpose, so long as human nature continues what it is, while you withhold from them a reasonable compensation. If you would inspire your servant with zeal in the prosecution of your business, you must convince him, by deed as well as word, that you regard the business of moment. Make him feel that it is his interest to [illegible] your favor. The source of this evil is to be traced farther back than to teachers themselves. It is to be sought in the stinted liberality of those who employ them, and whose duty it is to afford them a generous reward.

It is complained again, that school committees, even where such committees are constituted by civil enactments, are remiss in ascertaining the qualifications of candidates, who present themselves for the office of teachers. Teachers are selected by districts, and they are approved by examining committees, from other considerations than the public good. Family interest, or the prepossessions of a political or religious party, or a sordid parsimony, designates the individual who shall teach the school, without any regard to his fitness for the station. And the persons who are to decide upon his qualifications, have not enough of independence to place their veto upon such a perversion of the public bounty; or they are themselves implicated, in whole or in part, in the unhallowed motives which have brought him before them. Then the visiting committee is delinquent in visiting the school. And can it be expected that, when parents do not deem the education of their children of sufficient importance to warrant any pecuniary sacrifices on their part—when they have not enough of interest in the prosperity of the school, and the improvement of their children, to entice them to the school room, for this is one of the evils complained of, and one of no trivial magnitude—the indifference of parents to the success of the school—can it be expected that school committees, who have themselves, in many cases, no direct personal interest in the character of the school—who receive no remuneration for their sacrifices of time and their trouble—will be faithful? Can you rationally anticipate that the servant, who labors without reward, will bestow upon your interests a more watchful attention than yourselves?

What, with the scanty appropriations for their support—the unsuitable apartments for their accommodation—the incompetency of teachers—the unfaithfulness of school committees, and the neglect of parents—it is confessedly a fact, that many of our common schools are in a very languishing condition. They subserve but very imperfectly the important objects for which they were instituted. We do not say they are entirely useless; but we do say that they are far less efficient than they should be. Spelling and reading, and writing, a little geography and grammar, and arithmetic, is all that is professed to be taught in most cases, and not one of these branches is taught effectually. Take the scholars, as they rise in many schools, and they will be found radically deficient in spelling—this apparently most simple of all school exercises. They may, indeed, be able to spell a multitude of high sounding words, as they are arranged in the spelling book—words, the meaning and proper use of which they do not understand at all—but require them to give their own thoughts in their own language on paper, and you will find them deficient in the simplest elements of orthography. If the object of reading be to give to the language and sentiments of an author their proper emphasis, and full force, how little is accomplished in this department! Let your children, in their ordinary conversation, use the inflections and apply emphasis as they do in their school exercises, and you would be alarmed for the consequences. Children, in their exercises at school, discard nature wholly. They assume a manner altogether constrained and unnatural—and fortunate is that child, beyond most of his fellows, who does not find, in more advanced life, that it requires much time and great effort to correct what is positively erroneous in his habits.—Arithmetic, as it is usually taught in our common schools, is a mere mechanical business. While the pupil has his book in his hands, and one example wrought out under each rule, he will probably give you a correct answer. But take from him his book—give him a question, and require him to assign it to its appropriate rule, and give you the answer, and he is at a stand. The case is true, to a very great extent, of the other studies [illegible].—There is not enough of simplification in the methods of instruction. Children are required to exercise the memory in learning names, while they are receiving no knowledge. This it is, that often creates a disrelish for books, and the business of the school room. Children are inquisitive. They have naturally a thirst for knowledge. This every parent knows, from the ten thousand questions which they are hourly propounding. They are as really susceptible of pleasure, upon the solution of their queries, though not, perhaps, in an equal degree, as a Newton, upon the discovery of the most abstruse principles of his principia. But they require ideas, in order to experience pleasure; names simply will not afford it. In our methods of teaching, the memory is too much exercised, the understanding too little. There is not enough connecting of cause and effect. There is not enough of reasoning. The mind is not educated. Its powers and susceptibilities are not in their proper proportions developed.

It has been observed that, in most cases, in our common schools, scholars become stationary in improvement, and this long before attendance upon school ceases. For successive seasons, after this, they are present in the school room, and go through essentially the same studies, and understand them as imperfectly at last, as in years previous. There is an actual loss of months, if not years, of most invaluable time. This loss is to be set down, [illegible] to the score of imperfect, if not radically erroneous methods of instruction. Could the pupil have enjoyed the privileges of judicious training, at the outset, and during the first stages of his journey, he might in the same time, and at the same expense, and with incomparably more pleasure to himself, have traveled a far greater distance on the road of science, and been still full of vigor to persevere. In our arrangements, therefore, we do not require of the parent to relinquish a much greater, if, indeed, any greater amount of the productive years of his child, while it is our object to elevate him much higher in the scale of intellectual attainment.

And there are special reasons, why the character of our common schools should be raised above the standard of former years. The standard of a liberal education, and professional attainments is greatly elevated. In many branches of study, young men are required to be as well versed, to entitle them to an admission to college now, as twenty years since to entitle them to a bachelor's degree. The character of our private schools is greatly improved, and is constantly improving. To preserve that equality of rank, which is so desirable, if not absolutely essential to a free government, the character of public schools, those seminaries where the many are to be trained to think and act, must also be raised. There is no true republican but must deprecate, as the source of unnumbered evils to a nation, the existence of two orders—the patrician and the plebian—and what more natural introduction to such a state of things can you name, than to neglect the interests of general education?

We are a growing nation. We are multiplying with unparalleled rapidity, in numbers, in wealth, in luxury, in all the elements which have combined to exhibit the energies of ancient republics, and involve them in an inglorious end. As the temptations to vicious practices increase, the citadel of virtuous habits must be doubly fortified. As the tide of corruption swells, the counter current of purity must receive an accession of strength.

The American family are destined, at no very remote period, to outnumber every family upon the earth.—Within fifty years, her population has increased fourfold. At the expiration of fifty more years, a period which some of the present school teachers will survive, and a period, at which the burdens of society will rest upon some of the children, who now compose our schools, we shall number at the same ratio of increase, *fifty millions.* In another fifty years, two hundred millions. And still another, or in one hundred and fifty years, a period sixty years less than that which has elapsed since our pilgrim fathers first set foot on Plymouth rock, eight hundred millions. In one hundred and ten years, a period at which some of our children's children will still be active members of society, our census will embrace three hundred [illegible] millions, exceeding, by [illegible] the [illegible] population of China. And shall this mighty mass of intellect be enlightened? Shall this vast multitude of immortal beings delight themselves in the blessings of free institutions? This must depend, under God, upon the manner in which we, and those who succeed us, discharge our duties to our country. Knowledge must grow with our youth: the safeguards of our virtue must strengthen with our strength. If, through the remissness of the present generation, the waves of ignorance be suffered to break in upon and inundate the land, and the floods of licentiousness to succeed, they will produce a devastation, which ten generations cannot remove. But we will not give indulgence to the suspicion of such an issue. We will cherish the confidence, that, through the favor of heaven, the spirit that is now awake in the land shall not sleep, until light shall have penetrated all the recesses of darkness. In former years, Connecticut has been distinguished for the effulgence of her light.—The sons and the daughters whom she has sent out, have been her epistle of commendation, wherever they have gone. She still possesses the facilities to equal, if not to surpass her sister states, in the intelligence of her population. Will she be unfaithful to the trust reposed in her? Will she be cruel to her children? Will she be an enemy to herself?

We would direct the attention of our readers to the brief but full and interesting history of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, on our first page. It is written by a gentleman who, although not resident in this town, has had access to valuable sources of information, the accuracy of which is unquestionable. The information contained is not merely of present interest, but of permanent value, and ought to be preserved. Such a plain statement of facts is calculated to make the people of this town perceive and acknowledge the "debt of gratitude" which they owe to the Mohegans—and we hope that they will endeavor, by improving their present condition, to repay them for the benefits conferred on our ancestors.

Strawberries in December.—We were last week presented with a dish of large ripe Strawberries, from the garden of Col. Samuel Tyler, of this city. They grew in the open air, without any peculiar care at cultivation or any protection from glass, and notwithstanding the sun had not shone for eight or ten days during their growth, they were fully ripe and of as good flavor as many we get in June. We tender our thanks to Col. Tyler for this interesting present, and assure him that the contrast between the inspection of "proof" and the inspection of a fine dish of Strawberries, in December, was extremely grateful to our eyes.

We find the following notice of a small book recently printed by us, in a late number of the New-York Observer, and embrace this opportunity again to recommend the work to the Christian community here, from whom it seems not thus far to have met with the attention it deserves:—

The Great Question Answered.—or a Scriptural Answer to the Question, How may I know that I am an adopted child of God? by Nathaniel Dwight, 18 mo pp. 208.

The question which is discussed in this little treatise, may well be denominated great. It is practically interesting to every individual. The object of Mr Dwight's work, is to enable the pious reader to answer it correctly and in a manner satisfactory to himself. In compassing this object, he employs a large share of ingenuity and practical wisdom. His plan is, in general, to exhibit the rules of holy living, in connection with the conscious operations of a Christian spirit. The reader is constantly referred to his own experience for the application of the argument. The style has the merit of being lucid and nervous, without aiming at elevation; while the train of sentiment is very well suited to the subject. In short, this little volume deserves to be ranked with those practical works, which should have a place in the library of every Christian family.

ITEMS.

From an extract of a letter, published in the National Journal, and dated Raleigh, Nov. 20th, it appears that a Van Buren party is organizing itself in North Carolina, in opposition to the re-election of General Jackson. At the last Legislative elections, attempts were made to arouse old party prejudices—but without success. It is said that the next U. S. Senator from that state will be in favor of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency.

Mr. Rowan, Senator from Kentucky, on his way to Washington, was considerably injured by the overturning of the stage. He was compelled to return, and was not expected to be able to proceed again for some weeks.

It appears by the late Florida papers, that Col. Achilles Murat, (son to the ex-King of Naples) who had taken up his residence at Tallahassee, was about taking his departure for France, his native land, on hearing of the Revolution there; but he signified his intention of returning to this country again in less than a year, unless circumstances rendered it necessary for him "to rally round and support the present government of France." As the father of Col. Murat was shot, through the perfidy of the Neapolitan government, it is possible the young hero has an eye to the throne of this Kingdom, should the present revolution in Europe extend to Naples.

Gustavus Marigny has been killed at New-Orleans, in a duel with young Lanusse. They fought ten minutes with the small sword, then resorted to pistols, exchanged shots without effect, and again renewed the small sword. After a few thrusts they were both wounded, Lanusse dangerously and Marigny mortally. He died a few moments after receiving the wound.

Specie.—The New-York Journal of Commerce says—It is estimated, by those who understand such matters, that the Banks in that city have now on hand seven millions of dollars in specie, and it continues to flow in from all quarters. The vaults are already overflowing, and some of the Banks will soon be compelled to rent larger accommodations, in which to stow their redundant barrels of dollars. The legal interest on this mass of idle capital, would be almost half a million annually.

We learn by an arrival at Philadelphia, from Matanzas, that the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Sanborn, from Bath, (Maine) was fired into from the fort at Matanzas and struck by a 24 pounder, which wounded the mate and two seamen. The U. S. ship Natchez, J. W. Newton, commander, was investigating with the Governor of the place, into the causes which induced the officers at the fort to fire into an American vessel.

There is much truth in the annexed extract from one of Jefferson's letters:—

"Although we have in the old countries of Europe the lesson of their experience to warn us, yet I am not satisfied we shall have firmness and wisdom to profit by it. The general desire of men to live by their heads rather than by their hands, and the strong allurements of great cities to those who have any turn for dissipation, threaten to make them here, as in Europe, the sinks of voluntary misery."

Married,

In Colchester, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Strong, Mr. Shubael Gallup, of the house of Gallup & Culver, of this city, to Miss Sarah Maria Isham, daughter of Col. John Isham, of the former place.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, by Rev. Alfred Mitchell, Rev. Wm. Allen, D. D. President of Bowdoin College, Maine, to Miss Sarah J. Breed, daughter of the late John Breed, Esq. of this city.

Died,

In this town, on the 26th ult. Mr. Cary Throop, aged 65 years.

In [illegible], on the [illegible] ult. [illegible] son of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, aged 21 months.

In Voluntown, on the 29th ult. much lamented, Sterry Kinney, Esq. Judge of Probate for the District of Voluntown, aged 50.

In Preston, on the 12th ult. Miss Julia Ann Morgan, aged 16 years, daughter of Mr. Daniel Morgan.

A CARD.

The children of the late Mr. Cary Throop, deceased, return many thanks to their friends, for their liberality and kindness to them in their late afflictions.

NORWICH LYCEUM & MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Directors of this institution have made an arrangement with Dr. Hooker to deliver a course of Lectures during the present winter.—The Introductory Lecture will be given this evening, December 8th, at seven o'clock.—Subject, "The education of Mechanics," to which the mechanics and citizens generally are invited to attend.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Relief of the town of Norwich will meet at the office of James Stedman, in said town, on Monday, the 13th December inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.; at Kinney's Hotel, in said town, the same day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN LATHROP,
JAMES STEDMAN, } *Board of Relief.*
JOHN BREED,

Dec. 8, 1830. 1w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who are indebted to the subscriber for three months' newspapers, and more, that they are requested to settle them by the 15th December inst. without fail.

OLIVER CLARK, Post Rider.

Dec. 6, 1830. 37

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. HAZEN respectfully informs the ladies & gentlemen of Canterbury, Poquetanuck, Preston, & Plainfield, that his schools for instruction in manners and dancing, will commence at Canterbury, on Tuesday, the 1st, at Mr. Spicer's hall; at Poquetanuck on Friday, the 3d, at Mr. Chapman's hall; at Preston on Tuesday, the 14th, at Mr. Thurston's hall; and Plainfield, at Col. Eaton's hall, on Friday, the 17th of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for ladies, and at 6 for gentlemen. Terms for tuition twelve afternoons and evenings, $2 50, with a deduction of 25 cents on each scholar, where more than one attend from a family.

Norwich, Nov. 25th. 37

VIOLIN STRINGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store Violin Strings, of all sizes, of the best quality. Also, Bass Viol, and Violoncello strings, in full setts.

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 8. 3w37

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,

A System of SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, chiefly derived from Malte Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of instruction. By S. G. Goodrich.

This Geography is illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables.

Dec. 8. 37

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT
R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion. By James Douglas, Esq.

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; 2d volume.

The Child's Picture Defining, and Reading Book. By T. H. Gallaudet.

The Bible Class Book, designed for Bible Classes, Sabbath Schools, and Families; prepared for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, by N. A. Fiske and J. Abbott, Professors in Amherst College.

Dec. 7. 37

NOTE & LETTER PAPER.

Just received and for sale at
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

WHITE, blue and rose, plain and gilt edge Letter Paper,

White, rose, blue and cream colored, plain and gilt edge Note Paper.

—ALSO—

Constantly for sale, at the manufacturers' cash price, all kinds of Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Dec. 8. 37

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Just received at
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of new Books suitable for Sabbath Schools.

Dec. 8. 37

VALUABLE ALMANAC.

Just published and for sale at
THO. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1831. This Almanac contains more than three hundred duodecimo pages, and embraces a complete statistic account of each of the States, and of the several kingdoms of Europe. Price one dollar.

Dec. 8. 37

NEW FRUIT.

30 boxes bunch Muscatell } Raisins,
  8 kegs " }
10 drums Figs,
300 lb. Almonds, soft shelled,
100 " " paper do.
300 " Madeira Nuts.
300 " Filberts.

Just received and for sale lower than usual, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

LUMBER, COAL, &C.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON
OFFERS FOR SALE,

100,000 feet clear Plank, Board, Timber, Joist and Clap-Boards,
150,000 feet merch. do. do. do. do. do.
50,000 do. Refuse Boards,
20,000 do. Patent clear & merch Clap-Boards,
15,000 do. Geo. pine & spruce flooring, 1 1-4 inch,
10,000 do. Hemlock do.
10,000 do. Spruce Boards,
50,000 do. Spruce Joist and Timber,
10,000 do. white wood Timber, Plank & Boards,
5,000 do. Cherry and Maple,
300,000 Pine and Ceder Shingles,
50,000 Pine and Spruce Lath,
100 tons Lackawanna, Schuylkill, and Newcastle Coal,
Providence Lime, warranted new and first quality.

Dec. 8. 37

ALE.

40 bbls. Newburg Ale—for sale by FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 8. 37

CHEESE.

3000 lbs. Raymond's celebrated Cream Cheese, now on hand and is offered at prices satisfactory, by GALLUP & CULVER.

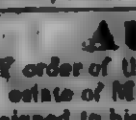
Dec. 8. 3w37

GOSHEN BUTTER.

15 firkins on consignment, consequently will be sold low for cash, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

FOR SALE,



The House, Barn and three acres of Land, situated on Bean Hill, where Mr. Andrew Yates Austin now lives. Possession given the first of April next.

Enquire of A. H. BIRCHARD.

Dec. 8, 1830. 3w37

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate, all the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, as assigned to his creditors, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at S. Gallup's Auction Room, (if not sold before at private sale,) consisting of sundry articles—dry goods and ready made clothes; two box stoves and pipes, and the equity of redemption on the house in which said Lathrop lived, in East Chelsea.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, Nov. 23, 1830. 3w36

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of Dec. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Cary Throop, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Thomas L. Throop, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 37

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS

AT
R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1y*11

PURE
SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. 1f28

For New-York.

Sloop Jupiter, Rogers, will sail on Thursday, Dec. 9th, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Backus & Norton.

Dec. 7th. 37

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

From the New England Weekly Review.

THE DYING CHILD.

Ah, look thy last, fond mother—
On the beauty of that brow,
For death's cold hand is passing o'er
Its marble stillness now;
Those silken eyelids weighing down
Upon the glazed eye,
Are telling to thy breaking heart,
The lovely one must die.

Yes, mother of the dying one,
The beautiful must go;
The pallid cheek, and fading eye,
And trembling lip of snow,
Are signets from the hand of Death,
When unseen angels come
To bear the young and beautiful
To their own happy home.

That soft white hand within thine own,
May never more entwine
Its arms around the mother's neck,
Like tendrils of the vine—
Those still cold fingers never more
Along thy forehead fair,
Shall dally with the raven curls
That cluster thickly there.

The flashes of its speaking eye—
The music of its mirth—
Shall never more make glad the hearts
Around the parents hearth;
Then look thy last, fond mother—
For the earth shall be above,
And curtain up that sleeping one,
The first-born of thy love.

But let thy bursting thoughts go forth—
And pray that thou may'st meet
That sinless one, whose [illegible] shall bow
Before the judgment seat;
And pray that when the [illegible]
Is [illegible] on thy brow,
The soul may be beside the one
That sleepeth near thee now.

GOOD SIGNS.

When [illegible] grow bright, and like emerald growing;
Where [illegible] are empty, and where barns are full;
Where [illegible] are with frequent feet outworn;
[illegible] silent and forlorn;
[illegible] and where farmers ride;
[illegible] and youth is multiplied;
Where these [illegible] are, they clearly indicate
A happy people, a well-governed state.

MEDLEY.

[Translated for the N. Y. American.]

THE FIRST SHOT.—*An Historical Fact.*

—— Mais aux ames bien nées
La valeur n'attend pas le nombre des années.
Le Cid.

"By Jove," cried little Jules, one bright morning in July, "if I only had a gun,"—and he pushed away with indignation the chesnut ringlets that clustered round his youthful forehead, struck the table with his clenched fist, his young blood boiling in his veins at the sight of friends and brothers murdered in cold blood: then he approached the window, and leaning his smooth and burning cheeks against the panes, which shook with the firing of the royal troops, his eyes filled with tears of grief and indignation as he beheld the terrible massacre in the street, and gazed on the results of a monarch's stupidity and a court's corruption. "Mamma, mamma!" he exclaimed, "only look; there are some poor fellows carried on a litter; they must be dead or dying." "Oh my God! Jules, come from the window." "And look, there are some who have just fallen, bruised and wounded. By Jove, if I only had a gun." His mother, alarmed at Jules' extreme agitation, drew him from the window and endeavored to divert his mind; but he escaped from her kind solicitude, ran up the stairs, four steps at a time, up into the garret, where, among other antiquities, he found an old and rather rusty musket: and little Jules clapped his hands in ecstacy and exclaimed, "By Jove, I have got a gun at last." It was rather heavy, for so youthful and inexperienced an arm; but what is impossible to a generous and intrepid heart, though it beat in the bosom of a boy of twelve! Little Jules raised the musket which just suited him, stepped down stairs with his precious burden, [illegible] the fear of alarming his anxious and watchful mother. But when Jules got into the street, he found his rusty and heavy musket not loaded. Luckily, as he thought, a grocer's store stood next to his mother's house; he ran into the shop and exclaimed; "Do not be alarmed, I am your friend Jules; load my gun, good fellow, and make haste: by Jove, I will give it to them yet." "What!" cried the astonished grocer, "you too?" "Load it, load it, and don't talk to me," replied Jules. "But you are too young to fight," remonstrated the friendly grocer; "they will kill you Jules; do you not hear the cannon, and the dreadful firing? just listen."—But Jules stamped his foot and answered only, "By Jove, old man, do not chatter so, but load my gun;" and the grocer finding all entreaties vain, did as he was [illegible] and loaded the gun. Jules, after casting one lingering and affectionate glance at the windows of his mother's house, rushed into the street, already strewed with dead bodies. "Oh my God!" he murmured to himself; though even at this dreadful sight the courage of the boy failed him but for a moment. Just in front of him was a regiment of the King's household troops. An officer in glittering uniform, with a drawn sword, and threatening gestures, was leading them on to a new and ruthless charge.—Jules gazed for a moment at the terrific scowl, and imperious voice, with which the officer encouraged his [illegible] and murmured once more to himself, "By Jove, I have got a gun!" He posted himself behind a low wall, rested his musket on the top of it, took a long and deliberate aim, and fired. The officer in brilliant uniform fell from his horse, shot directly through the heart. Jules rushed into his house, ran to his mother's room, and told her in triumph how he had killed "his country's foe." And the trembling mother pressed him in silence to her beating heart; and had engraved on the old musket these few but expressive words: "*Paris, July 28th, 1830.*"

From the N. Y. Standard.

The Book of Entries.—The following occurrence, which took place some months since in Philadelphia, came under our individual notice. Two Irishmen, fresh from the land of phillilah and shamrock, had a dispute; one of them having sued the other before a magistrate in the city, for a balance of debt. Each party produced his bill, and each party brought the other in debt to him.

Magistrate.—My friends, it is impossible to decide on [illegible] of you. Here are only your two bills, without a particle of evidence to support them.

Plaintiff.—But I'll swear to my bill your honor, I'll swear to it—I'll fix the spalpeen!

Mag.—Yes, but you cannot swear to this mere bill—if you had any book of original entry, and could swear to it, it might make some difference.

Phil.—Faith your honor, an' I've just got that same—and if your honor will wait a bit, I'll run and fetch it.

Mag.—Where do you live?

Phil.—By the Water Works, your honor.

Mag.—Then let the case stand adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when you must both appear for the decision.

Accordingly, at 4, P. M. down came the defendant with his friends, for each had mustered his forces, and down came also the plaintiff and his partisans, and the plaintiff with his *front door on his back!* Swaggering into the office with an air of confidence, he set it down with a bang on the floor and spoke—

Phil.—There, your honor—is'nt there an original book of entries?

Mag.—Yes, and beats all the original books of entry that I ever heard of before. But will you be qualified to it?

Phil.—That I will sir. (He was sworn.)

Mag.—Now explain it—for I cannot read it, now you have it here.

Phil.—Why you see your honor, is'nt there the strait strokes where I charged him. Is'nt *that* original now?

Mag.—Well, and the other marks?

Phil.—What! the round O's? Sure, [illegible] that the round dollars that I gave him credit for every time he paid me?—An' if your honor will just count, you'll find how many more strait strokes is there, than there is round O's and that is just the balance he owes me—is'nt that original now?

The defendant having nothing to show, judgment was entered against him as it appeared on the book. But nothing could exceed the mirth of the crowd, for the office was by this time full, when the plaintiff, having received his money, marched off in triumph, with his original *book of entries* on his back. D.

The Working Classes.—Political humbugs when they find votes valuable, make a great display of affection for the Working classes generally. This end gained, they pass out of memory and are seen no more. The true patriot and reasoning politician, appreciates their value differently. He terms them, and they are properly termed, though not often treated as the bone and sinew of a country. *Goldsmith's* Deserted village though the speculation of an imaginative mind affords an honest illustration of this truth in the following graceful passage. He does not refer, as it will be seen, to a brawling and drinking, but a hard working and thinking populace. A class of people who labor for, and appreciate properly the liberties they enjoy.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and Kings may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold populace, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

DAILY LINE DISCONTINUED, AND FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR, MEALS EXTRA.

THE STEAM-BOATS
OLIVER ELLSWORTH AND MACDONOUGH

Will commence running as follows, on Thursday, the 18th inst:

Days of leaving HARTFORD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

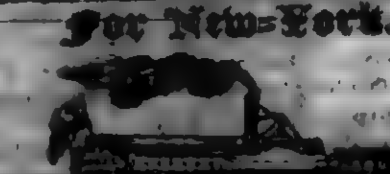
Days of leaving NEW YORK, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, viz:

The *Oliver Ellsworth* will leave Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Macdonough* will leave Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*
Hartford, Nov. 12, 1830. 38

For New-York.



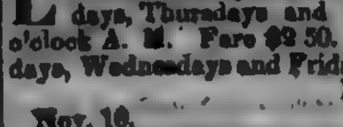
THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $3—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.
April 7. 2

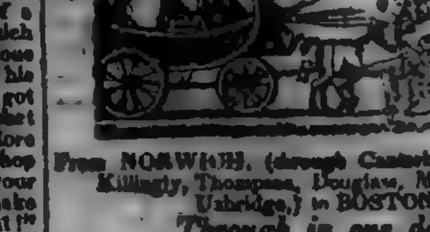


SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

S. KINNEY.
Nov. 10. 33

Steam Boat Stage Line,



From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich [illegible] the Boat for New London or New York.

[illegible] from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.
Norwich, Sept. 29, 1830. 1/28

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.
Norwich, May 21, 1830. 7

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, *of Norwich, Agent of the Protection Insurance Company of* Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and paymen of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms o. Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting principle.* They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,
Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 8, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss,* and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY,* Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 44

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited,* and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.
This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above Test, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.
Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 18

DOCT. ROGERS'
VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1828

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

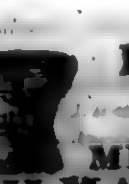
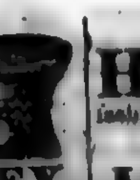
I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
GILMAN & RIPLEY,
OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil peppt.
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes roirins,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalup pulv.	30 lbs. ung. hydrang.
300 lbs. gentian,	300 lbs. white mustard
100 lbs. colombo,	seed.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drps,	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' " syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fm. "
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
	Jesuit's drops,
Rogers' cough do.	Columbian syrup,
Cooley's "	Anderson's cghdrops,
Lockyer's "	Liquid opodeldoc,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Steers' do.
	Wine bitters,
Thompson's eye water,	Itch ointment
	Culver's corn plaister,
Charlton's do.	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Turlington's balsam,	
Butt's American balsam,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Bateman's drop,	Extract Hemmli,
Genuine Hull's physic,	" butternut,
Sanford's bark,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Godfrey's cordial,	Hydriodate "
British oil,	Sulphate quenine,
Haarlem do.	Elaterium & Croton oil,
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
For sale at the Medicine Store of
S. TYLER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	[illegible] do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by
SAMUEL TYLER.
July 27. 16

IRON & STEEL.
GILMAN & RIPLEY
Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hassenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.
—ALSO—
200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
600 m. cut Tacks, &c. &c.
Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,
—ALSO—
German Steel, of the John Casper, Halbach, and Hassenclever brands,
English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.
—ALSO—
3 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,
2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,
—ALSO—
10 hhds. B. & S. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Sept. 28. 27

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.
Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 20

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED
LOOKING GLASSES,
—ALSO—
CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,
SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE.

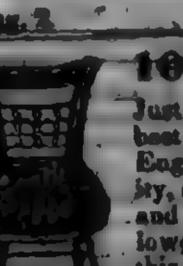
A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.
Aug. 2 20

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.
Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22—

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins,* at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms, as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.
March 10. 50

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.
Canterbury, June 15th. 12

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.
June 20, 1829. tf 34

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by
W. P. BROWN & Co.
Windham, May 26, 1830. tf 10

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf 20

EBEN. ALLEN,
OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

LUMBER.

200,000 feet merch, and refuse pine Boards & Plank,
100,000 feet clear do. do.
100,000 feet Hemlock and Spruce do. do.
150,000 feet do. do. Timber,
100,000 feet do. do. Joist,
40,000 feet long Clapboards,
30,000 feet patent do.
10,000 feet whitewood Boards,
600,000 pine and cedar Shingles,
For sale at the lowest prices by
J. P. HUNTINGTON.
Nov. 24. 34

OPPOSITE THE GRAY [illegible] HOUSE.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,
A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO 7 EACH.

N. B.—HATS supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 18. 28

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.
S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold on a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

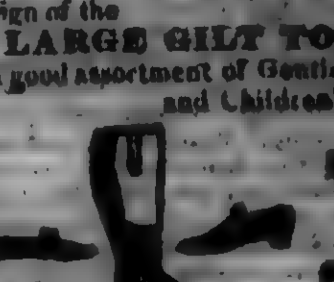
Oct. 27, 1830. 30

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies and Children's

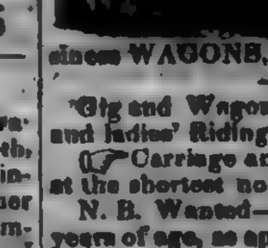


BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, at equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

CARRIAGE MAKING.
E. Y. WALDO



Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church, GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

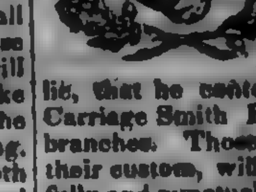
Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞ Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 16 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 18, 1830. 3w33

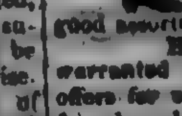
LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.
Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf 33

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite *Mr. Giles Buckingham's,* where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in the city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. tf

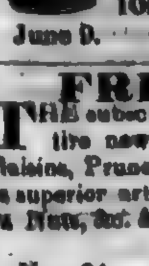
LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Morocco,
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

FRESH FRUIT.

THE subscribers have just received an entire new stock of Fresh Fruit, such as Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Citron, Madeira Grapes, (a superior article,) Almonds, Filberts, Madeira Nuts, &c. &c. which will be sold very low.

GALLUP & CULVER.
Nov. 24. 3w34

ALL persons indebted to John P. Huntington, whose accounts and notes are due, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

Nov. 23. 35

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. — Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. — TERMS---TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. IX.——No. 38. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1830. Vol. XXXIII.——Whole No. 1702

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT

R. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion. By James Douglas, Esq.

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; 2d volume.

The Child's Picture Defining, and Reading Book. By T. H. Gallaudet.

The Bible Class Book, designed for Bible Classes, Sabbath Schools, and Families; prepared for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, by N. A. Fiske and J. Abbott, Professors in Amherst College.

Dec. 8. 37

NOTE & LETTER PAPER.

Just received and for sale at

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

WHITE, blue and rose, plain and gilt edge Letter Paper,

White, rose, blue and cream colored, plain and gilt-edge Note Paper.

—ALSO—

Constantly for sale, at the manufacturers' cash price, all kinds of Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Dec. 8. 37

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Just received at

T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of new Books suitable for Sabbath Schools.

Dec. 8. 37

JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON,

A System of SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, chiefly derived from Malte Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of instruction. By S. G. Goodrich.

This Geography is illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables.

Dec. 8. 37

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS

AT

R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1ptf11

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. HAZEN respectfully informs the ladies & gentlemen of Canterbury, Poquetanuck, Preston, & Plainfield, that his schools for instruction in manners and dancing, will commence at Canterbury, on Tuesday, the 1st, at Mr. Spicer's hall; at Poquetanuck on Friday, the 3d, at Mr. Chapman's hall; at Preston on Tuesday, the 14th, at Mr. Thurston's hall; [illegible] for ladies, and at 6 for gentlemen. Terms for tuition twelve afternoons and evenings, $2 50, with a deduction of 25 cents off each scholar, where more than one attend from a family.

Norwich, Nov. 24th. 37

VIOLIN STRINGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store Violin Strings, of all sizes, of the best quality. Also, Bass Viol, and Violincello strings, in full setts.

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 8. 3w37

NO FICTION!

THE subscribers will make a different arrangement in their business on the first of January next, which will make it necessary for all persons indebted to them by book accounts, to call and settle the same previous to January first, 1831. All persons indebted will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

They have for sale a full and complete assortment of GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH, or exchanged for white and colored stocking yarn, men's and boys' mixed stockings, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, pork, lard, butter, skim cheese, wood, boards, shingles, black sewing silk, &c.

STORRS & CO.

Plainfield, Central Village, Nov. 29. 4w38

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of Dec. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Cory Throop, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Thomas L. Throop, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 37

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Tracy & Mory, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

CYRUS TRACY,
WM. MORY.

Canterbury, Nov. 5, 1830. 3w30

REGISTERS

FOR 1831.

GREEN'S Connecticut Annual Register, for 1831, per dozen, or single, for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

CONNECTICUT STATE

REGISTERS,

AND all kinds of Almanacs for 1831—for sale in large or small quantities, at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

THE Betrothed of Wyoming—an Historical Tale—just published and for sale at *R. HUBBARD'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

FOR SALE,

10 or 12 cwt. Wool, of fine quality, and in good order.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 1. 36

MORE

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

Just received an additional supply of Winter Goods, viz.

French, English and American Prints,
Italian and Gros de Naples Silks,
Merino and common Circassians,
Blue, brown and plaid Camblets,
Flannels; colored Cambrics,
9-4, 10-4 and 14-4 Marseilles Quilts,
Irish Linens,
Flemish Sheetings, 2¼ yds. wide.
White, black and scarlet Merino Shawls,
Valencia do.
8-4 black and scarlet Thibet Shawls,
Camels' hair and silk fancy Hdkfs.,
English, India, Flagg and Bandanna do.
Linen cambric Hdkfs.,
Changeable Silks and Changeable Bonnet Ribbons,
Cambrics and Muslins.

All the above will be sold as cheap as any offered in this market.

Nov. 24. 35

"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!"

J. Y. NILES

Once more informs his customers and the public in general, that he has this day received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among them may be found many desirable articles, suitable for the present and approaching season.

Oct. 26. 31

NEW GOODS.

A handsome assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; recently received and for sale at a moderate advance for cash, at the store of *ERASTUS COIT.*

Dec. 1. 36

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

THO. ROBINSON has just received a new supply of Paper Hangings and Borders, which, with the variety of patterns before on hand, makes his assortment very complete.

Dec. 1. 36

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,
10 hhds. Copperas,
15 bbls. Allum,
1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
250 lbs. ground Turmeric,
500 lbs. Crude Tartar,
400 lbs. Nutgalls,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,
10 do. Muriatic Acid,
600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,
200 lbs. Grain Tin,
Manganese,
Cochineal,
Aqua Fortis,
Quicksilver,
1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,
Press Papers.
Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 casks dry do.
1000 lbs. Red Lead,
25 bbls. Spanish White,
15 bbls. Paris White,
5 casks Venetian Red,
6 casks Spanish Brown,
5 casks Spruce Yellow,
800 lbs. fine Litharge,
500 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
150 lbs. Chrome Green,
100 lbs. Prussian Blue,
500 lbs. ground Verdigris,
3 casks Black Lead,
Distilled Verdigris,
Terra de Senna,
200 lbs. Umber,
4 cases India Copal, scraped,
3 cases Gum Shellac,
5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.
8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)
12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,
100 galls. Copal Varnish,
100 galls. Lacker,
20 bbls. Glue,
15 packs Gold Leaf,
Copper Leaf,
Gold and Silver Bronze,
100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 18.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

NEW FRUIT.

30 boxes bunch Muscatell } Raisins,
5 kegs }
10 drums Figs,
300 lb. Almonds, soft shelled,
100 " " paper do.
300 " Madeira Nuts,
200 " Filberts,

Just received and for sale lower than usual, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

ALE.

40 bbls. Newburg Ale—for sale by FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 8. 37

CHEESE.

3000 lbs. Raymond's celebrated Cream Cheese, now on hand and is offered at prices satisfactory, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

PURE

SPERM OIL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

Oct. 28, 1830. tf28

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York, and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

BROADCLOTHS, cassimeres, lion skins, flannels, bombazetts, Circassians, rattinetts, lastings, satinetts, cassinetts, callicoes, ginghams, shawls, cambrics, muslins, cravats, handkerchiefs, laces, ribbons, ferrets, bindings, bobbins, tapes, diapers, shirtings, sheetings, bed ticks, checks, Russia sheetings, Scotch sheetings, Osnaburgs, velvets, bangups, silks, vestings, Bandanna and flag handkerchiefs, fancy silk and barrage handkerchiefs, umbrellas, twist, cotton yarn, Nankeens, millinett thread, gloves, linens, combs, pins, worsted and cotton hose, cotton waddings, cotton flannels, duck, buckram, furnitures, cotton damask, suspenders, &c.

Knives and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, carving knives, scissors, razors, chisels, gouges, augers, locks, hinges, bolts, screws, nails, brads, tacks, gimblets, slates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, and trays, and irons, frying pans, spoons, thimbles, inkstands, buttons, toasting irons, files, rasps, flints, gun locks, iron hollow ware, cart boxes, shovels, spades, brushes, sauce pans, sheep shears, sickles, bed cords, clothes lines, fish lines, lead pencils, oil stones, hones, pewter porringers, trace chains, vises, curry combs, drawing knives, whips and whip lashes, tweesers, needles, bodkins, tooth brushes, shot, awls, webbings, fish hooks, commodes, &c.

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—and prescriptions put up in the most careful manner.

Sugars, teas, molasses, rice, mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, alspice, pepper, ginger, crackers, raisins, coffee, chocolate, flour, salt, sal eratus, brooms, seives, [illegible], pails, lamp oil, white lead, Paris white, Spanish brown, logwood, camwood, allum, copperas, blue vitriol, indigo, cigars, tobacco, starch, bar soap, earthern ware, crockery and glass ware, &c. &c.

Norwich, Nov. 1, 1830. 32

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Russia, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Brazier's Rods,
Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,
Horse and deck Nail Rods,
Shoe Shapes,
Spanish Hoops,
Crowbar Moulds, Axletree do.
Band Iron,
English blistered Steel,
American do. do.
Cast Steel, various sizes and brands,
Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands German Steel,
Tub Steel,
Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,
Sheet Iron,
500 setts Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

200 casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,
500 M. cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Caspar, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

2 tons Shoe Shapes, made from Swedes Iron,

2 tons Horse Nail Rods, made from P. S. I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,
150 bags Shot,
20 kegs Powder,
20 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Sept. 28. 27

SKIM CHEESE.

THE subscribers will buy, if delivered soon, 3000 lbs. Skim Cheese, if well cured.

LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Dec. 1. 36

100 bush. Ship Stuff, an excellent article for new milch cows—for sale by LATHROP & CHAPMAN.

Dec. 1. 36

BRASS ANDIRONS, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a new supply of Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs of all sizes, of new and handsome patterns, Brass Jamb Hooks, Curtain Pins, Brass Candlesticks and Lamps, Coal Pokers.

Fire Fenders made of any size, to order, with or without brass balls.

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 1. 36

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, mostly square.

—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

POTASH & SAL ÆRATUS.

50 bbls. Potash,
10 do. Sal Æratus,

For sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Nov. 30. 36

CROCKERY.

BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, &

SUPERIOR

FAMILY STORES,

For sale constantly by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong, Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE.

Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.

Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.

Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Colmanar, Claret, Malaga and Corsica.

FRUIT, &c.

Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Sultana and Smyrna Raisins; Zante Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; fine India Soy; Essence of Anchovies; Chillie Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Catsup; Sallad Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Alspice; Ginger; Starch—all new.

SOAP.

Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Superior compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.

Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, various sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug, Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's, Storm's and Billings' fine in small papers, cut and in bulk.

SUGARS.

White and brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, treble refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, for a dish of tea.

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Knapp's sponge and Lee & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick; Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. tf36

FOR SALE,

The House, Barn and three acres of Land, situated on Bean Hill, where Mr. Andrew Yates Austin now lives. Possession given the first of April next.

Enquire of A. H. BIRCHARD.

Dec. 8, 1830. 3w37

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,
20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

20 doz. Lamp Glasses, [illegible]
10 gross No. 3 and 4 Lamp Wicks,

Just received and for sale by SMITH & GODDARD.

Nov. 26. 36

GOSHEN BUTTER.

40 kegs N. Y. Goshen Butter, a first rate article for family use—for sale by *BACKUS & NORTON.*

Dec. 1, 1830. 36

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

GOSHEN BUTTER.

15 firkins on consignment, consequently will be sold low for cash, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are *counterfeited*, and done up in a way that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic."

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, in these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine, knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

LUMBER, COAL, &C.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

100,000 feet clear Plank, Bds., Timber, Joist and Clap-Boards,
120,000 feet merch. do. do. do. do. do.
50,000 do. Refuse Boards,
20,000 do. Patent clear & merch Clap-Boards,
15,000 do. Geo. pine & spruce flooring, 1 1-4 inch,
10,000 do. Hemlock do.
10,000 do. Spruce Boards,
50,000 do. Spruce Joist and Timber,
10,000 do. white wood Timber, Plank & Bds.
5,000 do. Cherry and Maple,
300,000 Pine and Cedar Shingles,
50,000 Pine and Spruce Lath,
100 tons Lackawanna, Schuylkill, and Newcastle Coal.
Providence Lime, warranted new and first quality.

Dec. 8. 37

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1826

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was recommended to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LEWIS DOTY, 42 Bayard street.

NEW YORK, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and catchpenny, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine. [illegible]

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

MISCELLANY.

THE CAST OFF LEATHER APRON.

Those who are at all acquainted in the pleasant village of Fairbush, must have noticed, in a central part of it, a large three story house, now mouldering to decay—but which, once, in lofty pride overlooked the most modest and humble tenements in the neighborhood. There is nothing remarkable or uncommon in a three story house, merely as such; but with the one we have mentioned is connected a tale, and with the tale a moral, which may be of use to those who are ambitious of stepping out of the walks of life for which nature and education have fitted them, and who are vainly desirous of forgetting the humble but honest means by which they have risen to wealth and respectability.

Fritz Pigiron began life in the capacity of a blacksmith. At the close of his apprenticeship, his whole possessions were comprised in his "freedom suit;" and he was obliged to labor as a journeyman, to earn money sufficient to set himself up in business. Ambitious of appearing before the world as a master mechanic, he contented himself with a very humble stock of materials in the outset; and an old anvil, two or three hammers, a pair of broken winded bellows, and a few pounds of iron, were all he had to begin with. But Fritz was noted for his industry and economy. The sparks began to raise from his forge before the stars had gone out in the morning; and the sound of his hammer continued in the evening after the village around was buried in silence of sleep. Fritz was besides a complete master of his trade. No son of Vulcan could turn his iron on the anvil with more dexterity, or play the hammer with more decided or proper effect. With such an ability and such habits as these, Fritz soon began to rise from this low estate, and in a short time fairly shook hands with poverty—that is to say, he was clear of debt, and procured him a good set of tools, a handsome stock of iron and steel, and had money before hand. He spent nothing unnecessarily, laid nothing out in fine clothes, and evidently regarded his leather apron as the most becoming part of his apparel. He married a wife as industrious and economical as himself, and though children flocked in upon them, they nevertheless in the course of time rose to absolute wealth.

Industry always deserves, and wealth usually commands respect.—On both of these accounts it was fully accorded to Fritz Pigiron, and his family. He was regarded as an industrious and thriving man; as one who had raised himself from the lowest poverty to be the richest among his brother mechanics; and himself and family was respected accordingly.

Fritz had hitherto occupied a moderate size, but very convenient house, and so well calculated to insure the comfort of his family, as one of thrice its size. But alas for the influence of immoderate desires!—Fritz in an evil hour resolved on pulling down and building bigger.—Accordingly materials were procured and workmen employed at great expense, and a house three stories high, and every way three times as large as necessary to accommodate his family, was erected in its stead. Superb houses demand costly furniture, and a great deal of it; and neither Fritz nor his family seemed willing that a mansion with so fair an outside, should be wanting in its interior decorations. In short, there was not a house in all the village of Fairbush, which could equal that of Fritz Pigiron, in the loftiness of its size, or the costliness of its furniture. During the building of this house, the neighbors of Fritz, and especially his brother mechanics, while glancing at the work, would frequently indulge in such expressions as these:—"Pride will have a fall—Neighbor Pigiron is becoming rather disordered in his upper story—It's a wonder if the top of his house don't find the bottom of his purse!" and they finally called the house by the name of "*Pigiron's Folly.*"

But where is the use of a fine house and costly furniture, if one cannot exhibit them to fine company. So thought his wife, and so thought his whole family. Parties then must be given; and none but the "first" in the village of course could be admitted into any thing like a fashionable one. Mechanics were wholly out of the question, as the Pigirons said, and never invited into "good society."

Fritz Pigiron now began to be ashamed of his occupation, and to regret that he was ever bred a blacksmith. If he was ashamed of it his wife and daughters were still more so, and would have given all the silk in their wardrobes if the stain of charcoal had never come over the hands of Mr. Pigiron. But as the past could not be recalled, it was resolved that no time should be lost in wiping out the stain for the future. Accordingly, the leather apron of Fritz, in which he used to glory, and to which he owed all his present consequence, was cast aside in scorn; the anvil was heard to sound no longer; the very shop itself was razed to the ground, and every trace of it removed from sight—in a word, Fritz Pigiron set up for a gentleman.

But it is the misfortune of those who quit their own sphere, and usurp a place in a higher, to feel insecure in their new station; to imagine that every body considers them as intruders, and under these impressions, to take all imaginable pains to prove their claims to the rank they have but lately assumed. They are apt to launch into a sea of extravagance, in dress, furniture, and equipage; and not only so, but exhibit a haughtiness of carriage which has no parallel among those whose claims to superior rank are less likely to be disputed. They endeavor, especially, to separate themselves as far as possible from their former associates, and those whose rank they have endeavored to abandon, lest the appearance of intimacy or even of friendly recognition, should be construed into an acknowledgment of equality—they are constantly acting on the defensive, and betray their origin by their over anxiety to conceal it.

This was precisely the case with Fritz Pigiron and his family. Every nerve must be strained to make a show. Their former acquaintances must be abandoned of course. "It is very vulgar," said Guy, "to associate with mechanics!" "Lud," said Miss Pigiron, "that any body should presume to think of going into good society with their hands befouled with the dirt of the shop!" But the shop, like the evil genius of Brutus, was ever ready to appear to them at Phillippi. The sound of the anvil struck them dumb, the grating of a file set their teeth on edge; and the very mention of a leather apron threw them into hysterics. The youngest child was once the innocent cause of great mortification to the elder part of the family, and drew upon itself a severe chastisement for its infantile thoughtlessness. It was in "good society," and the child said, "pa, pa, why don't you wear your leather apron as you used to do, and"—— "Shoh!" said Fritz, stopping the child's mouth with his hand, "what's the child dreaming about? as sure as I am alive, the child is crazy; here do take it out of the room, Mrs. Pigiron." The good lady did as she was requested, but in no gentle manner, for she nearly jerked off the poor child's arm. The Miss Pigirons blushed and tittered, and endeavored to draw off the attention from the unlucky child, by making observations about the weather; asked the gentlemen's opinion of the last novel, and whether they were fond of music—all of which subjects had been two or three times discussed before. As for the offending child, it was sent to bed without its supper, and the next day severely birched for its innocent mention of the leather apron.

At length Fritz Pigiron and his family contracted so great and such a morbid sensibility on the subject of his former occupation, that the very sound of an anvil half a mile off, or a sight of a leather apron on one of their industrious neighbors, was found to be an insufferable annoyance—they would fain have had every blacksmith banished beyond sight and hearing.

From the extravagant mode of living, and the great expense of supporting his gentlemanly pretensions, the affairs of Fritz became embarrassed. He was daily running in debt, suits were entered against him, executions were levied on his property, his costly furniture was sold, one article after another, by the sheriff; and at last the house was brought under the hammer. Fritz was allowed a week's time to procure and move to an humble dwelling; but on the last day previous to his expected departure, a strange noise being heard by the family in the upper part of the house, search was made, and lo! in the corner of the room lay Fritz Pigiron with his head closely enveloped in his cast off leather apron, on removing which he was found to be black in the face, and the vital spark extinguished.

How the leather apron came to be preserved, after the transformation of its owner and his consequent antipathy to every thing connected with his former occupation, was at that time, and continues to be even to this day, a matter of wonder in the village of Fairbush. But so it was—as if the badge of his early prosperity, which was cast off and despised, should still continue in existence only to become the instrument of his death.

GOV. POPE AGAINST THE BACHELORS.—Governor Pope, of Arkansas, lately delivered a speech at Washington in that territory, in which he descanted upon the importance to a new country of early matrimonial connexions. [illegible] speech, containing some truth and some nonsense:"

If the single men and bachelors would marry, and do their duty to God and their country, this territory would soon become a State without the aid of strangers. In a country where the means of subsistence are so easily procured, there is no apology for remaining single. Many gentlemen are reluctant to encounter the trouble and expense of a wife and family, but a man who will not hazard much to make himself and a fine girl happy, can hardly be relied on to meet the toils and perils of war, when his country is in danger. Permit me to tell you, gentlemen, that the ladies are ardent in their attachments, and grateful for a faithful return; and if a husband will only prefer the company of his wife to the grog shop, gaming-table, or other places of idle amusement, and convince her that she is, of all things, nearest his heart, she will work her fingers to the quick to support him, if he should be a little lazy and worthless. Woman is the best gift of Heaven to man, and he that does not accept it hardly deserves a seat in Heaven. I have (continued the Governor) passed two days in this town, and rarely cheered by the appearance of a lady. It seems to be a town of bachelors. On Saturday, he supposed, the ladies were too much occupied with their domestic concerns to be visible, but hoped that on Sunday he would see, in this respectable, wealthy, and populous county, a numerous assemblage of both sexes at church in the town or near it; but to his surprise, he was informed, on Sunday morning, that there was no preaching in town or neighborhood, and that the preachers rarely came to Washington, because there were so few ladies in the place. The Governor said the idea was novel to him, but, on reflection, he did not condemn the preachers, for how can they expect that the glad tidings of the gospel will penetrate the hearts of sinners who are insensible to the charms of woman?

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE.—As our journal has an extensive circulation among men of business, and especially among young men who have recently embarked in the career of active life on their own responsibility, a few words of advice to this class of our readers will not be deemed out of place at this time. To commence business, or in the common phrase to set up for ourselves, is to commence the world anew. Before this beginning is made, we are either engaged in the acquisition of an education that will suit us for professional life, or in the employment of another for the purpose of fitting ourselves for the dawn of manhood. We then are without a family, without those responsibilities which the contraction of debt incurs, and not subject by the fluctuations of the market, the failure of banks and other establishments, to which men of business are interested to a prostration of our prospects and a loss of our capital.

We then think little of the struggle which is going on from day to day, in the out-door world, for gain; of the duplicity and treachery that are resorted to among men, for the purpose of accumulating wealth—of the difficulties which many hourly encounter, in order to keep their credit good, and have their notes accepted in banks—of the starvation and misery which beset many of our fellow creatures, who have entered boldly and recklessly upon the career of life, and have become bankrupt and a prey to villains. We dream little of these things in the heyday of youth, in the hours of courtship, in the seasons of gaiety and pleasure. But soon the dream ends. We find that we have grown up, and must take part in the great drama of life. Our parents, if we have any, call us to their quiet chamber, tell us that we must now put on the mail of manhood and struggle for ourselves. They tell us to beware of the storms and quicksands that are in the career of a young adventurer, and our bark is launched on the turbulent sea of business.

It requires a firm hand, a quick eye, and a strong heart, to bear us along that sea safely. Our former pleasures, on the one hand, calling us away from the counter and the desk, and the allurements of vice which are spread out in abundance to entrap the weak and unwary, are powerful on the other hand.

Nothing, we are certain, is more important, than the conduct of young men when they commence the world. They must not only be attentive and studious in their respective vocations, but they must shun the ways of intemperance, the society of the idle, and all connexion with the dishonest and the dishonorable. They have then to commence the formation of a new character—a character for probity and integrity; one that shall win for them a name among the affluent, and those in high places; a name that they may transmit with honor as an inheritance to their children.

Let us look around us, for a few moments, upon those who a few years since started out to struggle with their fellows! Let us examine the career of those who have prospered with honor, and those who have sunk into poverty and ruin, and are clouded with disgrace. What have been their different modes of conduct?

Congressional:

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday, states that a large proportion of the members of Congress were present on Monday. In the Senate Gen. Smith, of Maryland took the chair. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Speaker Stevenson was absent on the first day, but took the chair on Tuesday—when the President laid before both Houses the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the [illegible] success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

With a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom; we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and correspondent effects upon the genius and laws of our extended Republic.

The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collision serve only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable.

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations which may in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and have naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. In congratulating you, my fellow citizens, upon an event so auspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying, as derived from this proud characteristic, under the favor of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence and energy, with which they are administered; from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by an heroic moderation which has disarmed revolution of its terrors. Notwithstanding the strong assurances which the man whom we so sincerely love and justly admire has given to the world of the high character of the present King of the French, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the proudest appellation of Patriot King, it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne—the paramount authority of the public will—that the American people rejoice.

I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the date of my last communication on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important particulars.

An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American Colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted discussion, and has been the subject of no less than six negociations, in a manner which promises results highly favorable to the parties. The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the United States. But we have contended, and with reason, that if, at any time, Great Britain may desire the productions of this country, necessary to her colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and further, that it is making an invidious and unfriendly distinction, to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against those of the United States.—Antecedently to 1794, a portion of our productions was admitted into the colonial islands of Great Britain, by particular concession, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage; this being a privilege reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and theirs brought to us in return. From Newfoundland and her continental possessions, all our productions, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which, in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms. By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding 70 tons burden, and upon the same terms as British vessels, any productions of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate; that is, that American vessels should land their return cargoes in the United States only; and, moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton, either from those islands, or from the United States, to any other part of the world. Great Britain readily consented to expunge this article from the treaty; and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either by treaty stipulations or concerted legislation, having failed, it has been successively suspended and allowed, according to the varying legislation of the parties. The following are the prominent points which have in later years separated the two governments. Besides a restriction whereby all importations into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own products carried hence, a restriction to which it does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own. On the part of the United States it has been contended, 1st, that the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations, in preference to separate legislation; 2d, that our productions, when imported into the colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of her other colonial possessions; and, 3d, that our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous trade between the United States and different parts of the British dominions. The first point, after having been, for a long time, strenuously insisted upon by Great Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July, 1825; all vessels suffered to trade with the colonies being permitted to clear from thence with any articles which British vessels might export, and proceed to any part of the world, Great Britain and her dependencies alone excepted. On our part, each of the above points had, in succession, been explicitly abandoned in negociations preceding that of which the result is now announced. This arrangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negociation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favorable to this country than any on which it ever stood; and our commerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations. That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdict under all the expense & inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been insupportably onerous, had it not been, in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasions in the mode of making the transhipments at what are called the neutral ports. These indirections are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honorable competition only, and preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances. When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not been any thing in the acts of the two governments which requires secrecy, it was thought most proper, in the then state of the negociation, to make that communication a confidential one. So soon, however, as the evidence of execution on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall be laid before you, when it will be seen that the apprehension which appears to have suggested one of the provisions of the act passed at your last session, that the restoration of the trade in question might be connected with other subjects, & was sought to be obtained at the sacrifice of the public interest in other particulars, was wholly unfounded; and that the change which has taken place in the views of the British Government has been induced by considerations as honorable to both parties as, I trust, the result will prove beneficial. This desirable result was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and confiding provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, by which our ports were, upon the reception and annunciation by the President of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part; pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parliament, in 1825, a restriction then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the U. States to the colonies—a restriction which she required and expected that we should abolish. Upon each occasion, a limited and temporary advantage has been given to the opposite party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with the restoration of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate establishment of the trade upon fair principles. It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you that this negociation has been, throughout, characterized by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability, is a duty which I shall deem it a privilege to discharge. Although the result is, itself, the best commentary on the services rendered to his country by our Minister at the court of St. James, it would be doing violence to my feelings were I to dismiss the subject without expressing the very high sense I entertain of the talent and exertions which have been displayed by him on the occasion.

The injury to the commerce of the United States resulting from the exclusion of our vessels from the Black Sea, and the previous footing of mere sufferance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government, and several endeavors have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acquire for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negociation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black Sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negociation as originally contemplated.—It was therefore persevered in, and resulted in a treaty, which will forthwith be laid before the Senate. By its provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black Sea, including the navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favored nations. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negociation, that, by the construction put upon that treaty by Turkey, the article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States. No means will be left unemployed on my part to promote these salutary feelings, and those improvements of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled by extreme indisposition to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion, of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

If, as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health will be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that in the mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which $650,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliations upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811. The treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity among the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance in this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negociations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remain to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever ready to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our demands upon others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by; and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations, can fail to place them ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are our claims upon France for spoliations upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain, together with embarrassments, in the commercial intercourse between the two countries, which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, which has been so long in suspense, as well as the final settlement of limits between ourselves and that republic; and, finally, the arbitrament of the question between the U. States & Great Britain in regard to the N. Eastern boundary.

The negociation with France has been conducted by our Minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects, to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favorable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter pretensions, to which the U. States could not assent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late Government. The negociation has been renewed with the present authorities; and sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more not to have it in my power, yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this Government an urgent duty.—The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have been heretofore set up with regard to the liability of the existing Government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has had, and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon them. From its satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm and cordial friendship, but a progressive development of their relations, may be expected. It is, therefore, my earnest hope that this old and vexatious subject of difference may be speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should govern a just and magnanimous nation, is alike warranted by the character of the French people, and by the high voucher we possess for the enlarged views and pure integrity of the monarch who now presides over their councils; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality.

The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought to the view of that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and propriety; and the strongest assurances have been received of their early and favorable consideration.

The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fairly before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterised those before announced. Recent events have doubtless served to delay the decision, but our Minister at the court of the distinguished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favourable, and, as I hope, lasting change, has been effected in our relations with the neighbouring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate and unfounded suspicions in regard to our disposition, which it became my painful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed; and the government of Mexico has been made to understand the real character of the wishes and views of this in regard to that country. The consequence is, the establishment of friendship and mutual confidence. Such are the assurances which I have received, and I see no cause to doubt their sincerity.

I had reason to expect the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Mexico in season for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances which are not explained, but which, I am persuaded, are not the result of an indisposition on her part to enter into it, have produced the delay.

There was reason to fear, in the course of the last summer, that the harmony of our relations might be disturbed by the acts of certain claimants, under Mexican grants, of territory which has hitherto been under our jurisdiction. The co-operation of the representative of Mexico near this government, was asked on the occasion, and was readily afforded. Instructions and advice have been given to the Governor of Arkansas, and the officers in command in the adjoining Mexican states, by which, it is hoped, the quiet of that frontier will be preserved, until a final settlement of the dividing line shall have removed all ground of controversy.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded last year with Austria has not yet taken place.—The delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of the ratification of that Government within the time prescribed by the treaty. Renewed authority has been asked for by the representative of Austria; and in the mean time, the rapidly increasing trade and navigation between the two countries have been placed upon the most liberal footing of our navigation acts.

Several alleged depredations have been recently committed on our commerce by the national vessels of Portugal. They have been made the subject of immediate remonstrance and reclamation. I am not yet possessed of sufficient information to express a definitive opinion of their character, but expect soon to receive it. No proper means shall be omitted to obtain for our citizens all the redress to which they may appear to be entitled.

Almost at the moment of the adjournment of your last session, two bills, the one entitled "An act for making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors and directing surveys," and the other "An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were submitted for my approval. It was not possible within the time allowed me, before the close of the session, to give these bills the consideration which was due to their character and importance; and I was compelled to retain them for that purpose. I now avail myself of this early opportunity to return them to the Houses in which they respectively originated, with the reasons which, after mature deliberation, compel me to withhold my approval.

The practice of defraying out of the Treasury of the United States the expenses incurred by the establishment and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, within the bays, inlets, harbors, and ports of the United States, to render the navigation thereof safe and easy, is coeval with the adoption of the Constitution, and has been continued without interruption or dispute.

As our foreign commerce increased, and was extended into the interior of the country by the establishment of ports of entry and delivery upon our navigable rivers, the sphere of those expenditures received a corresponding enlargement. Light houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other partial or temporary impediments in the navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue districts from time to time established by law, were authorized upon the same principle, and the expense defrayed in the same manner. That these expenses have at times been extravagant & disproportionate, is very probable. The circumstances under which they are incurred are well calculated to lead to such a result, unless their application is subjected to the closest scrutiny. The local advantages arising from the disbursement of public money too frequently, it is to be feared, invite appropriations for objects of this character that are neither necessary nor useful. The number of light-house keepers is already very large, and the bill before me proposes to add to it fifty one more, of various descriptions. From representations upon the subject which are understood to be entitled to respect, I am induced to believe that there has not only been great improvidence in the past expenditures of the Government upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has, in some instances, been diminished by the multiplication of light-houses, and consequent change of lights, upon the coast. It is in this, as in other respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every increase of patronage not called for by the public service. But in the discharge of that duty in this particular, it must not be forgotten that, in relation to our foreign commerce, the burden and benefit of protecting and accommodating it necessarily go together, and must do so as long as the public revenue is drawn from the people through the custom house. It is indisputable that whatever gives facility and security to navigation, cheapens imports; and all who consume them are alike interested [illegible] as they now do, to pay; [illegible] in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every necessary and prudent expenditure for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and navigation, that he does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have not, of themselves, a correspondent operation.

From a bill making direct appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill; nor will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better calculated for full investigation than those under which it was passed.

In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as the inexpediency of such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of the nation for the general use should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character. The practice of thus mingling the affairs of the government with those of the states or of individuals, is inconsistent with the object of its institution, and highly impolitic. The successful operation of the federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed.

A different practice, if allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this government, by consolidating into one the general and state governments, which were intended to be kept forever distinct. I cannot perceive how bills authorizing such subscriptions can be otherwise regarded than as bills for revenue, and consequently subject to the rule in that respect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the government in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents. If superior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations of favoritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest, or an alienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may, therefore, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the government from embarking with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked for as the probable fruit of such associations. It is no answer to this objection to say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great from a limited and small number of investments, because experience in other matters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admonitions, that, unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible to prevent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country, and made to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of individuals.

The power which the general government would acquire within the several states by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controlling every canal, and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable, and, in my view, dangerous to the liberties of the people.

This mode of aiding such works is, also, in its nature, deceptive, and is in many cases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national funds. Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and granted with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus disguised, than when definite and direct expenditures of money are asked for. The interests of the nation would doubtless be better served by avoiding all such indirect modes of aiding particular objects. In a government like ours, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable, simple, undisguised, and intelligible, that they may become fit subjects for the approbation or animadversion of the people. The bill authorizing a subscription to the Louisville and Portland Canal affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of withholding additional appropriations for the same object, when the first erroneous step has been taken by instituting a partnership between the government and private companies. It proposes a third subscription on the part of the United States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which government was to render to that work: and the accompanying bill for light houses, &c. contains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement by removing the obstruction which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvements on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bill authorizing subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a state, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I at the time intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me, and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage, or more propriety, than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily, in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubts as to their accuracy, but, making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration, and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same; for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good. So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their constitutionality. That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people. Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors, and by the persuasion, too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies itself the exercise of powers, that bring in their train influence and patronage of great extent, and thus excludes the operation of personal interest, every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that, if I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favor has bestowed upon me, a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust, in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the government in this matter than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions, and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition, will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional discontent.

The general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of what has been already urged—the importance of sustaining the state sovereignties, as far as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of those great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuit, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several states as can be done consistently with the great end of its institution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions among the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount to more than ninety-six millions of dollars.

That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true: but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to be conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation amongst the States.

We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good? Those who have not occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations & angry contentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful influence upon the legislation of Congress, touching the leading and appropriate duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been least favored in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement.

Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections here will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded as out of place.

They rest, as far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution; 3d, that the mode proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of such as are general, and as would consequently be of a more useful character; and last, that it would create a discreditable and injurious dependence, on the part of the State Governments, upon the federal power. Of those who object to the ratio of representation as the basis of distribution, some insist that the importations of the respective States would constitute one that would be more equitable; and others, again, that the extent of their respective territories would furnish a standard which would be more expedient, and sufficiently equitable. The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and it still does, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution, whether the funds to be distributed be derived from the customs, or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its adoption is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed. There may be considerations appertaining to the subject which would render a departure, to some extent, from the rule of contribution, proper. Nor is it absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground. It may, if in the judgment of those whose right it is to fix it, it be deemed politic and just to give it that character, have regard to several.

In my first message, I stated it to be my opinion that "it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service." I have had no cause to change that opinion, but much to confirm it. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would thus be produced for the plan under consideration to operate upon; and if there be no such fund, its adoption will, in my opinion, work no injury to any interest; for I cannot assent to the justness of the apprehension that the establishment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of improvident legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of constitutional power, shall, at any time hereafter, decide to be for the general good, will, in that as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence and support of the whole country; and we have ample security that every abuse of power in that regard by the agents of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual corrective at their hands. The views which I take of the future, founded on the obvious and increasing improvement of all classes of our fellow citizens in intelligence, and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehension on that head. I do not doubt that those who come after us, will be as much alive as we are to the obligation upon all the trustees of political power, to exempt those for whom they act from all unnecessary burthens, and as sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation beyond those required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can no where be so well deposited as in the pockets of the people. It may sometimes happen that the interests of particular States would not be deemed to coincide with the general interest in relation to improvement within such States. But if the danger to be apprehended from this source is sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct to such improvements of a general character as the States concerned might not be disposed to unite in, the application of the quotas of those States, under the restriction of confining to each State the expenditure of its appropriate quota. It may, however, be assumed as a safe general rule, that such improvements as serve to increase the prosperity of the respective States in which they are made, by giving new facilities to trade, and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the surest mode of conferring permanent and substantial advantages upon the whole. The strength as well as the true glory of the confederacy is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed, and the certainty with which they can be brought into successful active co-operation through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of such as are at all conversant with public affairs, that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time, been proposed, which, from their extent and seeming magnificence, were regarded as of national concernment, but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience, would now be rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty, and that the moneys set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new States particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the Federal Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the legislature, in which every county of the state has its own representative. This supposition does not necessarily impugn the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it so intended. We are all sensible of the bias to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are, under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the last objection, its probable effect upon the dignity and independence of the state Governments, it appears to me only necessary to state the case as it is, and as it would be if the measure proposed were adopted, to show that the operation is most likely to be the very reverse of that which the objection supposes.

In the one case, the state would receive its quota of the national revenue for domestic use, upon a fixed principle, as a matter of right, and from a fund to the creation of which it had itself contributed its fair proportion. Surely there could be nothing derogatory in that. As matters now stand, the States themselves, in their sovereign character, are not unfrequently petitioners at the bar of the Federal Legislature for such allowances out of the national treasury as it may comport with their pleasure or sense of duty to bestow upon them. It cannot require argument to prove which of the two courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respectability of the State Governments.

But all these are matters for discussion and dispassionate consideration. That the desired adjustment would be attended with difficulty, affords no reason why it should not be attempted. The effective operation of such motives would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution under which we have so long lived, and upon the benign influence of which, our beloved country has so signally prospered. The framers of that sacred instrument had greater difficulties to overcome, and they did overcome them. The patriotism of the people, directed by a deep conviction of the importance of the Union, produced mutual concession and reciprocal forbearance. Strict right was merged in a spirit of compromise, and the result has consecrated their disinterested devotion to the general weal. Unless the American people have degenerated, the same result can be again effected, whenever experience points out the necessity of a resort to the same means to uphold the fabric which their fathers have reared. It is beyond the power of man to make a system of government like ours, or any other, operate with precise equality upon States situated like those which compose this confederacy: nor is inequality always injustice. Every state cannot expect to shape the measures of the general Government to suit its own particular interests. The causes which prevent it are seated in the nature of things, and cannot entirely be counteracted by human means. Mutual forbearance, therefore, becomes a duty, obligatory upon all, and we may, I am confident, count on a cheerful compliance with this high injunction, on the part of our constituents. It is not to be supposed that they will object to make such comparatively inconsiderable sacrifices for the preservation of rights and privileges which other less favored portions of the world would have in vain waded through seas of blood to acquire.

Our course is a safe one, if it be but faithfully adhered to. Acquiescence in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and the exercise of that will in a spirit of moderation, justice, and brotherly kindness, will constitute a cement which would forever preserve our Union. Those who cherish and inculcate sentiments like these, render a most essential service to their country; whilst those who seek to weaken their influence, are, however conscientious and praiseworthy their intentions, in effect its worst enemies.

If the intelligence and influence of the country, instead of laboring to foment sectional prejudices, to be made subservient to party warfare, were, in good faith, applied to the eradication of causes of local discontent, by the improvement of our institutions, and by facilitating their adaptation to the condition of the times, this task would prove one of less difficulty.—May we not hope that the obvious interests of our common country, and the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, will, in the end, lead the public mind in that direction. After all, the nature of the subject does not admit of a plan wholly free from objection. That which has for some time been in operation is, perhaps, the worst that could exist; and every advance that can be made in its improvement is a matter eminently worthy of your most deliberate attention.

It is very possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view may yet be devised. If so, it is to be hoped that those who disapprove of the past, and dissent from what is proposed for the future, will feel it their duty to direct their attention to it, as they must be sensible that, unless some fixed rule for the action of the Federal Government in this respect is established, the course now attempted to be arrested will be again resorted to. Any mode which is calculated to give the greatest degree of effect and harmony to our legislation upon the subject, which shall best serve to keep the movements of the Federal Government within the sphere intended by those who modelled it, and those who adopted it, which shall lead to the extinguishment of the national debt in the shortest period, and impose the lightest burthens upon our constituents, shall receive from me a cordial and firm support.

Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice President. [illegible] Our fellow-citizens, too, who, in proportion to their love of liberty, [illegible]

[illegible]

It would be a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. [illegible]

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments, on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the south-western frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth, and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers, and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session, an object of much solicitude.

Toward the aborigines of the country, no one can indulge a more friendly feeling than myself, or would go further in attempting to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and make them a happy and prosperous people. I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts; but, as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws for foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have, with great unanimity, determined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the western forests, to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside.—These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the inconveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have been subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the west, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated or has disappeared to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interests of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with forests, and ranged by

... savages, to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms—embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute—occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people—and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion.

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States, were annihilated or have melted away, to make room for the whites.—The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the westward; and we now propose to acquire the countries occupied by the red men of the South and West by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the U. States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, or than our children are now doing. To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these painful separations from every thing, animate & inanimate, with which the young heart has been entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds and almost thousands of miles, at their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this Government, when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expense of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the West on such conditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more afflicting to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century—so just to the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co-operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men. The States, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia, there is an express contract; with the new states, an implied one of equal obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, and, in some instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both parties, that the power of the States was to be co-extensive with their limits, and that, with all convenient despatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and remove every obstruction to the complete jurisdiction of the State governments over the soil? Probably not one of those states would have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—had it been understood that they were to be confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which had at the time been extinguished.

It is, therefore, a duty which this government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits. When this is done, the duties of the General Government in relation to the States and Indians within their limits are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they choose. The purchase of their lands does not alter, in the least, their personal relations with the State government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of the Indians.—That they possess by virtue of their sovereign power within their own limits, in as full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands; nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indians oppressed by subjection to the laws of the States, will unite in attempting to open the eyes of those children of the forest to their true condition, and by a speedy removal, to relieve them from the evils, real or imaginary, present or prospective, with which they may be supposed to be threatened.

Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, in as much as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects [illegible] defective in many of its parts.

The power to impose duties on imports, originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

The difficulties of a more expedient adjustment of the tariff, although great, are far from being insurmountable. Some are unwilling to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole: others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they approve should be jeopardized. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people, and to their Representatives. The general interest is the interest of each; and my confidence is entire, that, to ensure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood.

It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers, and attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both in its evils and in its advantages. By one class of reasoners, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its influence, and by another, the reduced price of manufactured articles. The probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are induced by that influence of interests and prejudices to which I have referred. The decrease of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw material and the manufactured article, but provisions and lands. The cause must, therefore, be deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the United States. It may, in a measure, be attributable to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply and increase in the demand; while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented.—The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn. A part of the effect, too, is doubtless owing to an increase of operatives and improvements in machinery. But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance alone ought to be protected: of these the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree. The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high; it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute to justify a general exaction; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe. Much relief may be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

The best, as well as fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation. If, after due examination of its merits unconnected with extraneous considerations—such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase a support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favor a majority of the Representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were honestly adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection would be saved from the prejudice excited against them, when that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel or conceive themselves to be oppressed. What is incalculably more important the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded, not on identity of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance in measures which, resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried.

I am well aware that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy coeval with our government; pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

According to the estimates at the Treasury Department, the receipts in the treasury during the present year will amount to twenty-four millions one hundred and sixty-one thousand and eighteen dollars, which will exceed by about three hundred thousand dollars the estimate presented in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of public debt, is estimated at thirteen millions seven hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and eleven dollars; and the payment on account of public debt for the same period will have been eleven millions three hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and thirty dollars; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, of four millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars.

In connexion with the condition of our finances, it affords me pleasure to remark, that judicious & sufficient arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department for securing the pecuniary responsibility of the public officers, and the more punctual payment of public dues. The revenue cutter service has been organized, and placed on a good footing, and aided by an increase of inspectors at exposed points; and the regulations adopted under the act of May, 1830, for the inspection and appraisement of merchandise, have produced much improvement in the execution of the laws, and more security against the commission of frauds upon the revenue. Abuses in the allowances for fishing bounties have also been corrected, and a material saving in that branch of the service thereby effected. In addition to these improvements, the system of expenditure for sick seamen belonging to the merchant service has been revised; and, by being rendered uniform and economical, the benefits of the fund applicable to the object have been usefully extended.

The prosperity of our country is also further evinced by the increased revenue arising from the sale of public lands, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the documents accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted. I beg leave to draw your attention to this report, and to the propriety of making early appropriations for the objects which it specifies.

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests entrusted to the War Department. Some of them were referred to in my former message; and they are presented in detail in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith submitted. I refer you, also, to the report of that officer for a knowledge of the state of the army, fortifications, arsenal, and Indian affairs; all of which, it will be perceived, have been guarded with zealous attention and care. It is worthy of your consideration, whether the armaments necessary for the fortifications on our maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be, completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. This precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortification which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom, which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of that Department have been conducted during the present year.—Our position in relation to the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harassing inroads upon our coast, against which we have to guard. A respectable naval force, always afloat, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot for future use, than to increasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful Navy of new ships, almost as soon as old ones could be repaired.

The modifications of this part of the service suggested in my last annual message, which are noticed more in detail in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are again recommended to your serious attention.

The report of the Postmaster General, in like manner exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already extended by the operations of the Post Office Department, considerable improvements within the present year have been secured, an increase in the accommodation of stage coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the transportation of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, & at the same time, an annual saving made, of upwards of 72,000 dollars. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfilment of existing contracts, and in the additional expense, between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country, yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the Department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements. The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulation, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the security of the funds of the Department. The efficiency and industry of its officers, and the ability and energy of contractors, justify an increased confidence in its continued prosperity.

But the attention of Congress was called, on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the United States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service. This resulted in the establishment of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of the law which authorized the appointment of that officer and defined his duties. But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, is calculated to supersede the necessity of extending the duties and powers of the Attorney General's office. On the contrary, I am convinced that the public interest would be greatly benefitted by giving to that officer the general superintendence of the various law agents of the Government, and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the United States may be interested, allowing to him, at the same time, such a compensation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business. I think such a provision is alike due to the public and to the officer.

Occasions of reference from the different Executive Departments to the Attorney General are of frequent occurrence, and the prompt decision of the questions so referred tends much to facilitate the despatch of business in those Departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereto appended, shows also a branch of the public service, not specifically entrusted to any officer, which might be advantageously committed to the Attorney General.

But independently of these considerations, this is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed with a view to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice. The state of things which warrant such an organization, no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services of this officer would render his absence from the seat of Government, in professional attendance upon the courts, injurious to the public service, and the interests of the Government could not fail to be promoted by charging him with the general superintendence of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justness of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress to make the necessary provisions for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney General, in regard to compensation, on the same footing with the heads of the several Executive Departments. To this officer might also be intrusted a cognizance of the cases of insolvency in public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year should meet the approbation of Congress, to which I again solicit your attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District of Columbia. Placed by the Constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater share of its consideration than it has yet received. There is a want of uniformity in its laws, particularly those of a penal character, which increases the expense of their administration, and subjects the people to all the inconveniences which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territory. On different sides of the Potomac, the offence is punishable in unequal degrees; and the peculiarities of many of the early laws of Maryland and Virginia remain in force, notwithstanding their repugnance, in some cases, to the improvements which have superseded them in those States. Besides a remedy for these evils, which is loudly called for, it is respectfully submitted whether a provision authorising the election of a Delegate to represent the wants of the citizens of this District on the floor of Congress, is not due to them, and to the character of our Government. No portion of our citizens should be without a practical enjoyment of the principles of freedom; and there is none more important than that which cultivates a proper relation between the governors and the governed. Imperfect as this must be in this case, yet it is believed that it would be greatly improved by a representation in Congress, with the same privileges that are allowed to that of the other Territories of the United States.

The penitentiary is ready for the reception of convicts, and only awaits the necessary legislation to put it into operation: as one object of which, I beg leave to recall to your attention the propriety of providing suitable compensation for the officers charged with its inspection.

The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country & its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a bank of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, the expense of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks, while the bank of the United States, though issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposit, and for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provision.

These suggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation, as with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the possible modifications of the system which cannot continue to exist in its present form, without occasional collision with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States and the people.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signalized in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 15, 1830.

MESSAGE.—The principal peculiarity of the message is its extreme length. In all other respects it does not, so far as we recollect, differ materially from the message to Congress at its last session. Its style and literary execution are in the main good, and in that respect bearing no resemblance to the inaugural address of President Jackson. The views in some parts of it are unquestionably sound and just, and such as no man or body of men in this country ever have or ever will dispute; but it cannot, we think, be denied by any one who has given the document a candid perusal, that it is the most thoroughly time-serving and popularity-seeking document which has ever appeared. The object of the message seems to be not so much to present to the people the true state of our foreign and domestic relations, and to recommend the proper measures to the consideration of Congress, as to give an exaggerated and deceptive account of the wonders done, abroad and at home, by himself and his associates, and to enter into a long and tedious and misplaced discussion, appropriate enough in the columns of a newspaper, but uncalled for in a President's message. But what is the result of all this self-praise? Among foreign nations, the most prominent place is given to the arrangement with England for the opening the West India ports. This is of course represented as immensely important—but [illegible] nothing appears in the message but the avowal of facts known already, and the President's opinion on the subject—and the opinion of any practical merchant, or any man of ordinary sense and observation, is quite as good and as much to be relied upon as that of President Jackson. The forming a treaty with the Turks was undoubtedly, under the circumstances, an obviously desirable measure, provided one could be made without compromising the honor or sacrificing the interests of the country. What the provisions of that treaty are, cannot of course appear in the message. But the subject of our claims on France, for spoliations of our commerce, was both in point of amount and principle, the most important subject of any of foreign negotiation. This the President recommends strongly, and urges the adjustment of these claims as of the highest importance. But with all the talk nothing has been done on this important subject, and, except from the hopes to be derived from the change of government in France, the claimants are, to all appearance, as far from obtaining any redress as ever. The Russian Minister, too, seems to be as high in favor as any of his brethren, and he is spoken of as one "on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance." The President must have a miserable opinion of his fellow citizens to suppose them capable of being deceived by the idle pretexts put forth in relation to Mr. Randolph. The circumstances attending the appointment of that gentleman, have been humiliating to the country and disgraceful to the immediate actors.

Such are our foreign relations, and considering the favorable changes which have taken place in the state of public feeling and public affairs in Europe, our government could not well have profited less. The two-faced, double-dealing, time-serving course indicated by the remarks on the subject of the tariff and internal improvements we shall have occasion in future to allude to, and must omit for the present, not a little appalled by the dangerous patronage arising from the appointment of *fifty-one* additional *light-house keepers!* But that precious banking, the "bank of the Treasury Department," is too [illegible] ridiculous to be endorsed by the most unscrupulous of the President's partisans. It is to be, it seems, a bank without corporate powers, stock-holders, debtors, or property—issuing no notes, but relying upon public and private deposits. But its expenses are to be paid "by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange!" that is, (if this means any thing) that the government is to carry on the business of private banking by its officers, but upon whom the bills are to be drawn or in what manner this sensible project is to be carried into effect, would puzzle even the General himself, even if aided by the high financial talents of the Treasury Department and the thinking powers of the Navy head. It may be very presumptuous in us to have an opinion where such wisdom has been at work, but of all the silly and idle schemes in finance which abound, none are so ridiculous as the measure here proposed. One would have supposed that the elaborate and convincing reports of Messrs. McDuffie and Smith before both houses of Congress during the last session, would have left but one opinion in the country on the subject of the beneficial effects of the United States Bank.

The mean, undignified and ungenerous allusion to Mr. Clay, was not to have been anticipated even from Gen. Jackson. The attack upon a rival candidate for that high office even during the contest, is sufficiently censurable—but the introduction of such personal allusions into a document which should be farthest from personal or party allusion, is despicable, and goes far to prove that those qualities which were alone conceded to him by his opponents at first, of generosity, frankness and liberality, are not possessed by him. The enemies of HENRY CLAY well know that he would have despised such a course of conduct.

As the President recommends an amendment of the Constitution, providing that the President shall not be a second time eligible to that office, it would be presumed, if his conduct ever followed his declared principles, that he did not mean to be again a candidate. He must be aware that next to a direct constitutional provision, the practice of successive Presidents would lead to the adoption of a custom which might have the force of law, in the same manner that now no man would dare to be a candidate for a third term of office, or if he were to be, could by any possibility succeed. If Gen. Jackson is really honest in his views on this subject, he will not be again a candidate. The remarks on the Indians deserve a fuller notice than we can at this time give them—we shall therefore allude to them in some future number. The message bears marks of various contributors, of very various views, which are not always so pared off and softened down as not to be plainly inconsistent with each other—but whatever assistance may have been rendered the President, the Bank project we doubt not is all his own.

The last New-Haven Chronicle contains the Census of this State entire, from which we copy the following aggregate of the population of each county. The editor remarks that it may not be exactly accurate, as it is not throughout obtained from the latest official returns, but it will be found to be a very near approximation to the truth. The population of the State falls very little short of 300,000: the present statement will probably be increased a little, but not enough to give us six U. S. Representatives, should 50,000 be the ratio adopted, as it probably will.

	1820.	1830.	Nett gain.
Hartford,	47,264	51,149	3885
New-Haven,	[illegible]	43,231	[illegible]
New-London,	[illegible]	42,256	[illegible]
Fairfield,	[illegible]	47,116	[illegible]
Windham,	[illegible]	27,114	[illegible]
Litchfield,	41,267	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlesex,	22,405	24,696	[illegible]
Tolland,	18,264	18,711	447
	275,2[illegible]	297,7[illegible]	[illegible]

The National Intelligencer, of the 10th inst. says—It was hardly expected that so early in the session of Congress any decision should have taken place in either house which should have any bearing on a question of so great importance as that which concerns the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of the United States. It came up, however, yesterday—incidentally, indeed, but still substantively, as to its effect. The decision to refer the recommendation of the President on that subject to the same committee as reported against it at the last session, indicates, probably, with *few* individual exceptions (as many of the exceptions being on the one side as the other) the strength of the question in the House of Representatives. Appearances are decisive against any present action upon the Executive recommendation; and (whatever, at some future session, may be the ultimate fate of the question of re-chartering the present Bank) they are equally decisive against the establishment of a Government Bank, on the principles suggested in the Message.

The Lyceum in this city, bids fair to be eminently useful. As was expected from the first, it has attracted the attention of the citizens lately, to an uncommon degree, and is likely to fulfil the purposes of its institution, by instilling a taste for scientific and literary subjects, and purifying that which is already known to exist among us.—Nothing can better promote so desirable an object, than the visits of its members, and a due portion of solicitude freely manifested in regard to the performances which are exhibited. If due reward is not at once enjoyed in the gratification of our utmost hopes, it certainly will be had, in the consciousness of sustaining and encouraging efforts which are intended to promote mental cultivation. An employment at once so useful, and dignified, is entitled to our best support, and will repay it.

We witnessed at the last meeting a handsome display of talent, and useful research, from the pen of Doct. Hooker. A gratuitous effort on the part of this gentleman to render a lasting benefit to the working classes of society, does honor to his heart, no less than to the sound views of a discriminating mind. The success of his exertions will be found, in the elevation of the standard of merit among those men; and presenting to their grasp the qualifications and distinctions, which in our government are due to virtuous ambition alone. It is hoped that the course of lectures, proposed to be delivered by Doct. Hooker, will meet, not only the cheerful attention of those, whose interests he seeks to cherish, but be found highly useful in promoting the diligence and ingenuity [illegible] comparatively.

The exemplary industry which enables a young gentleman to spare from the avocations of his profession, time enough to accomplish these lectures, is certainly deserving of all praise.

"Increase of knowledge is a victory over [illegible]; and the beauty of knowledge, is [illegible] of conduct."

"Say not the possessors of science have passed away, and are forgotten; every one who has walked in the path of science, has reached the goal."—*Arabian Maxims.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday Dec. 7, it was resolved that the 34th Rule for conducting the business of the Senate, be so far suspended as to authorise that body, in the absence of the Vice President, to appoint by ballot a Chairman of the Finance Committee. A ballot was then taken, and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was chosen Chairman of said Committee. The Standing Committees were then organized as follows:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, White, Bell, and King.
On Finance.—Messrs. Smith, of Md. Smith of S. C. Silsbee, King and Johnston.
On Commerce.—Messrs. Woodbury, Johnston, Silsbee, Sanford, and Forsyth.
On Manufactures.—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Knight, Seymour, and Bibb.
On Agriculture.—Messrs. Marks, Willey, Noble, Brown, and Seymour.
On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Barnard, Troup, Naudain, and Iredell.
On the Militia.—Messrs Barnard, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Noble, and Bibb.
On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hayne, Tazewell, Robbins, Livingston, and Webster.
On Public Lands.—Messrs. Barton, McKinley, Kane, Ellis, and Sprague.
On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Burnet, Poindexter, Grundy, and Naudain.
On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Troup, Hendricks, Dudley, and Benton.
On Claims.—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, Foot, and Brown.
On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Rowan, McKinley, Webster, Hayne, Frelinghuysen.
On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Burnet, Forsyth, Ellis, and Seymour.
On Pensions.—Messrs. Foot, Holmes, Marks, Chase, and Chambers.
On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Holmes, Clayton, and Sprague.
On the Contingent Fund.—Messrs. Iredell, Baker, and Knight.
On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Marks, Willey, and Baker.
On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Tyler, Ruggles, Dudley, and Poindexter.

The bill authorising an appropriation to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, rejected by the President at the last session, and accompanying his message, was ordered to lie on the table.

On Wednesday no other business was transacted in the Senate, except the reference of the President's Message to the appropriate Committees, and some notices of bills to be offered to morrow. Two or three petitions were also presented and referred.

In the House of Representatives, there was no business transacted. A motion was made by Mr. J. W. Taylor, that the House proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees; but the resolution was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Hoffman, who suggested, as the reason for his motion, that the recent arrival of the Speaker, and the state of indisposition in which he was, rendered him unfit for the labor, at this moment. The House then adjourned.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the only business of importance transacted, was the appointment of a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Sandford, Iredell, Dickerson, Woodbury and Clayton, to consider and report on the Current Coins. As a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Messrs. Adams and M'Lean, Senators from Mississippi and Illinois, who died since the last session of Congress, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The House of Representatives were occupied in the adoption of the customary resolutions relative to the reference of the various subjects embraced in the message to committees. Some discussion arose on a motion made by Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, to change the direction of so much of the message as refers to the U. States Bank, from the Committee of Ways and Means, and to give the subject to a Select Committee, but this motion was defeated in the House on a vote by Ayes and Noes, of 108 to 67.—All the members from this State against it.

The House of Representatives, on Friday, Dec. 10, proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, moved by Mr. Taylor yesterday, for the appointment of Standing Committees, provided for by the rules of the House, when the Chair announced them as follows:

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Alston, Tucker, Claiborne, Randolph, Johnson, (Tenn.) Buchanan and Coleman.
Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Dwight, Ingersoll, Gilmore, Overton, and Alexander.
On Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, Williams, McCoy, Barber, (Conn.) McIntire, Ramsey and Lea.
Of Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard, Loyall and [illegible].
On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Wickliffe, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin, (Ohio) and Clay.
On Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Johnson, (Ken.) Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russel, M'Creery, and Lent.
On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Ihrie and Semmes.
On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Buchanan, Davis, (of S. C.) Ellsworth, Daniel, White, (of La.) Foster, and Gordon.
On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Burges, Dickerson, Wingate, Young, De Witt, Brown, and Crane.
On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, Davenport, Lyon, Halsey, Spencer (of Md.) Thompson, (of Ohio,) and Norton.
On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Sterigere, Buckner, Pettis, Taylor, Denny, Dudley, and Draper.
On Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallary, Stanberry, Condict, Irvin, (Penn.) Monell, Barbour, of Va., and Huntington.
On Agriculture.—Messrs. Spencer, Bates, Wilson, Ross, Smith, of Penn. Standefer and Chandler.
On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs, of Conn. Hubbard, Gaither, Lewis.
On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Findlay, Blair of S. C., Mitchell, and Speight.
On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Crowninshield, Miller, Carson, Dorsey, White of N. Y., and Anderson.
On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett of Mass., Taylor, Polk, Crawford, Barnwell, and Wayne.
On the Territories.—Messrs. Clark, Strong, Creighton, Armstrong, Angel, Gordon, W. B. Shepard.
On Military Pensions.—Messrs. [illegible], Chilton, Hammons, Bockee, Ford, and Butman.
On Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pierce, Reed, and Pierson.
On Accounts.—Messrs. Maxwell of N. Y., [illegible], and Broadhead.

There were about thirty resolutions offered and adopted, but none of them were of such importance as to demand specific notice.

Died,

At West Springfield, Mass., Mr. [illegible] Lathrop, aged 62, formerly of this town.

Norwich Lyceum & Mechanics' Institute—*this evening, at 7 o'clock. Question.* "*Ought government to make legislative provision for the support of the poor?*"

FOR SALE AT
E. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1831.

The Malte Brun School Geography, illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables. By S. G. Goodrich.

Essay on the Hieroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jr. By J. G. H. Greppo.—Translated from the French by Isaac Stewart, with Notes and Illustrations.

Stewart's Essays on Future Punishment.

Dec. 15. 38

NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 38

FOR SALE,

A first rate family HORSE and CHAISE. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH HYDE or the subscriber.

E. W. ROATH.

Dec. 15. 38

NOTICE.

T[illegible] the end of Dec. inst. All persons who have taken newspapers of him three months or more, are requested to make payment immediately.

NEEDHAM SLATE.

Dec. 8. 38

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, *Judge.*

ON the petition of *Russell W. Roath*, of Norwich, in the county of New London and state of Connecticut, shewing to this Court that he is guardian to Abby E. Tisdale, Harriet E. Tisdale, and Elizabeth Tisdale, children of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of said Norwich, deceased, and minors under the age of twenty one years—and of *Edmund D. Roath*, of said Norwich, shewing that he is guardian to George Tisdale, son of said Doct. Nathan Tisdale, deceased, and a minor under the age of twenty one years—that said minors are all of said Norwich, and within said Probate District, and are heirs at law of said Nathan Tisdale, and that each is seized and possessed in fee of an interest of one-fifth part in common and undivided in certain real estate, lying and being situate in the town of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and state of Connecticut, being the same real estate belonging to their father, the said Nathan Tisdale, at the time of his decease, and embraces a lot of land in said Bridgeport in quantity about seventy rods, more or less, with a dwelling house and other out houses standing thereon, and is bounded as follows, viz.: North and East on land of Ezekiel Hubbard; South on Beaver street, and West on Middle street—that said real estate is going to decay, and depreciating in value, &c.—praying, for reasons therein stated, for liberty from this Court to sell the same, as per petitions on file, dated Norwich, Dec. 8th, A. D. 1830:

Thereupon ordered; That said petitions be continued, to be heard at the Court of Probate to be holden in and for said District, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the first Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon—and that said guardians give public notice of the pendency of said petitions by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and in a newspaper printed in said Bridgeport, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of March next. [38

Attest,
BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

For New-York.

Sloop Teaser, J. Williams master, will sail for the above port, on Thursday, 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to Lathrop & Chapman, Gallup & Culver, or on board. 1w

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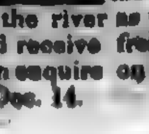
For New-York.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



The sloop Diamond, Captain Benj. Rogers, will sail between this place and New York during the Winter, and will come as far up the river as practicable, there will land and receive freight. For further information enquire on board or to E. A. Bill.

Dec. 14. 3w38

DECEMBER 15.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, AND PURCHASED THE LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

Super blue, black, olive green and olive brown BROADCLOTHS,
Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres,
Plaid Camblets,
Welsh gauze Flannel, very fine,
[illegible] Cloths, very fine,
Circassians,
Very fine black Bombazines,
Rich fancy Chintz, a great variety,
White and black Merino Shawls
A great variety silk gauze, worsted Barrage, and printed Thibet Hdkfs.
Plain black and green worsted Barrage,
4-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Prussian Shawls,
Green, crimson and scarlet Moreens,
Brown and black Linens; 4-4 Irish Linens,
Linen Cambrics and linen cambric Hdkfs,
Plain white Pongee Hdkfs, a beautiful article,
Flag and Bandanna do.
Plain black Lustring and Gro de Nap,
Pink, green, buff and blue Lustrings,
A few setts very rich Ribbons,
Men's and women's kid, beaver and silk Gloves,
Men's heavy colored buck do.; Mitts,
Heavy buckskin Mittens, per dozen,
French working Cotton; spool do.
Black and colored Cambrics,
Plain and figured Jaconet, mull mull, Swiss and book Muslins,
Men's and women's Hosiery, all kinds,
Valencia, toilinett and silk Vestings,
5-4 and 4-4 heavy brown Sheetings,
Brown and black Hamilton Jeans,
6-4 Auburn, Dutchess and other Bed Ticks.

—ON HAND—

A large stock fine and superfine CARPETINGS, at less than New York prices.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.

I have lately received a new supply of Goods from New York, which I will sell cheap. If that is not cheap enough, I will sell them cheaper. Those that owe me, are particularly notified that I will attend to the settlement of accounts every day, (Sundays excepted) until the first of January next.— After that, I shall probably [illegible] be particular.

JOSEPH CHESTER.

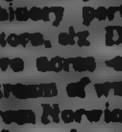
Dec. 14, 1830. 38

PATENT CLOCKS,

JUST received and warranted to keep first rate time—for sale by E. A. BILL.

Dec. 13. 38

FOR SALE,

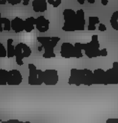


The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of Mansfield, Ct. on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by Hutchins & [illegible]. The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 13 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, with about thirty-five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 20 miles from Hartford and [illegible] from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 1st of January. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH,
of Norwich,
or JOS. HUTCHINS,
Canterbury.

Dec. 10, 1830. 38

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.



JOSEPH BACKUS [illegible] pleasantly located, and [illegible] too well known to need any description.

—ALSO—

The handsome two story Dwelling House on the west side of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimeus Clark.

—ALSO—

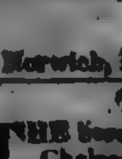
The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

For further particulars enquire of BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830. 38

TO BE LET,



And possession given immediately—a Dwelling House situated on the west side of the River, recently occupied by Freeman Lovell. For further particulars enquire of

F. LOVELL, or E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 3w38

TO BE LET,

THE basement story of the House in East Chelsea near the Lumber Yard; with the privilege of ingress and egress to the same, until the house shall be occupied by lumber—at which time it must be abandoned, and the rent cease.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 14. 3w38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Canterbury and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, for the purpose of receiving a State tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1829, at the following times and places, viz.: On the 3d day of January, 1831, at the house of Chauncey Bacon, from 7 o'clock A. M. until 12; the same day at the house of Peter Spicer, from 1 P. M. until 4; and on the 4th day at William Moore's, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12; the same day at the house of Spencer Lyon, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4.

N. B. Those who neglect to meet the subscriber at the above named times and places, must expect to pay travelling fees.

WALTER PECK, Collector.

Canterbury, Dec. 14. 38

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose debts are due, are requested to pay without further delay.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 14. 38

MISSING,

A large size green silk UMBRELLA—marked on the silk "J. Dwight, Petersburg, Virga." The *holder* will oblige the *owner* by leaving it at this office.

Dec. 14. 38

AXES.

GLASKOE'S cast steel warranted Axes, for sale very cheap by E. A. BILL.

Dec. 15. 38

POETRY.

From the New Haven Register.

A PARODY.

"*I won't be a Nun.*"

Oh, is it not a pity such a gentleman as I
Should be shut up in a prison, to pine away and die;
'Cause I don't pay my debts, 'cause I won't pay my debts—
For I'm so fond of liquor that I cannot pay my debts.

The gentlemen in York say it's fashionable there
When they will not pay their debts, to go to jail and swear—
And they don't pay their debts, and they won't pay their debts,
And they say they've been unfortunate and cannot pay their debts.

They're up to things in York, but I hate to go to jail,
It would be so disgraceful that the thought on't makes me pale—
Yet I shan't pay my debts—O, I can't pay my debts,
For then I should be penniless! O, I will not pay my debts.

'Tis strange folks are so barbarous!—I do not like the law—
But a man without the cash is but a man of straw—
So I won't pay my debts—no, I shan't pay my debts,
For it would be my ruin! O, I cannot pay my debts.

So, jailer, ope your door, and turn the key and lock it—
[illegible] come out a gentleman, with money in my pocket—
And I shan't pay my debts, if I can pay my debts;
My creditors may whistle—but I will not pay my debts.

KEYSER.

From the Youth's Keepsake, for 1831.

TIRED OF PLAY.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Tired of Play! Tired of Play!
What hast thou done this live long day?
The birds are hushed, and so is the bee,
The sun is creeping up steeple and tree,
The doves have flown to the sheltering eaves,
And the nests are dark with the drooping leaves—
Twilight gathers and day is done—
How hast thou spent it, beautiful one?

Playing? But what hast thou done beside,
To tell thy mother at eventide?
What promise of morn is left unbroken?
What kind word to thy playmates spoken?
Whose hast thou pitied and whose forgiven?
How with thy faults has duty striven?
What hast thou learned by field and hill—
By greenwood path and singing rill?

There will come an eve of a longer day,
That will find thee tired—but not of play!
When thou wilt lean as thou leanest now,
With drooping limbs and aching brow,
And with the shadows would faster creep,
And long to go to thy quiet sleep.

Well were it then if thine aching brow,
Were as free from sin and shame as now—
Well for thee, if thy lip could tell
A tale like this of a day spent well.
If thine open hand hath relieved distress—
If thy pity hath sprung to wretchedness—
If thou hast forgiven the sore offence,
And humbled thy heart with penitence—
If Nature's voices have spoken to thee
With their holy meaning eloquently—
If every creature hath won thy love,
From the creeping worm to the brooding dove,
And never a sad, low spoken word
Hath plead with thy human heart unheard—
Then, when the night steals on as now,
It will bring relief to thine aching brow,
And with joy and peace at the thought of rest,
Thou wilt sink to sleep on thy mother's breast.

MEDLEY.

NATURAL DREAD OF DEATH.—It seems to us strange, [illegible] as if all were wrong, in a world where, from the very constitution of things, death must close every scene of human life, where it hath reigned for ages over all generations, where the very air we breathe and dust we tread upon were once instinct with life—it seems to us most strange and wrong, that this most common, necessary excitement, and pattern of [illegible], should bring such horror and dismay with it. That it should bring such tremendous agitation, as if it were some awful and unprecedented phenomenon; that it should be more than death [illegible] shock, a catastrophe, a convulsion; as if nature, instead of holding on its steady course, were falling into [illegible] ruins.

And that which is strange, is our strangeness to this [illegible]. Cold damps, we repeat, and pale, an approach [illegible]. Call the weakness and failure of the limbs and senses, call decay, dying. It is so; it is a gradual [illegible] of the cords of life, and a breaking up of its [illegible] ... [illegible] one by one, the fine and invisible [illegible] hold us to the earth. I feel the gushing [illegible] of life within me to be wearing away its own [illegible]. I feel the sharpness of every keen emotion, and of every sense and far penetrating thought, as if it were shortening the moments of the soul's connexion [illegible] with the body." So it is, and so it shall be, [illegible] "the silver cord is loosened, and the golden bowl is broken, and the pitcher is broken at the fountain, and the wheel is broken at the cistern, and the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit returns unto God who gave it."

No; it is not a strange dispensation. Death is the fellow, of all that is earthly; the friend of man alone. It is not an anomaly; it is not a monster in the creation. It is the law, and the lot of nature.

"[illegible] to thy eternal resting place
Shalt thou retire alone;
... Thou shalt lie down
With patriarchs of the infant world, with kings,
The powerful of the earth, the wise and good,
Fair forms and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre. The hills,
Rock-ribbed, and ancient as the sun; the vales,
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods, rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks,
That make the meadows green, and poured round all,
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste—
Are but the solemn decorations all,
Of the great tomb of man."

[illegible] what is it the tomb? Does the spirit die? Do the [illegible] affections of the soul go down into the dark and silent grave? Oh! no. "The narrow house, and pall, and [illegible] darkness," and funeral train—these belong [illegible]. They proclaim but the body's [illegible]. They but celebrate the vanishing away of the shadow of existence. Man does not die, though the forms of popular speech thus announce his exit. He does not die. We bury, not our friend, but only the frail vehicle in which, for a time, our friend lived.—That cold, insensitive clay, is not the friend, the parent, the child, the companion, the cherished being—No, it is not; blessed be God that we can say—It is not! [illegible] world only that earth claims. It is [illegible] "The grave!—let us break its [illegible] spell, its dread dominion. It is the place where man lays down his weakness, his infirmity, his diseases and sorrows, that he may rise up to a new and glorious life. It is the place where man ceases—in all that is frail and decaying—ceases to be man, that he may be, in glory and blessedness, an angel of light!

Why, then, should we fear death, save as the wicked [illegible], and must fear it? Why dread to lay down this [illegible] body in its resting place, and this weary aching [illegible], on the pillow of its repose?—Why tremble at this —that in the long sleep of the tomb, the body shall suffer [illegible] no more, and pain no more; and hear no more, the cries of want nor the groans of distress,—and far [illegible] from the turmoil of life, that violence and change shall pass lightly over it; and the elements shall beat and the storms shall sigh unheard around its lowly bed! [illegible] the aged and infirm, is it the greatest of evils to die? Say ye children of care and toil! say ye afflicted and tempted! is it the greatest of evils to die?

Oh! no. Come the last hour, in God's own time!—[illegible] a good life and a glorious hope shall make it welcome. Come the hour of release!—and affliction shall [illegible]. Come the hour of re union with the loved and lost on earth!—and the passionate yearnings of affection, and the strong aspiration of faith, shall bear us to their blessed land. Come death to this body—this burdened, tempted, frail, failing, dying body! —and to the soul, come freedom, light, and joy unceasing!—come the immortal life!—'He that liveth'—saith the conqueror over the Devil—'he that liveth and believeth in me shall never die.'

A TRUE STORY. As a clergyman in Vermont, who had blown the trumpet long and loud, on the subject of temperance, was returning from a distillery with a jug of yeast, (empt[illegible]) he met a man, one of his parishioners, who had not been the most forward to relinquish the cup, and who had been heard to say, he believed Mr. H. as well as Dr. Beecher, was in the habit of sending his bottle for oil, and having it returned with brandy; and was thus accosted by him: "Well, Mr. H. you have to go once in a while, don't you, and get a little to taper off with?" "Yes," replied the clergyman, "would you like to take a drop?" "I don't care if I do, see'n its you," replied the man; and taking the jug, deliberately pulled out the stopple, and poured his head full of empt[illegible]!

Moral.—Those who make themselves the standard by which to judge of others, and who follow strong drink, will sometimes be found with more empt'ins than brains in their head.—*Obs. & Telegraph.*

DAILY LINE DISCONTINUED, AND

FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR,

MEALS EXTRA.

THE STEAM-BOATS

OLIVER ELLSWORTH AND MACDONOUGH

Will commence running as follows, on Thursday, the 18th inst:

Days of leaving HARTFORD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Days of leaving NEW YORK, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, viz:

The *Oliver Ellsworth* will leave Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Macdonough* will leave Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, *Agent.*

Hartford, Nov. 12, 1830. 36

For New-York.

THE

STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 3 o'clock P. M. from each port. Passage $2—meals extra. Freight taken at reduced prices.

The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 2

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, (through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglas, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evenings.

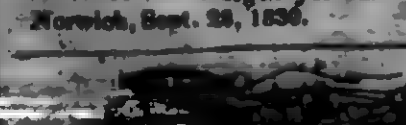
Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞ Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Hyde's Inn, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 28, 1830. tf28



SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 23. 39

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a house in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home.*

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment.*

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830. 7

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, President,
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and paymen of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms o Insurance, application may be made to the a bove named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay

VALUABLE ALMANAC.

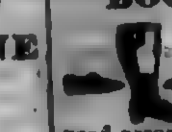
Just published and for sale at

THO. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1831. This Almanac contains more than three hundred duodecimo pages, and embraces a complete statistic account of each of the States, and of the several kingdoms of Europe. Price one dollar.

Dec. 8. 37

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

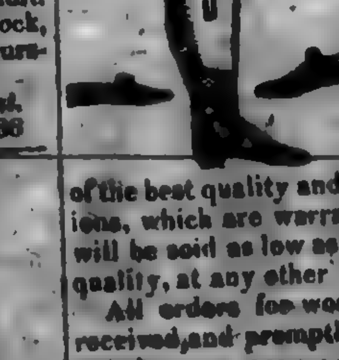
April 6. tf2

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



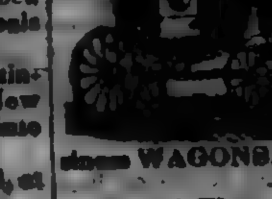
BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

E. Y. WALDO



Is constantly manufacturing, at his shop in East Chelsea, on Toll Bridge Street, one door east of the Universalist Church GIGS, BAROUCHES, Pleasure and Business WAGONS, &c.

—ALSO—

Gig and Wagon Harnesses, gentlemen's and ladies' Riding Saddles and Bridles.

☞ Carriage and Harness repairing done at the shortest notice, as usual.

N. B. Wanted—two active lads, 14 or 15 years of age, as apprentices to the above business.

Norwich, Nov. 10, 1830. 6w33

LOOK AT THIS!

The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf33

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,
100 sides Upper Leather,
100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Horse Leather,
20 doz. Calf Skins,
20 " Hog [illegible],
20 " Linings,
10 " Bindings,
150 lbs. Shoe Thread,
4 bbls. Fish Oil,
1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,
and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES.

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

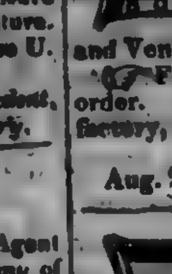
Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE,



A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed LOOKING GLASSES, together with PLATES of all sizes.

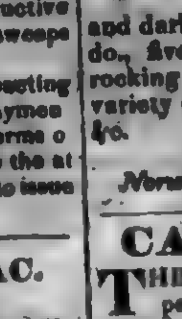
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs;—also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 22

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called, in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gledding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf31

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM 4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—*HATS* supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 29

CARRIAGE MAKING

THE subscriber has taken the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Waldo & Davis, where he will carry on the Carriage making business. Particular attention will be given to repairing, and all work warranted to be done in the best manner. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

S. E. ROBINSON.

Sept. 22, 1830. eow1y26

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth, at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality; and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received, in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 13

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf20

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters to eleven quarters wide, or into satinett on shares or by the yard. Will spin for customers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 10

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms, as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 10. 50

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf16

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf 21

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

DENISON WATTLES.

Sept. 14, 1830. 25

FOR SALE,

A farm, situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 1[illegible] acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, [illegible]orwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 3d. 19

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the north-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

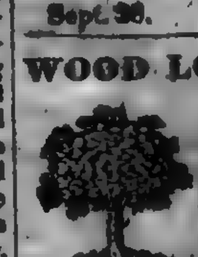
ON CREDIT,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

JAMES LANMAN.

Sept. 30. 27

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the 12th inst. the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 9 to 20 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Davis, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

—ALSO FOR SALE—

One Horse, 1 pair of Oxen, 3 Cows, 60 Sheep

ELISHA TYLER.

Griswold, [illegible] 38

FOR SALE,

And possession to be given on the 1st of April next,

A Farm, containing about seventy acres of valuable land, situate on Scotland Road, about one mile from Town Street, having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. Jesse Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door south of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. 1f31

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling House, with out buildings. Said farm is well wooded and watered. If not sold by the 20th of March next, it will be to let.

—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 26. 36

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

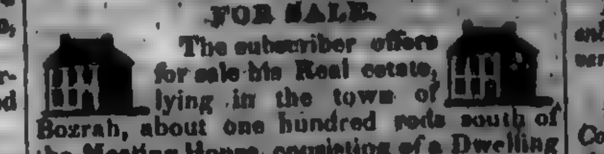
☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 26, 1830. 22

MILL SEAT

FOR SALE.



The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

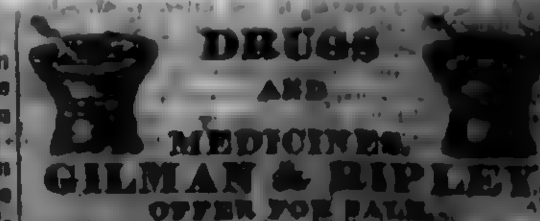
Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

AUCTION.

BY order of the Court of Probate, all the estate of Mr. Daniel Lathrop, deceased, as assigned to his creditors, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at S. Gallup's Auction Room, (if not sold before at private sale,) consisting of sundry articles—dry goods and ready made clothes; two box stoves and pipes, and the equity of redemption on the house in which said Lathrop lived, in East Chelsea.

SAMUEL TYLER, Trustee.

Norwich, Nov. 22, 1830. 3w34



DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY,

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. ol [illegible],
400 lbs. cort. aurant,	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
300 lbs. gum opium,	2 casks flos. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rohiana,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. sac. saturni,
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flos. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
2 cases carb. magnesia,	500 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
100 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac G. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
12 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's,
100 gr. phials assorted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
300 gr. phial corks,	20 lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. emp. hydrarg.
300 lbs. gentian,	200 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbia,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cgh. drops,	Whitwell's liquid op.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergents,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' [illegible] syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan. drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills,
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. [illegible],
Haarlem oil,	" anti-bilious [illegible],
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jaquit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumf[illegible]'s eye water,
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jebb's drops,
Cooley's [illegible],	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's [illegible],	Anderson's cgh. [illegible],
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Colver's corn-plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil,
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate,
Tyler's remedy for the piles,	Sulphate quinine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine & phosphorus,

Together with a large assortment

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra De Sienna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by

SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 19

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform equal, and to the patient, an agreeable pressure upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent to the shape of a double *Cone*, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the double too. This pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1826.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined Mr. Farr's *Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any form of Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required, for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by *GILMAN & RIPLEY*, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. 21, 1830. 28

TAKE NOTICE

ONCE for all, that I, *George O. Goodwin*, do call upon all who are indebted to me, either by book or note, to settle the same by the 10th of December. Those who do not call upon me by that date, will please to call upon J. A. Rockwell, Esq., where they will find their long standing accounts.

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to Truth, to Liberty and Law——No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. IX.—No. 39. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1830. | Vol. XXXIII.—Whole No. 1705

DECEMBER 15.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, AND PURCHASED THE LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

consisting of—

Super blue, black, olive green and olive brown Broadcloths,

Steel, blue and mixed Cassimeres,

Plaid Camblets,

Welch green Flannel, very fine,

Merino Cloths, very low,

[illegible]

Very fine black Bombazines,

[illegible] fancy Chintz, a great variety,

White and black Merino Shawls,

A great variety silk gauze, worsted Barrege,

[illegible]

Plain black and green worsted Barrege,

4-4 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 Prussian Shawls,

[illegible]

[illegible] Linens; 4-4 Irish Linens,

[illegible] Cambrics and linen cambric hdkfs,

[illegible] a beautiful article,

[illegible]

[illegible] Lutestring and Gro de Naples,

Pink, green, buff and blue Lutestrings,

[illegible]

[illegible] hose and gloves, silk gloves,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Cambrics,

[illegible] Jaconets, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and other Bed Ticks,

[illegible]

A large [illegible] and superfine CARPETING, [illegible] New York prices.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY.

NEW GOODS.

A [illegible] assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, recently received and for sale at [illegible] for cash, at the store of ERASTUS COIT.

Dec. 7. 38

JOSEPH C. HUNTINGTON

Has just returned from New-York and now offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Goods.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

KNIVES and forks, pen knives, shoe knives, [illegible] hinges, bolts, screws, nails, [illegible] plates and pencils, lamps, stirrups, buckles, bitts, butts, snuffers, [illegible] frying pans, spoons, thimbles, [illegible] buttons, toasting-irons, [illegible] iron hollow ware, [illegible] brushes, [illegible] bed cords, clothes [illegible] curry combs, [illegible] whips and [illegible] tooth brushes, [illegible] fish hooks, [illegible]

DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the first quality—[illegible] put up in the most [illegible]

[illegible] pepper, ginger, [illegible] Paris white, Spanish [illegible] alum, copperas, [illegible] tobacco, starch, [illegible] ware, crockery and glass [illegible]

Norwich, Nov. 3, 1830. 35

NEW FRUIT.

[illegible]

[illegible] and for sale lower than [illegible] GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

ALE.

40 [illegible] Ale—for sale by [illegible] SMITH.

Dec. 8. 37

CHEESE.

[illegible] GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. [illegible] 3w37

IRON & STEEL.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Offer for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit,

100 tons Iron, including an extensive assortment of Rounds, Old Sable, Swedes, English and American, Bars, Bolts and Square Rods.

Cart, Wagon and Chaise Tire,

Hoop and deck Nail Rods,

Shoe Shapes,

Spanish Hoops,

Crowbar, Moulds, Axletrees,

Band Iron,

English blistered Steel,

American do. do.

Cast Steel, various sizes and brands, Halbach, Hasenclever, and other brands,

German Steel,

Tub Steel,

Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts,

Sheet Iron,

300 [illegible] Cart and Wagon Boxes.

—ALSO—

[illegible] casks Nails, Brads and Finishing Nails assorted sizes,

[illegible] cut Tacks, &c. &c.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

FOR SALE AT E. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1831.

The Malte Brun School Geography, illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables. By S. G. Goodrich.

Essay on the Hieroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jr. By J. G. H. Greppo—Translated from the French by Isaac Stewart, with Notes and Illustrations.

Stewart's Essays on Future Punishment.

Dec. 15. 38

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

THOMAS ROBINSON,

A System of SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, chiefly derived from Malte Brun, and arranged according to the inductive plan of instruction. By S. G. Goodrich.

This Geography is illustrated by numerous original engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables.

Dec. 8. 37

NOTE & LETTER PAPER.

Just received and for sale at T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

WHITE, blue and rose, plain and gilt edge Letter Paper.

White, rose, blue and cream colored, plain and gilt edge Note Paper.

—ALSO—

Constantly for sale, at the manufacturers' cash price, all kinds of Writing and Wrapping Paper.

Dec. 8. 37

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

Just received at T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

A great variety of new Books suitable for Sabbath Schools.

Dec. 8. 37

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT E. HUBBARD'S BOOK-STORE,

The Advancement of Society in Knowledge and Religion. By James Douglas, Esq.

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; 2d volume.

The Child's Picture Defining, and Reading Book. By T. H. Gallaudet.

The Bible Class Book, designed for Bible Classes, Sabbath Schools, and Families; prepared for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, by N. A. Fiske and J. Abbott, Professors in Amherst College.

Dec. 7. 37

Norwich, Dec. 1, 1830.

FRESH TEAS, WINES, & SUPERIOR FAMILY STORES,

For sale constantly by SAMUEL L. HYDE.

TEAS.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, [illegible], Hyson Skin.

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE.

Old Java, Laguira, St. Domingo, Rio and Cuba Coffee.

Boston & Newark Chocolate; Cocoa Shells; Cocoa Nuts; patent manufactured Cocoa.

WINES.

Dry Lisbon, Muscat, Port, Teneriffe, Calcavella, Claret, Malaga and Corsica.

FRUIT, &c.

Bunch, Muscatel, Bloom, Malaga, Sultana and Smyrna Raisins; Zante Currants; Madeira Grapes; Prunes; Figs; Citron; Ginger Root; Lime Sweetmeats; Almonds; Filberts; Walnuts and Chestnuts; Reading Sauce; East India Soy; Essence of Anchovies; Chillie Vinegar; West India Pepper Sauce; Walnut and Mushroom Catsup; Salled Oil; English Mustard; Cayenne Pepper; white and black Pepper; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; [illegible]

SOAPS.

Castile, Colgate's No. 1, Brown, Saponaceous compound, Naples and Windsor.

OIL & CANDLES.

Winter and Fall Spermaceti, and refined Whale Oil; sperm and tallow Candles, assorted sizes.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Cavendish, No. 1 and 2 plug, Spanish and American, for smoking; Messrs. Miller's, Storm's and Billings' fine in small papers, [illegible]

SUGARS.

White and brown Havana, St. Croix, New Orleans, double-refined & single loaf, lump, loaf in small loaves, [illegible]

Day & Martin's, Dunlop's paste, Kemp's, sponge and Lea & Thompson's Blacking; table Salt, in boxes and baskets; Bristol Brick; Soda Biscuit; Sugar and Butter Crackers; Pilot Bread; wheat, rye and buckwheat Flour; corn and rye meal—together with many articles not enumerated—all of which are offered at the lowest market prices. 1830

WANTED,

100 SHIP KNEES, of good size and length, [illegible]

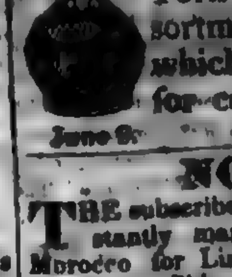
—ALSO—

Some Floor Timbers, good size, for which cash will be paid by the subscriber.

SAMUEL STORY.

Nov. 24. 34

CROCKERY.



BENJ. L'HOMMEDIEU has just returned from New York with a complete assortment of CROCKERY, which he will sell cheap for cash.

June 9. 11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, all kinds of Morocco for Linings, Hat Linings, Bindings, Roller Skins, &c.

CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, Aug. 24, 1830. 22

GOSHEN BUTTER.

15 firkins on consignment, consequently will be sold low for cash, by GALLUP & CULVER.

Dec. 8. 3w37

GILMAN & RIPLEY

Have just received, per Sloop Maria, a large addition to their stock of

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

THEY NOW OFFER FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FOR CASH,

200 bbls. ground Logwood, Fustick, Camwood and Nicaragua,

10 hhds. Copperas,

15 bbls. Allum,

1000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,

250 lbs. ground Turmeric,

300 lbs. Crude Tartar,

400 lbs. Nutgalls,

20 carboys Oil Vitriol,

10 do. Muriatic Acid,

600 lbs. prime Bengal Indigo,

200 lbs. Grain Tin,

Manganese,

Cochineal,

Aqua Fortis,

Quicksilver,

1000 lbs. Emery, assorted,

Press Papers,

Clothiers' & weavers' Brushes, &c.

PAINTS, &c.

200 kegs ground White Lead,

25 bbls. Spanish White,

15 casks dry do.

1000 lbs. Red Lead,

25 bbls. Spanish White,

15 bbls. Paris White,

5 casks Venetian Red,

6 casks Spanish Brown,

5 casks Spruce Yellow,

800 lbs. Lue Litharge,

600 lbs. Chrome Yellow,

150 lbs. Chrome Green,

100 lbs. Prussian Blue,

500 lbs. ground Verdigris,

3 casks Black Lead,

Distilled Verdigris,

Terra de Sienna,

200 lbs. Umber,

4 cases India Copal, scraped,

8 cases Gum Shellac,

5 bbls. Alcohol, 80 per ct. above p.

8 bbls. Linseed Oil, (pure,)

12 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,

100 galls. Copal Varnish,

100 galls. Lacker,

10 bbls. Glue,

15 packs Gold Leaf,

Copper Leaf,

Gold and Silver Bronze,

100 doz. Paint Brushes, of all kinds.

—ALSO—

300 boxes English Crown, Chelmsford, Champlain, Peru, Geneva, Ontario, Cumberland and Washington City WINDOW GLASS, from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

OLD SABLE IRON, STEEL, &c.

15 tons P. S. I. Old Sable Iron, in lots less than it can be bought in New York,

—ALSO—

German Steel, of the John Gasper, Halbach, and Hasenclever brands,

English blistered, American, round, flat and square Cast Steel, &c.

—ALSO—

3 tons Shoe Shapes, made from [illegible]

[illegible] Horse Nail Rods, made from P.S.I. Old Sable Iron,

—ALSO—

10 hhds. R. & S. Rum,

10 bbls. old Cider Brandy,

150 bags Shot,

20 kegs Powder,

30 boxes mould and dipped Candles,

For sale by BACKUS & NORTON.

Sept. 28. 27

FOR SALE,

400 sides Sole Leather,

20 bbls. Straits Oil,

Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco, Shoe Findings, Cork Soles, &c.—just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS Jr.

Cash paid for Hides and Sheep Skins.

Nov. 10. 33

AXES,

GLASKOE'S cast steel warranted Axes, for sale very cheap by E. A. HILL.

Dec. 1. 38

LUMBER, COAL, &C.

JEDEDIAH HUNTINGTON OFFERS FOR SALE,

100.000 feet clear Plank, Bds. Timber, Joist and Clap-Boards,

150,000 feet merch. do. do. do. do.

50,000 do. Refuse Boards,

[illegible],000 do. Patent clear & merch Clap-Boards,

[illegible],000 do. Geo. pine & spruce flooring, 1 1-4 inch,

10,000 do. Hemlock do.

10,000 do. Spruce Boards,

30,000 do. Spruce Joist and Timber,

10,000 do. white wood Timber, Plank & Bds.

5,000 do. Cherry and Maple,

300,000 Pine and Cedar Shingles,

[illegible],000 Pine and Spruce Lath,

100 tons Lackawana, Schuylkill, and Newcastle Coal,

Providence Lime, warranted new and first quality.

Dec. 8. 37

LEATHER.

500 sides oak and hemlock tanned sole Leather,

100 sides Upper Leather,

100 do. Harness, Bridle, Band and Hose Leather,

20 doz. Calf Skins,

20 " Morocco,

20 " Linings,

10 " Bindings,

150 lbs. Shoe Thread,

4 bbls. Fish Oil,

1 do. Neat's Foot Oil,

and a good assortment of Shoe Findings—Just received and for sale by SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

☞ Cash paid for Hides, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

FOR SALE,

10 or 12 cwt. Wool, of fine quality, and in good order.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 1. 38

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GILMAN & RIPLEY

OFFER FOR SALE,

500 lbs. cort peru pulv.	50 lbs. oil pepp.
400 lbs. cort. aurant.	150 lbs. arrow root,
50 lbs. cort winter,	150 lbs. sal Rochelle,
75 lbs. " angustura,	100 lbs. Tart. acid,
400 lbs. gum aloes,	150 lbs. sup. carb. soda,
600 lbs. gum opium,	3 casks flor. sulph.
100 lbs. gum myrrh,	20 boxes rozzims,
500 lbs. gum Arabic,	60 lbs. cantharides,
150 lbs. gum assafoet.	100 lbs. calomel,
250 lbs. gum camphor refined,	40 oz. sulph. quinine,
500 lbs. liq. paste,	100 lbs. cuc. [illegible]
1000 " liq. root,	300 lbs. flor. cham.
200 lbs. sal soda,	300 lbs. bac. juniper,
600 lbs. cream tartar,	200 lbs. rad valerian,
[illegible] carb. magnesia,	300 lbs. Castile soap,
500 lbs. calcined do	300 lbs. fine sponge,
500 lbs. refined borax,	100 lbs. emp. diac C. G.,
4 casks sal epsom,	100 lbs. do. simp.
10 " sal glaub.	50 lbs. " Dr. Oliver's
100 gr. phials ass'ted,	50 lbs. " epispastic,
500 gr. phial corks,	50lbs. " adhesive,
150 lbs. rad. rhei. pulv.	100 galls. castor oil,
100 lbs. jalap pulv.	50 lbs. ung. hydrarg.
200 lbs. gentian,	500 lbs. white mustard seed.
100 lbs. columbo,	

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's cch. drps.	Whitwell's liquid do.
Anderson's pills,	Rogers' pulmonic detergent,
Bateman's drops,	Rogers' syrup,
balsam honey,	Rochelle powders,
British oil,	soda do.
bears' oil,	Indian lotion,
cephalic snuff,	Indian specific,
cream of amber,	Newton's bitters,
Dean's pills,	Russell's do.
Frink's pills,	Clay's itch ointment,
Godfrey's cordial,	Relfe's botan drops,
Goulard's ext. lead,	" asthmatic pills
Hooper's pills,	" aromat. fen. "
Haarlem oil,	" antibilious "
James' pills,	" vegetable specific,
Jesuit's drops,	Albion corn plaister,
Lee's pills,	Dumfrey's eye water.
Mead's pills,	

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Hooper's and Tyler's pills,	Haskell's ointment for the salt rheum,
Anderson's and Lee's do.	Cephalic snuff,
Rogers' cough do.	Jesuit's drops,
Cooley's "	Columbian syrup,
Lockyer's "	Anderson's cough drops,
James' anti dyspeptic do.	Liquid opodeldoc,
Thompson's eye water,	Steers' do.
Charlton's do.	Wine bitters,
Turlington's balsam,	Itch ointment
Butt's American balsam,	Calver's corn plaister,
Pectoral balsam honey,	Rowland's Macassar oil.
Bateman's drop,	Charlton's tooth powders,
Genuine Hull's physic,	Rochelle & soda powders,
Sanford's bark,	Extract Hemlock,
Godfrey's cordial,	" butternut,
British oil,	Oxymuriate Potash,
Haarlem do.	Hydriodate "
Tyler's remedy for piles,	Sulphate quenine,
	Elaterium & Croton oil,
	Iodine [illegible]

Together with a large assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

For sale at the Medicine Store of S. TYLER.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

White Lead, ground in oil,	Green and blue Verditer,
White Lead, dry,	Chrome Green,
Paris White,	Terra Desenna,
Spanish do.	Ground Verdigris,
do. Brown,	Lump do.
Spruce Yellow,	Blue Smalts,
Red Lead,	Black Lead,
Venetian Red,	Spirits Turpentine,
Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,
Stone do.	Olive do.
Patent do.	Sperm do.
Litharge, Vermillion,	Copal Varnish,
Prussian Blue,	Common do.
Ivory Black,	Black do.
Mineral Green,	Glue,
Gold, silver & copper Bronze,	Rosin, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are just received and for sale by SAMUEL TYLER.

July 27. 13

LEE'S WINDHAM BILIOUS PILLS OR FAMILY PHYSIC.

THIS FAMILY MEDICINE is justly esteemed one of the best of the kind, ever offered to the public.

For more than 30 years it has stood the test of experience. As might be expected, these pills are counterfeited, and done up in a way, that is calculated to deceive the inattentive observer, purporting to be the "original and genuine Lee's Windham Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The subscriber begs leave to say to those who wish to deal in, and make use of the GENUINE PILLS, that in the life time of his brother, the late Doct. Samuel Lee of Windham, in the state of Connecticut, the original proprietor of these Pills, he superintended the making of them; and that ever since his decease (several years since) he has continued the business, and the genuine Pills, thus prepared, have maintained their high standing. The direction around each box, which is different from all others, has, since the decease of Doct. Lee, been signed by the subscriber in his own hand writing. My signature, instead of Doct. Isaac Thompson, will hereafter be on the red label, which is pasted on the out side of the covering on each box, to these words:

TEST OF COUNTERFEITS.

This red label, signed by Charles Lee, in his own hand writing, is the true test of the genuine Windham Lee's Pills.

Dealers can have no possible inducement to purchase those of a different stamp, to sell to their customers, but from the consideration of obtaining them at a less price.

It is hoped no respectable dealer in medicine knowing the above facts, will consent to encourage this *tampering* with a long acknowledged, valuable medicine—and give countenance to every new pill maker, who has the effrontery to imitate every genuine Test, for the purpose of giving currency to their spurious stuff.

The GENUINE PILLS, in quantities to suit purchasers, with the above *Test*, may at all times be had of the subscriber, in Windham, Conn. or of Gilman & Ripley, Druggists, Norwich, Conn. on accommodating terms.

CHARLES LEE.

Windham, Conn. June 1st, 1830. 10

DOCT. ROGERS'

VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT.

PERSONS afflicted with coughs, colds, and pulmonary complaints, in their various stages, are reminded, that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found, than ROGERS' PULMONIC DETERGENT. It has now been tested by fifteen years' experience; and hundreds can be appealed to, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

CERTIFICATES.

New York, July 17th, 1828

This is to certify, that in the summer of 1825 I was seized with a most dangerous cold, for which I used almost every kind of medicine, but to no effect. I was [illegible] to try Doct. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and to the astonishment of myself and all my family, I was relieved after taking one half of a cake, and before I used the whole, I was perfectly restored to my health, and have enjoyed good health since. I do sincerely recommend it to the public, as the most efficacious medicine that could be used for Colds and for Consumption, in its first stage.

LOUIS DOTY, 43 Bayard-street.

New York, April 2, 1829.

With the hope that the following communication may fall under the eye of some person laboring under a pulmonary complaint, I am induced thus publicly to say—that I was severely afflicted with an obstinate cough of long standing, and was advised to make trial of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, from which I found almost immediate relief; and would earnestly recommend it to any person thus afflicted.

JOSEPH BREWSTER, 102 Broadway.

Few men in this community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent Medicine, and *catchpenny*, with me have been synonymous.

I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming Pulmonic complaint, which in all its symptoms gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GEORGE LEE.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of pulmonary affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of consumption.

None guaranteed as genuine and safe, without the written signature of the Proprietor, on the directions accompanying each package.

For sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY.

NEWLY INVENTED TRUSS.

THE Double cone, spiral spring TRUSS, recently invented by BELA FARR, is now presented to the public, under a full conviction that it can be worn with more ease and safety, and with far greater benefit to the Patient, than any other Truss now in use.

These Trusses, so far it is believed, as human genius can go, possess a perfect *self-adjusting* principle. They accommodate themselves to every motion and position of the body, and at the same time, preserve a constant, uniform, [illegible] upon the parts to which they are applied. The Pads are formed of a wire spring, bent in the shape of a double Cone, with the base compressed to a gentle convex, to receive the cushion. The pad is attached to an elastic Steel Spring, which passes round the body.

The following certificates of gentlemen of the first respectability in our country, selected from a great number in the hands of the Patentee, go to show most conclusively, the high public estimation in which they are held:

TROY, N. Y. March 6, 1828.

This may certify, that I have examined the Truss invented by Mr. Bela Farr, and I have no hesitation to say, that it is my opinion, from the construction of the pad, it will answer the purpose of the ruptured, better than any now in use.

WM. ANDERSON,

Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Professor of Anatomy, &c. University of Vermont.

TROY, March 5, 1827.

I have carefully examined *Mr. Farr's Double Cone Spiral Spring Truss*, and am fully convinced that it possesses peculiar advantages over any former Truss which I have heretofore seen, for ruptures of long standing, and can easily be rendered more concave by any person bending the end of the Spiral Spring, so as to answer every purpose required for an attempt to cure a recent rupture. I therefore most cheerfully recommend it for general use.

MOSES HALL, M. D.

The above described Trusses are all warranted to sustain the high character given of them, and are constantly kept for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY, Norwich, Conn. and the principal Druggists in the U. States and the Canadas.

Norwich, Sept. [illegible], 1830. 25

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandise.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Fire Insurance.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

GEORGE L. PERKINS, *President,*

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

PROTECTION INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

What are the People of the United States bound to do in regard to the Indian Question?

Gentlemen: In my former number, I endeavored to exhibit the present state of the Indian question, and I now proceed to embody in this paper several things, which the people of the United States are bound to do, in regard to it. In this attempt, I make no claim to originality, but freely avail myself of suggestions, made on various public occasions, by numerous patriotic citizens residing in different parts of the country.

Let it be borne in mind, that the evil apprehended is no less than this: *That the people of the U. States will deliberately, for a small temptation, commit a wanton and flagitious violation of the public faith; that, in doing this, they will oppress weak and dependent allies; and that they will thus bring upon themselves great disgrace and guilt, and upon the country perpetual ending reproach and shame.* This is the evil to be averted, and is not the occasion worthy of the most strenuous exertions, which every friend of the country can make? Is not the exigency extreme, and the necessity of immediate effort imperious? All, who think with the writer of these paragraphs, must answer in the affirmative, and will be inclined seriously to consider the following suggestions:

1. The people of the United States are bound to regard the Cherokees and other Indians, as men; as human beings, entitled to receive the same treatment as Englishmen, Frenchmen, or ourselves, would be entitled to receive in the same circumstances. Here is the only weak place in their cause. They are not treated as men; and if they are finally ejected from their patrimonial inheritance by arbitrary and tyrannous power, the people of the United States will be impeached and condemned for treating the Indians, not as men, but as animals. The sentence will be pronounced against us, that, while we boasted of our attachment to liberty, and set ourselves up as patrons of the rights of man, we treated the weak and defenceless—even our old and long tried allies, [illegible] and dependent, we treated, not as men, but as animals. Fellow-citizens, [illegible] to be treated by us?

Why should not the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws, be treated as men? They were treated as men, when Oglethorpe landed at Savannah, when he begged them for the right [illegible] territory, to spare him a little land on which to settle, and promised them everlasting friendship and good neighborhood. The last generation was treated in the same manner by Washington, when he met the Creek Chiefs; [illegible] the [illegible] government; [illegible] his wishes to them, gave them his advice, and formed an honorable treaty with them, by which the United States solemnly guarantied to them a known boundary. The Cherokees and Choctaws were treated as men, during the last war, when they fought by the side of the commander who is now President of the United States, and were praised for their bravery, their fidelity, and their devotedness to the cause of their great ally. These tribes have always been treated as men, till within three years past. And why should they not be so treated still? What have they done to forfeit their human character? Why should not a compact with them be construed and executed as a compact would be, to which France and Switzerland, or the Emperor of Austria and the Hanse Towns, might be parties? Why should not a bargain with John Ross be subject to the same rules of interpretation, as a bargain with Mr. Girard, of Philadelphia, or the Barings in London?

Once establish the principle, that Indians are to be treated as men, and [illegible] cause instantly. The controversy is forever at an end. We might as well dispute whether we are bound by the treaty of 1803, to protect the Catholics of New Orleans in the free profession and exercise of their religion; or whether the St. Lawrence is a part of the boundary between the United States and Canada; or whether by the treaty of Ghent, the British engaged to evacuate the eastern part of Maine; as to hesitate, whether the Cherokees have the sole and exclusive jurisdiction over their own territory.

If the Indians had never been allowed to possess the attributes of men, the case would be very different from what it now is. Long continued encroachments do not indeed furnish a justification of those who make them; but they prove that the oppressor may possibly not perceive the true nature of their oppressive acts. In this matter, we cannot offer even the sorry plea of prescription in crime, as an extenuation [illegible] are against us. For two hundred years the Indians have been treated [illegible] acknowledgment of their rights and the [illegible] of treaties made with them. Cherokees are now living, who have been assured hundreds of times, by the accredited agents of our Government, that the United States would never permit any encroachment to be made upon them; that their country would remain inviolate, as long as they pleased to retain it; and that all treaties were to be [illegible] with the strictest honor and fidelity. How humiliating the thought, that all these upright decisions are to be reversed; that all engagements to perform the sacred acts of justice are to be violated, without a single reason or pretext, the bare mention of which would not disgrace an honest man, in any private transaction.

If the Indians are men, they are under the protection of the law. The people of this country demand that essential interests of individuals should not be touched, unless by the operation of law. Who has forgotten the case of Rowland Stephenson? He came to this country, as was universally supposed, an absconding debtor, a fraudulent bankrupt, a swindling defaulter. He had no peculiar claims on the country, or its Government. He had not, perhaps, in the United States, a personal acquaintance, who felt any deep interest in him; while his own countrymen and his own Government wished to arrest him. Yet, the People of the United States said, with one voice, "No man is to be arrested here, whatever his character and whatever his demerits, *unless by due process of law.*" Two cities, in States distant from each other, were thrown into great agitation by the attempt to carry him out of the country clandestinely. This was right; for if one man, however ill-deserving, may be removed from the protection of the law, it is impossible to tell who will be removed next. Rowland Stephenson, though a stranger and a fugitive, and universally believed to be a culprit, experienced the protection of law, because he was a man; but Ross, and Hicks, and Boudinot, and Pelacey, with more than twelve thousand Indian families, cannot avail themselves of the protection of law, not even of treaties, which are expressly declared by our constitution to be the supreme law of the land, and binding by the common consent of Nations, are the surest bond of all laws. These twelve thousand Indian families are not fugitives nor strangers. They inherited the immemorial possession of their ancestors, and have been constantly known to our Nation, by public transactions, for more than fifty years. They can bring files of parchments, with the seals of all our great statesmen affixed to them. All this avails nothing, however, for it has been discovered, within these three years past, that they are not endowed with the rights of men; or, in other words, they have lost their human character, and become [illegible]. And this is one of the discoveries of the nineteenth century, which [illegible] of the latest period of time!

2. The people of the United States are bound to remember that the cause of justice will prevail if it be kept before the public eye, and pressed upon the public conscience. It is true, that self-interest blinds men strangely; but the supposed advantages to be gained by driving the Indians into exile, are altogether too small and contemptible to exert a permanent influence upon the minds of our citizens generally. One of the Senators from Georgia said, in his place, while the Indian bill was under discussion, that the interest of that State in the decision of the question was very *inconsiderable.* This declaration was true. Beyond a doubt, the interest of the Southern States would be promoted by admitting all that the Indians claim, and never attempting to get a foot of their land, unless by treaties fairly made—all past engagements remaining inviolate.

Let this matter be kept fully, strongly, and constantly before the minds of all our people, and there can be no fears in regard to the issue. Our faith will be sustained, and the nation will have acquired from the struggle a great accession of moral strength.

3. We are bound, as a people, to petition Congress, earnestly and importunately, that the apprehended evil may be averted. From every part of our land memorials should flow in, couched in terms of such eloquent expostulation, that it will be impossible for our national rulers to look upon the contemplated measures without shuddering. There are persons in all parts of our country, who speak in terms of utter abhorrence of the course now pursued with the Indians. From the most unquestionable sources, it is ascertained, that great numbers of well informed individuals in South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, perfectly agree on this subject with the mass of the people in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the western, middle, and eastern States.—I say the mass of the people; for excepting those who are misled by false statements, and including all who are acquainted with

the subject, it will be found that nearly every individual is on the side of the Indians.

It is extensively supposed, that petitioning does no good; and, owing to the prevalence of this supposition, many thousands neglected to petition in behalf of the Indians last winter.—But this is a total mistake. A few more spirited memorials, supported by the personal influence of men distinguished in the community for their integrity and patriotism, would probably have defeated the Indian bill.

Among the topics of the petitions should be the following: That the Indian bill should be immediately repealed, except so far as it has already been executed; that no further appropriations should be made for the removal of the Indians, or for treating with them, till their rights are fully acknowledged by all branches of the Government; and that the Senate should not ratify any treaty made under the auspices of the Indian bill, and the interpretation it has received. These topics of memorial have been recommended by large assemblies of our fellow citizens in Kentucky, and in other parts of the Union.—They should be enforced by all that variety of argument and illustration of which they are susceptible.

May it not be well to petition, also, that a declaratory act may be passed, asserting that the intercourse law extends to the south-western tribes, and directing the President to see it enforced? As the constitution has assigned to the Supreme Court the duty of deciding in regard to the meaning and effect of treaties, and as it is generally known that a suit is contemplated by the Cherokees, is it not every way desirable that the Indians should remain in their present condition, till the proper tribunal shall have pronounced upon their claims? and ought not the people of the United States to cherish an equal respect for all the branches of their government, and to demand that each should act in its appropriate sphere.

When petitions are prepared, on these and other topics, by individuals in our cities, towns, and districts, most competent to prepare them, they should be presented for signatures, with a zeal and spirit commensurate to the object in view, viz: The thorough extirpation of the stain, which is beginning to show itself on our national escutcheon, and the interposition of an effectual barrier against measures like those which are contemplated.

4. Now is the time for all, who can address the public with effect, either by the mouth or with the pen, to put forth their utmost powers in behalf of suffering humanity,—in behalf of our country,—in behalf of weak and defenceless men throughout the world. Never was there a clearer case of right—never a stronger case of conventional obligation—never a case, in which the ultimate decision will more certainly receive the hearty reprobation of the future millions of America, if that decision should disregard the rights of the poor, and the entreaties of the oppressed. There should be one loud, general overwhelming note of remonstrance, sounding forth from Georgia to Maine, and repeating admonitions like these: *Abstain from robbery—oppress not the poor—perform* [illegible]—There should be a vehement and universal outcry against a great wrong on the eve of being perpetrated, and which can be prevented only by a voice of alarm and de[illegible]

[illegible] is no presumption in saying, that the [illegible] of the Indians, in all our great cities, and in [illegible] States of the Union, would send a deputation [illegible] to see that a proper representation of the views and feelings of the people was made to the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Men of respectability, and of long established character, would cheerfully leave their homes, and spend months, for the sake of lending even a small aid to the cause of the Indians; a cause, on the success of which the honor and prosperity of the country so much depends, for if the public reputation of the country should suffer, all the great interests of the country will suffer with it. [illegible] He would receive them with all that attention, which the grave nature of the question would evidently require; and which his habits of affability would render easy to him. Let the principles developed in Mr. Wirt's opinion be pressed upon his consideration. These principles are plain, and are supported by arguments, which cannot be answered.

The Indian Bill leaves almost every thing to the discretion of the President; and this makes it peculiarly proper to address him personally.—Caution and delay cannot injure the United States, or the rightful claims of any State; but haste may destroy the Indians, and inflict tremendous evils upon ourselves.—There is the more reason to hope, that such interviews with the President might be useful, as it is known that many among the most respectable of his political friends, are as decidedly opposed, as any members of the community, to the present system of measures in regard to the Indians.

5. In all assemblies for public worship, and on all [illegible] occasions, let prayers be offered that God would [illegible] and guide the minds and hearts of [illegible] in all their actions relating to this subject. No man would more seriously deplore than myself, [illegible] of the worship of God, and making it [illegible] to party purposes and political objects.—But here is a great public question, which has an immediate bearing on the moral character and the [illegible] of the nation. [illegible] consider the [illegible] of our republic to be in the greatest peril. What can be more proper than to offer our fervent supplications to Him, in whose hands are the hearts of rulers, that he would preserve us from acts of injustice and oppression; and that, if the case be really such as it is apprehended to be, by many of our wisest and most impartial citizens, He would save us from the [illegible] guilt, and both ourselves and our posterity from the [illegible] disgrace, into which there [illegible]. Let the people every where pray, in the language of Daniel to Nebuchadnezzar: that our rulers may show mercy to the poor, if it may be a lengthening of their tranquility. It is needless to say, that all prayers for our rulers should be offered with an unaffected and cordial desire, that they may [illegible] the duties of their stations in such a manner, as to secure for themselves an honorable reputation, and for their country the favor of Heaven.

7. The people of the United States are bound to [illegible] every legal and [illegible] way. The methods, by which the true [illegible] may be made apparent, and [illegible] the necessity of acting justly, and humanely, [illegible] the Indians may be [illegible] here. [illegible] No people ever had a better opportunity to obtain a durable [illegible] toward acknowledged benefactors, (to whom we are yet under great obligations) than the people of the United States have at the present moment.

These things the people of the U. States are bound to do. If these things are done, the Indians will be saved, the cause of reproach will be removed, and increased [illegible] will be [illegible] in the virtue of a free people. But if a contrary result should be witnessed, it will be owing to the apathy of those, who should have [illegible]. The future Tacitus of our country, after holding up to the abhorrence of mankind the principal agents, by whose arts and sophistries a majority of the rulers, and many of the people [illegible] will say, that, as the Indians had [illegible] and law, and argument, and every plea [illegible] and every dictate of justice and religion on their side, their cause could never have been lost, except by the culpable negligence and apathy of those, who knew what was right, but would not make timely and adequate exertions to defend it. [illegible] and blazoned forth, in letters of fire, to our everlasting confusion, and for the warning of all people in [illegible] to come.

WILLIAM PENN.

New Telescope for Yale College.—This instrument, which has been expected for some time past, but has been delayed by unavoidable difficulties in its construction, arrived about three weeks since, and is now mounted on the stand in the Philosophical Chamber. It was made by Dollond, of London, Optician to his Majesty, and is truly a magnificent piece of apparatus. It is an achromatic telescope, of ten feet focal length, and 5 inches aperture, and is supposed to be the largest refracting telescope yet imported into the United States. When the eye tube for terrestrial objects is attached, the entire length of the tube is 11 1-2 inches. The tube is of brass, and is mounted on a ponderous stand of the same metal.—It is furnished with six different eye pieces for astronomical objects, varying in power from 55 to 480, and with four eye pieces for terrestrial objects, whose powers vary from 40 to 140.

The stand is of a new and peculiar construction, supporting the telescope in two points, the latter being counterpoised so as to be nearly at rest on its centre of gravity, throughout the quadrant of motion, from the horizon to the zenith. Notwithstanding the great size and weight of the instrument, its several motions are so well adjusted, that it can be almost instantaneously directed to any point in the firmament—while its slow motions, adapted to the diurnal progress of a star or a planet, are controlled by the slightest application of the hands of the observer to directors, connected with its vertical and horizontal rackwork. It would be premature, after so short a trial, to pronounce decisively on the merits of the instrument; yet the appearance of great finish and perfection, which every part exhibits, inspires full confidence that it will satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Accompanying the telescope is a pair of 21 inch globes, manufactured by Carey, of London. They are mounted on tall mahogany stands, with compasses underneath, and are throughout of the finest workmanship.

The College is indebted for these valuable additions to its means of instruction, to the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Sheldon Clark, of Oxford, whose previous donations to the institution had ranked him among her greatest benefactors.

N. H. Herald.

Congressional.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 13.

In the Senate to-day several petitions and memorials were presented by different Senators, but none of any particular importance.—The Senate, then, with considerable form and solemnity, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Three of the witnesses summoned on the part of Judge Peck, from their being elected members of the Legislature of Missouri, at present in session, refusing to attend, and their depositions having been taken in writing, to allow time to the Managers on the behalf of the House of Representatives to examine those depositions, and to consider their admissibility as evidence, the Senate adjourned its sitting as a Court of Impeachment till 12 o'clock on Monday.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, so much of the President's Message as related to the Surplus Revenue, was referred to a Select Committee of five, and Messrs. Dickerson, Sanford, Woodbury, Seymour, and Grundy, were appointed of said Committee.

By Mr. Clayton—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to examine and report the present conditions of the Post Office Department, in what manner the laws regulating the Department are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of Clerks and the duties assigned to each;—the number of Agents, when and how employed; the compensation of Contractors, & generally the entire management of the Department, and whether further and what legal provisions be necessary to secure the proper administration of its Affairs.

ELECTION OF A CHAPLAIN.

The Senate, in pursuance of the resolution of yesterday proceeded to elect a Chaplain. On scrutiny, it was found that 30 ballots were taken—that 17 were in favor of the Rev. Mr. Johns, which constituting a majority of the whole, he was declared duly elected.

The Bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Knight, providing for an additional compensation to the Marshal of the District of Rhode Island, was read a second time, and

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the Senate then went in Executive business; after which they adjourned till to morrow.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Robbins in pursuance of notice given yesterday, obtained leave to bring in a bill for commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between the States, which was read and passed to a second reading.

The resolution, submitted yesterday, by Mr. Clayton, was then read, viz:

Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post office Department in what manner the laws regulating the Department are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of Clerks and the duties assigned to each;—the number of Agents, when and how employed; the compensation of Contractors, and, generally the entire management of the Department, and whether further and what legal provisions be necessary to secure the proper administration of its Affairs.

On which Mr. White rose and said that he would not object to the matter of the resolution; although he was opposed to that part of it which required the appointment of a special Committee. Unless demanded by great necessity, he was always opposed to such committees. But he hoped that the Senate would so modify the resolution, that the subject which it embraced would be referred to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Clayton said he was of opinion that the matter embraced by the resolution would be more fitting for a select committee, than for a standing committee of the Senate. The duties of the Standing Committees were already heavy; they occupied the greater part of their time, and the importance of this subject deserved the consideration of a committee which would have time to give it full investigation. Much time would be required to get information sufficient to make a report on; and the duties which the Committee on the Post Office and Post roads had to perform, were sufficiently numerous to occupy a great portion of their time during the remainder of the session. With such views he would not give his consent to any modification of the resolution.

Mr. White rose and moved that that part of the resolution which went to appoint a Select Committee be stricken out, and the words "Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads" be substituted.

Mr. Holmes said he would [illegible] the resolution should be [illegible]. He agreed in opinion with the gentleman from Delaware, [Mr. Clayton] that much time would be necessary to acquire all the necessary information the subject deserved. The Committee who would have it in charge would have to attend frequently to the Post Office Department for the examination of documents, and of the officers there employed; and in order to present to the Senate a full and accurate report, it would be their duty to give it such an examination, that it might go abroad to the world with their full sanction. He well knew that much had been said, he would not say how truly, against the present management of the Post Office Department. A new bureau, it was said, had been there set up, known by the name of the bureau of removals and appointments, but which he thought might with more truth be called the Bureau of Proscription. He was inclined to believe that the labors of that bureau were nearly concluded. He wished that the period was arrived, when that Department would pay its expenditures out of its receipts. The present administration had not done so since it came into office. A sum of $82,000 had been required for the present year, which was taken from the Surplus Fund, in order to meet the expenditures that accrued beyond the receipts. He would admit that this had before been the case, but it was done that it should otherwise be provided for.

Mr. Grundy said, that being a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, it was not for him to wish for an increase of labors to that Committee, but [illegible] which the Resolution [illegible] to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. He [illegible] vote for the amendment.

Mr. Holmes said that it was not a new thing to refer a resolution calling for an inquiry into the management of one of the Departments of the Government to a Select Committee; and referred a precedent of the kind which had occurred in 1817 in the other House.

Mr. Holmes was followed by Mr. Noble, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Clayton, in support of the original resolution, at considerable length; and by Mr. King for the amendment, who contended that there was no necessity for referring the subject to a Select Committee, that the present Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was composed of men of deep research and ability, and that the idea of their not having sufficient time for the investigation was idle and absurd, and that there could be no other object in view, in taking it out of their hands, but to impress on the public mind an opinion of their inefficiency, when it was well known and admitted that the gentleman who presided over that Committee was not exceeded in skill and ability. The question was then put on the amendment, and decided in the negative—nays 20—ayes 15. The amendment was therefore lost, and the question on the original resolution being put, it was carried—ayes 20, nays 16.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

Little business of interest occurred to-day. The President pro tem. presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances, of which 1500 copies were ordered to be printed. A communication was received from the President of the United States, informing the Senate that owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Marshals had been unable to complete the returns for the Fifth Census on the first of December, as was provided for by the bill, and recommending a new bill to be passed, extending the time for the outstanding returns to be received.—Several bills underwent a second reading, and some were referred to various committees for revision.

Friday, Dec. 17.

Some bills were passed through various stages and some resolutions of minor importance were adopted. The Senate then adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 13.

Judge Peck.—Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee of Managers, appointed to conduct the Impeachment of James H. Peck, reported a replication to the answer put in by said Peck, in the following words;

Replication, by the House of Representatives of the United States, to the answer and plea of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the U. States for the District of Missouri, to the Article of Impeachment exhibited against him by the said House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives of the United States having considered the answer and plea of James H. Peck, Judge of the District of Missouri, to the Article of Impeachment against him by them exhibited, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States, reply, that the said James H. Peck is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached; and that the House of Representatives will be ready to prove their charges against him, at such convenient time and place as shall be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, that the foregoing replication be put into the answer and plea of the aforesaid James H. Peck in behalf of the House; and that the Managers be instructed to maintain the said replication at the Bar of the Senate at such time as shall be appointed by the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan said, that the replication was in the common form, and that he did not intend to provoke any debate on the subject. It was necessary to adopt it, to put the matter at issue before the Senate.

The replication was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the improvement of the Custom House Square, at the port of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut.

Duty on Sugar.—Mr. Haynes offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on Sugar imported from Foreign countries into the U. States.

The question of consideration was demanded.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. asked for the ayes and noes, which were ordered.

The question was then put—"Will the House now consider the resolution?"—and decided in the negative. Ayes 83, noes 99.

A message was received from the President, enclosing the treaty made with Denmark, and ratified by the Senate at the last session; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department, containing a list of balances on the books, &c.

Judge Peck.—A message was received from the Senate stating that the Senate were in their Public Chamber ready to proceed to the trial of James H. Peck, District Judge of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan it was

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform them that this House have agreed to a replication on their part, to the answer and plea of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, to the article of Impeachment exhibited to the Senate against him by this House, and directed the managers appointed to conduct the said Impeachment to carry the said replication to the Senate, and to maintain the same at the bar of the Senate at such time as shall be appointed by the Senate.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley was, after several ballots, elected Chaplain to the House.

Judge Peck.—Mr. R. M. Johnson, asked a question relative to the course which the House had resolved to take relative to attendance on the Senate, during the trial of Judge Peck.

The resolution of the last Session, by which the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to attend to the Senate on that day.

Mr. Buchanan then said a few words as to the course of the managers to day. In pursuance of the resolution adopted this morning, the managers went up to the Senate, to present the replication of the House. He referred to the precedents in the cases of Blount, Pickering, and Chase. In the two former cases, the managers attended, but in the instance of Chase, the House had gone up. He also referred to several English cases, and showed that in the impeachment of the Earl of Macclesfield the House did not go up until they went up to demand judgment.—He regretted to find that some misunderstanding had taken place as to the conduct of the managers, and stated that nothing could be more remote, from their wish, than to do anything which the House might disapprove.

Mr. Johnson briefly replied, expressing his entire readiness to go on with the public business, in this House, during the whole of the trial, provided any means could be devised by which a quorum of the members could be kept in the House during the proceedings. He referred to the situation of the House during last Session, when pending the discussion of a celebrated resolution in the Senate, a quorum [illegible] to do the public business could not be kept in the House.

Here the Speaker suggested that there was no question before the House, and the conversation dropped.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

SUNDAY MAILS.

A brief discussion took place on the presentation of a Sunday Mail Petition, by Mr. Coulter, of which he moved the reference to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. R. M. Johnson, the Chairman of that Committee, expressed a wish that the petition should be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, as the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads would not take up the examination of the subject during the present Session. Mr. Coulter assented to this change of reference. He said the object of the petitioners was to obtain a discussion of the subject, and that would be best obtained by sending the petition to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Without pledging himself as to his own course, he was desirous that it should be discussed. The petition was then referred to the Committee of the Whole [illegible] of the Union.

COPY RIGHTS.

Mr. Ellsworth, from the Committee on the Judiciary, moved to recommit to that Committee the Bill to amend the several acts concerning Copy Rights, which was agreed to.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. Barringer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill reducing the duty on bar iron, made by hammering, to the amount of duty imposed by the law of 1816.

Also, to reduce the duty on cotton bagging to two cents per square yard.

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse wool costing less than ten cents per pound at the place whence imported, to an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent.

Also, to reduce the duty on brown sugar, to two cents per pound.

The question of consideration was demanded, by Mr. Condict, and the ayes and noes were ordered on this question.

The question was then put—"Will the House now consider the resolution," and decided in the negative. Ayes 66—Noes 114.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Archer, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Baylor, Bell, Jas. Blair, Broadhead, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chandler, Claiborn, Clay, Coke, Craig, Conner, Crockett, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Desha, DeWitt, Draper, Drayton, Dudley, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Hammons, Hinds, Holland, Jarvis, Jennings, Cave Johnson, Lamar, Lea, Lent, Loyall, Lewis, Lumpkin, McDuffie, McIntire, Nuckolls, Patton, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Roane, Shepard, Shepperd, Speight, Richard, Spencer, Standefer, Taliaferro, Wiley, Thomson, Tucker, Verplanck, C. P. White, Williams, Wilson.—66.

NAYS.—Messrs. Angell, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, N. Barber, Bates, Beekman, John Blair, Bockee, Bates, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Butman, Cahoon, Clark, Coleman, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Cowles, Crane, Crawford, Crowninshield, Daniel, Denny, Dickinson, Doddridge, Duncan, Dwight, Eager, Earll, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, H. Everett, Findlay, Finch, Ford, Fry, Gilmore, Gorham, Grennell, Gurley, Halsey, Harvey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hoffman, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Huntington, Ihrie, Irwin, Irvin, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, King, A. King, Leavitt, Lecompte, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Marr, Martindale, T. Maxwell, L. Maxwell, McCreery, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Overton, Pearce, Pettis, Pierson, Ramsey, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russel, Sanford, Scott, Shields, Sill, Smith, A. Spencer, Sprigg, Sterigere, Stephens, W. L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, J. Thomson, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, E. D. White, Wickliffe, Yancey, Young.—114.

So the resolution was rejected.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter of James Monroe, respecting his claim, which was referred.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

On motion of Mr. Young, it was resolved, that the committee on Military Pensions be instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing the name of Squire Cady of the State of Connecticut, a soldier of the Revolution, on the Pension roll. Mr. Sutherland moved that the Light-House Bill returned by the President, be printed among the Documents of the House, which was agreed to—ayes 108. On motion of Mr. Pettis, it was resolved that the Committee on Internal improvements be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for locating and extending the Cumberland Road from the town of Vandalia, in the State of Illinois, to the City of Jefferson, in the State of Missouri, by the way of the City of St. Louis, in the last named State.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

Much time was occupied on the bill to establish certain Post Offices and to alter and discontinue others, to which many amendments were made. A message was received from the President relative to the Census and of the same purport of the one sent to the Senate. Some other communications were received, and among them was one from Duff Green, proposing to stereotype the Laws and Treaties of the United States and asking a subscription from Congress. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Richardson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee on Education be appointed to take into consideration all measures and propositions relative thereto, which shall be referred to them, and report thereon by bill or otherwise. In explanation of the object of the resolution now offered, said Mr. R. I beg leave to offer a few remarks. At the last session of Congress I submitted a resolution proposing a Standing Committee on Education. The object of that resolution appeared to be misapprehended, and was not sustained by a majority of the House. But through the whole Session I saw cause to regret that there was no appropriate committee to which numerous applications touching the great subject of education could be referred. In the form of memorials, resolutions and petitions, not less than thirty applications were made to this House at the last session, for acts of legislation for purposes of education, or in aid of the cause of education. These applications were from various parts of the union, and few only were finally acted on. The education of the youth of this republic is an object of vital importance and why ought it not to have the fostering care of this government? Indeed already have some millions of dollars, in public lands and in money, been appropriated for the support of common schools and other seminaries of learning. It is not time to inquire whether this munificence has been dispensed with an equal hand, and whether it be faithfully applied to the object of its appropriation. Sir, said Mr. R. Massachusetts has made no call upon Congress to aid her in support of her schools and seminaries. I trust I am not actuated by any local considerations. If I know myself, my solicitude is to secure the safety, and promote the prosperity of this republic. Without further remarks, I submit the resolution, with the hope that it may be adopted. Mr. Archer moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Richardson called for the Ayes and Noes, which were ordered. The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative.—Ayes 94—Noes 86.

Friday, Dec. 17.

On motion of Mr. Beecher, it was resolved that the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be directed to enquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the Pension Laws so as to embrace the Militia in the service of any of the States during the Revolutionary War.

The House then took up the bill to establish certain Post Roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes, as amended in Committee of the whole. The amendments of the committee of the whole were concurred in. Mr. Foster moved an amendment relative to a Post Office in the Gold region in Georgia, but it was rejected. Mr. Wickliffe moved an amendment to the bill, being a condition that the expenditures provided by the bill shall be made as soon as the means are within the reach of the department. He made some remarks on the subject of the condition of the Post Office Department, the necessity of authorising only such expenditures as shall be within the means of the department. He referred to the complaints made against the department in and out of doors, and eulogised the system of order, economy, and responsibility which had been made under its present head. Mr. Johnson replied that if the interests of the country required the adoption of particular measures, he would not stop to calculate the precise amount which they would cause to be drawn from the Treasury. As no appropriation would be required until the next fall, he had no doubt that the funds of the department would by that time be sufficient to meet the expenditures. Mr. Bell objected to the bill as an innovation on the practice of the department, and as containing routes on which the Postmaster General had not been consulted. The policy of the department is that it shall be sustained by its own revenue, and here was a departure from that principle. Mr. Whittlesey regretted that the gentlemen who opposed this bill had not examined the public documents. If they had done thus, it seemed to him that much of this discussion might have been avoided. The present Head of the Department had admitted that when he came into the office, there was 250,000 dollars at his disposal. The late incumbent had stated it at 300,000. The President had informed us that the department is in the most flourishing condition. The report of the Postmaster General himself asserts the flourishing condition of the Department. Yet we are to have it now stated that this bill cannot be passed, without creating a call on the Treasury. He then adverted to the repeated assertions as to the great savings which had been effected by the present Postmaster General since he came into office. If this was the fact, he wondered at the ground now taken by gentlemen against this bill. He went on to state, that if he wished to do serious harm to the Department and to the Executive he should not use language other than that used by those gentlemen against the bill.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, took a view of the Post Office report to show that the Department had cost the country more than 300,000 dollars this year above what it was two years ago. The expenditure of last year was 90,000 more than the year preceding. Yet we are told that the postages had increased. He abjured the friends of the Postmaster General, as they called themselves, not to put that officer in a situation in which he would be compelled to involve the Department still more than it is now involved. He would vote for the amendment, in order to relieve the Department.

On motion of Mr. Davenport, the rule which limits the offering of motions to an hour was suspended, and it was ordered, that when the house adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday. On motion of Mr. Davenport, the House then adjourned till Monday.

BY THE LATE MAILS.

New-York, Dec. [illegible]

A daring plan was arranged by the prisoners in Bridewell, to make their escape on Thursday night last. The scheme was fortunately discovered in time to prevent its execution; but for which it would in all probability have been successful.

It was concerted among the prisoners, to make an attack upon Mr. Thorp, the keeper, and his deputy, Mr. Taylor, at the time of going their usual rounds to see if all was safe; seize Mr. Thorp, kill him, and lock Mr. Taylor in one of their own cells.

After they had killed Mr. Thorp, and secured Taylor, they were to take the keys, open the inward doors, take one from its hinges and use it as a battering ram to beat down the inward inclosures. They were then to make a general jail delivery, rush out upon the watchmen, overpower them, and make their escape.

Gibbs, one of those charged with mutiny and murder on board of the brig Vineyard, was the person selected to cut Mr. Thorp's throat, and La Rue and Post, who were convicted the other day of passing counterfeit money, were to lay hold of him during the performance of the bloody deed.

Immediately upon the discovery of the plot, the ring-leaders were taken into custody, and confined separately in the dungeons, where they will remain secure until most of them are transported to Sing Sing.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Cherokees.—We entertained strong doubts as to the truth of the rumors published a day or two since from the Georgia papers, stating that the Cherokees were about to treat with Gen. Jackson, upon the basis of large reservations to the Chiefs, which would be considered in no other light than so many bribes. The following article from the National Intelligencer of Monday, places the question as far at rest;—

Gentlemen;—We have seen since our arrival in Washington, two erroneous statements, as it regards the Cherokees, copied into your paper from other prints, which we beg permission to correct.

It is first stated that "the Cherokees are willing to enter into a treaty, provided *reservations in fee* are given to *certain characters*," &c.

Secondly, it is said that "President Jackson informed Gov. Gilmer, that a treaty could be made with the Cherokees, *suitable reservations* being made to certain *chiefs*, who wished to remain," &c.

Not long since a special agent was despatched by the President to the Cherokees to make certain propositions, among which was the offer of large reservations; and to ascertain whether or not they would treat. He attended the late General Council of the Nation, made known his business in a written communication, and persuading the Chiefs and People of the liberality of the propositions submitted, by a speech before the Council, and in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, in which the selfish interests & cupidity of all were addressed, and the terror of force on the part of Georgia to survey and dispose of our lands by lottery to *her citizens*, was set forth in bold relief. The reply of the Council affords abundant evidence of the determination of the Cherokees not to treat, even upon the *premises* alluded to, and a resolution to hazard all their rights to the danger threatened rather than to suffer personal interest to predominate over their better reason; and at the same time relying upon the justice of the constituted authorities of the United States for protection. They have repeatedly declared to the Government and its agent their solemn determination never again to cede another foot of land, and, whatever may be said to the contrary, they are *firmly* and unalterably resolved never again to expose their interests, their happiness, and their country in market. Respectfully, your obedient servants.

R. TAYLOR,
JOHN RIDGE,
W. S. COODY,
Cherokee Delegation.

Washington City, 11th Dec. 1830.

Such, then, is the firm and unalterable determination of the Chiefs of the Cherokee nation. Turn we now to Georgia, who is steadily proceeding, under the sanction of the President of the United States, in the prosecution of her designs to rob the Indians of their lands by force, with all convenient expedition. The following paragraph is copied from the Milledgeville Recorder of Dec. 4th—

Cherokee Land Bill.—On Thursday the bill to survey and dispose of the territory of Georgia, now in the occupancy of Indians, passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 76 against 55. The bill has undergone many and various amendments. In the shape it has been adopted, it is left discretionary with the Governor, when he shall see fit, to call the surveyors and proceed to the survey. The territory is to be divided into square lots of 160 acres; all under 160 are reserved to the State, the others to be prizes in the lottery. The improvements of the Cherokees are to be included in the survey, and [illegible].—But the fortunate drawers of improved lots, [illegible] in actual occupation of the Indians, are not to obtain possession until the title of occupancy be [illegible]. If such fortunate drawers, previous to the [illegible] ment of such title of occupancy, interfere with the Indian occupants, or by threats or force, attempt to dispossess them of the land they occupy, these fortunate drawers are to forfeit their title to such improved lots.

Claims on Denmark.—The names of three Commissioners for the adjustment of the claims of those interested in the $650,000 allowed by the Government of Denmark, have been sent to the Senate for confirmation. According to a correspondent of the Albany Argus; Jesse Hoyt, Esq. of this city, is one of them, and such is the fact. If Mr. Van Buren had made no worse appointments, it would have been better for him in the long run. It is too late to mend now. The other Commissioners are said to be Stephen Simpson, Esq. of Philadelphia, and a protege of Mr. Secretary Eaton, and George Winchester, Esq. of Baltimore. The object in these selections appears to have been to secure wavering fidelity.

Touching this claim on Denmark, we note in the President's Message, that while the other ministers get a compliment a piece, the only one who has got any money for our citizens, is "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." He happened to have been appointed by Mr. Adams. The $650,000, however, something like a twelfth part of what we claimed from Denmark, is spoken of in terms of great complacency by the second Jefferson. This is not after the pattern of the first; because, when through the energy and talents of our agents in England, and of our venerable fellow citizen Col. Trumbull in particular, ten millions of dollars were obtained under a stipulation in Jay's treaty, Mr. Jefferson did not think it of sufficient importance to make the least allusion to it in his message. And to this day we doubt whether our people generally have been aware of the fact of the recovery of this splendid amount of money, by the principal agency of one, who in addition to [illegible] talent and skill in wielding the pen of diplomacy, as he has done in the most elegant and beautiful department of the arts. Times are altered certainly; and they will alter again presently.—*N. Y. Cour.* [illegible]

Suicide.—In N. York on Friday [illegible] a stranger was observed walking hurriedly through Maiden Lane and giving very obvious indications of an unsound mind. His name we learn was James Burke, a Scotchman by birth, and had been employed for some time past in Mr. Howland's Rope Walk in Brooklyn. He stopped at a hardware store and asked for a knife, a pistol, and ultimately for a razor, which were refused. He subsequently thrust his hand through a pane of glass in a bow window and seized one of a number of razor blades with which he cut his throat in the street and shortly after died. We were present a moment after he committed the fatal act, and know not when a more piteous spectacle has been presented to our eyes. He for some time kept off the crowd which attempted to seize him, and was not secured until he had crossed the street, and until [illegible] aid which was soon rendered, was too late.

The person, from whose shop window the razor was taken by the man who cut his throat, being tempted by inquiries, hung the razor in his window, labelled, "This is the razor with which the man cut his throat.—Please ask no questions."

N. Y. Standard.

Salem Murder again.—We have, says the Mercantile Advertiser, seen a private letter received yesterday from the eastward, which states that Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. at present under sentence of death, has made some disclosures which appalled the inhabitants of Salem, and put the whole town in commotion again. Knapp's statement implicates a lady (whose name we forbear to mention) who, though not arrested, yet suspicions of her guilt are thickening in the community amongst which she resides. The letter referred to, adds, that Knapp has a terrible fear of death, and it may be, that he has conjured up the present dark report, in the main hope of having his sentence commuted.

The Salem papers say nothing about the above.

[The above is from the New York Gazette of Wednesday. We heard rumors of the above, several days ago, but forbore to give them publicity, under the full conviction, that no disclosure emanating from so corrupt a source, ought to cast the slightest shade of suspicion on any living character. His own confessions, touching his letter to Hon. Stephen White, were sufficient to seal the lips of this confessor forever in infamy.—*Centinel.*]

From the Boston Patriot.

In the case of *Theron Cheney*, a minor of 19 years of age, convicted at Dedham, of robbery, with a deadly weapon, committed on the person of *Cyrus Partridge*, a lad of the same age, the Governor and Council have commuted, his punishment from Death to confinement in the State Prison for life.

New-York, Dec. 14.

LARGE MEETING.

The citizens friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY, as President of the United States, met last evening [illegible]. At a very early hour the large room, capable of holding [illegible] persons, was filled by as respectable an audience as ever assembled on a like occasion. Mr. John L. Lawrence was appointed Chairman, Peter Sharp and Isaac Minard, Vice Presidents, and Ellis Potter and Joseph Hoxie, Secretaries. The meeting was addressed at great length by David B. Ogden, Esq., in his usual energetic and happy manner, and his speech was received with continued marks of approbation. Mr. Hoxie then read the Address, which was listened to with great attention, and frequently applauded. At the close of the address, Hiram Ketcham, Esq. read various resolutions, in which HENRY CLAY is nominated as a candidate for President of the United States. Mr. H. followed the reading with a short but very animated address, which was received with frequent and loud bursts of applause.

The address and resolutions were put to the meeting for adoption, and were passed without a dissenting voice. The whole proceedings were concluded by three hearty cheers.

The address and resolutions are too long for insertion this morning.—*Dai. Adv.*

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 22, 1830.

The insidious attack upon the Tariff by President Jackson, in his message, under the guise of friendliness to the principle of protection, cannot have escaped any one who has noticed the game which has been played on this subject. The whole course of the President in relation to this matter, has been marked with insincerity and double-dealing. He sought originally, by professing his liking for a *judicious* tariff, as he called it, to unite the manufacturing and some of the agricultural States to his support, at the same time taking care, by dealing in general terms, not to offend the anti-tariff men of the South. They, at the South, were satisfied; and well they might be; with his practical opposition to the tariff in any distinct and tangible form, although he was professedly enamored with the abstract metaphysical notion of an *ideal tariff*. There cannot ever be a doubt that the operations in relation to Internal Improvements and the Tariff go together, and are designed to the same result. The object plainly is to abstain from all national expenditures, however proper and necessary, in order to anticipate for a year or two, the payment of the national debt; and when that is paid, they confidently hope and expect, and so declare, that all appropriations for Internal Improvements will cease, and the expenses of government not requiring the whole of the present revenue, that they will be enabled to take off the protecting duties, with the declared purpose of reducing an unnecessarily large revenue. Another object doubtless, and which goes hand in hand with these, is to diminish the power of the General Government in favor of State rights, and avoid that precious bugbear, consolidation. These are plainly the views of Gen. Jackson and the governing portion of his party in Congress—but they are, we feel assured, entirely unattainable by them. The very decisive indications during the present session, are in the highest degree encouraging to the friends of the American System. A resolution was introduced on the 14th inst. to take off the duty on bar iron, cotton-bagging, coarse woolen goods, cotton wool, and brown sugar, but it was at once negatived by a decided majority. The vote stood 114 to 66. This vote indicates that the House are not disposed to open for discussion [illegible] this important branch of the policy of our country.

The Kentucky Reporter of the 8th inst. gives the following information in a postscript: [illegible]

"The Legislature of this State assembled at Frankfort, on Monday last. We understand that a quorum of both houses appeared; and that J. J. Crittenden, Esq. was elected speaker of the lower house, and Robert S. Todd clerk, without opposition."

We are unable to insert, at length, the Reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, and of the Post Master General. We shall, however, give an abstract of their contents and make pretty full extracts.

The Secretary of War reports, that "the Army, at the different positions it has occupied along our Western and Southern frontiers, has been engaged in preserving quiet along those frontiers, and has fully succeeded."—He then speaks of a rupture among the Western Indians, [illegible] South Western boundary, [illegible] of Texas. In order to prevent the [illegible] of marauding parties through this country, he recommends the continuance of the plan heretofore adopted, of employing mounted troops to range through the country, and preserve peace. On the subject of desertion the Secretary says:

"I regret to say that desertions from the Army are not of less frequent occurrence than heretofore. The number, for the present year, will exceed one thousand. Various efforts have been [illegible] to arrest an evil so injurious to the operations and character of an Army. None have succeeded! The benevolent intention of the act of Congress of last winter, which took from the offence the penalty of death, and in obedience to the spirit of which, all past offences of the kind were by you directed to be forgiven, has had no restraining, no salutary effect. [illegible] the severity of penalties. The hope of reward, more frequently than the fear of punishment, operates beneficially upon mankind. A resort to both might be advisable. [illegible]

[illegible]

He next considers the Military Academy at West Point, [illegible]

In relation to the Engineer Department and Internal Improvements, he remarks—

"In the Engineer Department, [illegible] as regards the internal improvements of the country, have been in successful progress. The advantages to be [illegible] from the improvements which have been made in the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers have already been sensibly felt; and great good, to the community at large is to be anticipated from further efforts to be made. The experiments [illegible] show, that, at an inconsiderable annual expense, the Ohio river may be cleared of its bars and shoals, so as to afford a convenient and safe navigation at those seasons of the year when heretofore it has been considered impracticable. This subject well merits the attention of the Government."

The Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware [illegible]

considers a very valuable improvement, and during a recent gale, even in its present unfinished state, answered a very valuable purpose.

On the subject of Indian affairs, after a very plausible attempt at showing that the powers of the general government was supreme and not to be affected by treaties of the General Government, he goes on to say—

"Under the authority confided by you, during last summer, I visited some of the Indian tribes, with a highly valuable auxiliary, General John Coffee, of Alabama, and made known to them their situation. With the Choctaws and Chickasaws, (the only tribes with whom we met) treaties were concluded. From all appearances, they were well satisfied with their own decision, and the course which we pursued towards them. If any different feeling has since been excited, it is the work of persons who have sought, through the channels of their ignorance, to persuade them to the belief that great injustice has been practised. No other design was before us in the trust confided; and if there had, your instructions would have operated as a restraint. We sought no other end than, through persuasion, to satisfy them that their situation called loudly for serious consideration. During the negotiation, no secret meetings were had, no bribes were offered, nor promises made.—Every argument adduced, or suggestion offered, was in open council, and in view of those whose rights were to be affected. Of this abundant evidence exists, whatever may be said to the contrary. No motive was had to impose upon or to deceive them. Our instructions forbade us to do so, and our inclination, beside, was an ample restraint. The treaties concluded are ready for submission; and how far any practised injustice or want of liberality can be imputed, will be fairly judged of when the tenor and condition of them shall be disclosed. If a liberality ample and generous has not been regarded, our wishes have failed, and our judgments been mistaken."

Then follows some very sage remarks upon the character of the Choctaw Indians—the superiority of the half-breeds—their having [illegible] and preference of the [illegible]—their peculiar customs, some of which it seems are disappearing, as he remarks that "garbrating the sons and care for the purpose of [illegible] them is rapidly disappearing, and considered a rude custom. Vermillion paint to ornament and to decorate the face, is in a great measure given up."

He then proceeds—"In concluding a treaty with these people, candor and fairness were the objects had in view, and they were rightly regarded. They were given to understand distinctly, that, in coming to attend them at their solicitation, and at their homes, no desire was entertained beyond communicating to them a knowledge of their true condition, submitting to their judgment to decide what course of policy was proper for them to pursue. We told them the opinion entertained by the Government as to the authority of Mississippi to extend over them her laws; and that the United States possessed not the power to prevent it. [illegible] The interviews had with them were [illegible], where were present the chiefs and [illegible] of [illegible] citizens.—[illegible] to their judgments were the [illegible]. [illegible] was used; no intimidation attempted. [illegible] circumstances, a treaty was concluded [illegible] more than 5,000 Indians being in attendance at the time. Amongst them [illegible] unanimity. Some did object and were dissatisfied, but not as it regarded the general policy of treating, but because they believed [illegible] entitled to obtain, and were ambitious to procure large reservations. The number thus influenced was small. Since that time, active efforts have been made in the nation to infuse dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, and to persuade them that they had been greatly deceived and imposed upon.

An old chief (Mushulatubbee,) who was favorable to the treaty, by a few of the discontented of his district, has been recently deposed, and the name of another sent to this office to receive recognition. The design is probably to show that the people are displeased because he signed the treaty. The answer returned to their application was, that while the Government meant not to interfere with their mode or manner of self government, it could not recognize what by so few had been done; yet, when a chief should be chosen by a majority of the division, and the fact be certified by their General Council, he would be regarded as properly chosen, and be considered as chief. An examination of this treaty will show, I think, that justice and liberality have been regarded. The great majority of the nation were satisfied when we left them; and from information since received, yet continue to be satisfied. Their anxious desire is, to get to a country under the protection of the United States, where they can be free from any liability to State laws, and be able to dwell in peace under their own customs."

We know not what the large [illegible] [illegible] other [illegible] [illegible] from the whole tenor of Mr. Secretary Eaton's remarks it would be inferred, that public advantage had been taken of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not in the least diminish the probability that [illegible] was [illegible]. [illegible] who are [illegible] of having pursued such an honorable and high-minded course, would not have been apt to have said so much on the subject. Besides, the [illegible] of others, who are charged with endeavoring to render the Indians dissatisfied with the treaty, makes us strongly suspicious that these charges were just and better founded could be [illegible] against the Secretary and his subordinates of using improper practices. The conduct of the Administration towards the Indians has been so shameful, as not to lead us to expect any thing like justice for the weaker party. We shall, however, have occasion to allude to this subject more at length. The literary execution of the Report is [illegible] poor, far inferior to the writings of many Cherokees and some Choctaws, which have appeared before the public.

[illegible]

"The Secretary of the Navy reports, the [illegible] of the navy to be generally favorable to the active duties in the important pursuits in which it has been engaged, the [illegible] having [illegible] the loss of the [illegible]." The active force employed in the same as in [illegible] consisting of five frigates, ten sloops of war, [illegible] and all these the [illegible] of [illegible] is that of one frigate and four sloops under the command of Com. Biddle in the Mediterranean.—[illegible] of these [illegible] been represented to be in [illegible] and [illegible] for service, every way [illegible] of approbation, and the discipline exact, without [illegible]. Some changes of vessels are contemplated in the force, but no diminution of the number of each. "The sloop of war Vincennes, Capt. Finch, has returned, having, after [illegible] the station on the coast of [illegible] and Peru, touched at the Marquesas, Society, and Sandwich Islands, and taking Canton, &c. in her way, and doubling the Cape of Good Hope [illegible] the [illegible] to the United States. The report of Capt. Finch, of the [illegible] of the [illegible] especially of the character of the Islanders, is said to be valuable and interesting, and entitled to public attention. The West India squadron, consists of four sloops of war and three schooners, under the command of Capt. Elliott, a number which demands no increase, the station being so [illegible]. It is proposed that three schooners be substituted for some of the sloops of war for this station. Vessels of this class are supposed to be sufficiently large and powerful to capture any piratical cruiser likely to come against them, and by this change, the force being multiplied, would more readily protect the commerce, and would not be of a class to apprise the pirates of their character, besides being able by a lighter draught of water to penetrate into harbors and [illegible] on the coast. The health of the officers and crews has been generally good. This is ascribed, in a degree, to the improved state of ventilation and the great attention observed in the economy of vessels of war, and the adaptation of the diet and dress of the crews to the temperature of the coasts and [illegible] where their duties are to be performed. Chloride of Lime has been successfully used, and its continuance is recommended. The yellow fever on board of the Peacock, in June last, is the only exception to the general preservation of the navy from dangerous epidemics—and in this vessel the Chloride of Lime was not [illegible]."

"The Commissioners of the Navy Board, under a broad construction of the act making an appropriation for the [illegible] of vessels &c. [illegible] a new sloop of war to be built in the place of the 'John Adams.' They have been directed, in future not to apply this fund either in building or re-building vessels. The Navy Hospitals, in its present condition, afford but slight accommodation to invalids. "The funds which have accrued from the monthly deduction of the pay of the navy, &c. have been expended in the erection of two magnificent buildings, neither of which have been finished, and but one of them is applicable to or designed for the sick." This is a subject which has often been before Congress, and is certainly worthy of an early attention. The misapplication of such a fund as this is not only wrong, but eminently injurious. The two dry docks, at Boston and Norfolk, are progressing, and the former will be entirely completed early in 1832. It has been decided, after examination by competent engineers, not to erect a marine rail-way at Pensacola navy yard. He recommends the discontinuance of any further operations under the act providing for the cultivation of the live oak forests, and in order to preserve them, recommends the employment of small vessels.—Under the act of March 1819, for removing persons of color to the Liberia Colony, 252 persons have been removed, and there has been expended therefor, 264,710 dollars. The Secretary thinks that there should be nothing furnished to them next out after arriving at their destined port. On the subject of the number and location of the Navy Yards, he repeats the recommendation of last year. Pensacola and Newport harbors, are recommended for the principal navy yards. Conse[quently], it is supposed, may supersede the use of, that [illegible] of [illegible]. A revision of the laws in relation to the navy is recommended. The subject of the increase in the rank of naval officers is referred to, and the increase recommended. The design is one or more ranks above the Captain, of admiral, &c. It is supposed advisable, in order to hold out a stimulus to effort and afford a reward for tried services—also, as securing the enforcement of discipline, and to avoid causes of irritation in the [illegible] with other nations. A division of the duties of the navy board is recommended. There seems to be a diversity of opinion among experienced officers of the navy, as to discontinuing the Marine Corps, and the Secretary withholds any opinion. On the subject of a naval school, he remarks—

"As a measure tending to give reputation and efficiency to the Navy, the cultivation of the minds of them who are to compose its active members is a subject of general interest. It is a fact which will not be questioned, that the early education of the officers of the Navy is entirely unequal to the character they have subsequently to sustain. Few appointments under the Government involve a necessity for more general and scientific attainments. As officers of the Navy they are required to act as judges of the law and evidence, on trials of their brother officers for offences affecting the lives and characters of the accused; as commanders of ships, they should possess not only a practical acquaintance with seamanship, but an accurate knowledge of those branches of mathematics connected with the science of navigation, with astronomy and geography; and, as commanders of fleets or squadrons, they must be well informed in all points of international law, having reference to the rights of neutrals and belligerents, the often recurring question of the rights of blockade, and other interdictions of intercourse between powers standing in this relation to each other; to possess an accurate acquaintance with the foreign languages, to enable them to enter into discussions on points of difference which may arise with the representatives of foreign States speaking such foreign language; and it may often happen that the communications can only be advantageously made in the language of the party with whom the subject of dispute may exist. The sons of the wealthy may obtain these advantages from the bounty of their parents; but, without the aid of public instruction, how are the sons of the less affluent to become qualified to command in the naval service?

It may be further remarked, that, while a school, on the most liberal and comprehensive plan of instruction, has been provided for the military talent of the country, and has been endowed with every attribute for the advancement of the education of the youth who aspire to a share in the toils or honors of a military life, the only provision which has been authorized by law for the instruction of the midshipmen in the Navy is to be found in the allowance of $25 per month to the schoolmasters retained on board the large vessels of war."

The Post-Master General, after stating the results of previous years, presents the following statement of the receipts and expenditures during the year past, ending July 1, 1830:—"The expenditures, from the 1st of July 1829, to the 1st of July 1829, were $1,782,132 57—the amount of postages accrued for the same period, was 1,707,418 42—showing an excess of expenditure, for that year, of $74,714 15. The total expenditures from the 1st of July 1829, to the first of July 1830, were $1,932,707 83, to wit: for compensation to postmasters 595,234 94, transportation of the mail 1,274,009 90, incidental expenses 63,463 04. The amount of postages accrued for the same period, was 1,850,583 10—exhibiting an excess of expenditure beyond the postages for the last year, of $82,124 68. This deficit of the current receipts of the last year to meet the expenditures of the Department, it will be observed, has not increased, above that of the preceding year, in so great a ratio as that of the preceding year increased beyond the deficit of the year anterior to the 1st of July 1829. The whole amount of postages from the 1st of July 1829 to the 1st of July of the present year, as presented in the foregoing statement, is 1,850,583 10. The amount of postage from the 1st July 1828, to the 1st of July 1829, was 1,707,418 42—giving an increase in the one year, of $143,164 68. The amount of available funds at the disposal of the Department on the 1st of July 1829, was reported to be $230,849 07—deduct the excess of expenditure for the last year 82,124 68—leaves this amount of surplus $148,724 39."

The following statement is interesting, as showing the rapid increase of the country in all respects, and in none more than in the facilities for travelling:—"In the several States, improvements in mail facilities have been lawfully called for; and, in many instances, the growing population and extending settlements of the country have absolutely required them. In making such improvements, care has been taken so to extend them as to give the greatest possible accommodation at the least expense, and in such a manner as would be most likely to increase the revenue. It is in part owing to these improvements that the amount of revenue is so much augmented, though they have, at the same time, considerably increased the expenditures of the Department. Between the 1st of July 1829 and the 1st of July 1830, the transportation of the mail was increased, in stages, equal to 740,767 miles a year—on horseback and in sulkies 87,104 miles a year—making an annual increase of transportation equal to 813,871 miles a year, beyond the amount of any former period. The annual transportation of the mail, on the 1st of July last, was about 9,651,677 miles in stages; and the whole yearly transportation in coaches, steamboats, sulkies, and on horseback, amounted, at that period, to about 14,500,000 miles." The existing contract for the transportation of the mail between Washington and New Orleans expires on the 1st of Jan. 1831, & on the renewal thereof providing has been made for carrying the mail in thirteen days; and at a saving in expense of $16,567 67.

The actual saving to the department in the renewing of the several contracts, will amount, annually, to $73,249 85, besides a very considerable gain in the increased expedition of the mails on many routes of great interest to the community, the value of which cannot be well estimated, and it is anticipated that a foundation is thus laid for realizing sufficient for future disbursements. The present number of post offices in the United States is 8,401.

There is an evident attempt, throughout this report, to ascribe to the superior vigilance and skill of the department what is only the necessary consequence of the regular and rapid growth of the nation. When the speed and facilities and cheapness of travelling are increasing to a most amazing degree, and stages are penetrating the remotest and remote parts of the country, it would be strange if the post office department did not participate in these improvements. Whether the operations of the department have been well or ill managed cannot, with any certainty, be learned by the report—as on the one hand the excess of receipts over expenditures does not conclusively show bad management, so nothing appears from the report showing that the public accommodation has been studied, and that the funds of the department have not been misapplied. A resolution has recently been introduced by Mr. Clayton, calling for information on this subject, which will show the present state and past operations of the department, if followed up with energy and in good faith. As our population becomes more and more dense, a double advantage accrues, arising from the increase of postage at the various offices already established and the greater facility of transporting the mail over more frequented and better roads. So that the operations of the department will become yearly more and more extensive, and require additional and increasing activity in their management.

FOR THE COURIER.

Christmas is a day observed by a large proportion of Christians, as a festival of the most joyous description. That the birth-day of the Saviour should be considered as an occasion of Thanksgiving and Praise by those who believe in his divine character and mission, cannot be thought strange or extraordinary. The birth of the Messiah—the infinite benevolence which led to his incarnation—his labors—his sufferings, and his death, will be the subject of praise and admiration through the endless ages of eternity. When the mind is led to serious reflection on the subject, it is overwhelmed with astonishment indeed. So great and godlike is the work of redemption, that in the contemplation of it "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy," and in its progress, such was its vast importance—its profound mystery, and its infinitely important consequences, that even the angels desired to look into it. No person, even slightly acquainted with the history of the world, can fail of being struck with the great importance of the era of the Saviour's Advent. The event is scarcely more miraculous in its nature, than are the effects by which it was followed. Before that period, almost the whole world was buried in the gross darkness of heathenish superstition and idolatry. Even the Jewish Church had become weak and degraded to such a degree, as to possess little more than a name. The introduction of Christianity produced consequences that must have astonished the surrounding world. Empires and kingdoms were converted to the new system of faith and morals—kings and heroes, with all their civil and military strength, were unable to withstand the force of the doctrines propagated by a handful of unlettered fishermen and peasants—the pride of man was humbled—the power of monarchs was withered—the spirit of persecution was overcome—the faith and the fire were submitted to with the loftiest and most triumphant fortitude, and the doctrines of the Gospel spread with a rapidity that astonished even the bloody-minded enemies of the religion of the Saviour, and at length softened or satisfied their cruel and sanguinary dispositions. What a change does the world exhibit at the present time! Nations which, at the commencement of the Christian era, were involved in the darkest Pagan idolatry, are now [illegible] for centuries have been refined and polished—the patrons of science and of social happiness—the supporters of morals and religion—the followers of that divine Emmanuel, who was born at Bethlehem, and cradled in a manger. Who, can wonder that angels were commissioned to proclaim the advent of the Heavenly Stranger? Who, among the believers in his holy doctrine, will for a moment hesitate to join the sacred choir, in singing—"*Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men!*"

FOR THE NORWICH COURIER.

"Give me a good dinner, and a good appetite to eat it, and I will be happier than the mightiest potentate which this world can produce, surrounded by his satellites and rioting in the indulgence of his power."—*Dr. Johnson.*

The truth of this sentiment of a man who rarely wrote a foolish sentence, must strike the mind of every man of *feeling*. That there are not wanting those who profess to despise all care which is bestowed upon the good things of this life, I am well aware. Leaving such persons to starve if they please, I proceed to make a *few* observations upon a subject of much interest to the good people of this city. I am a stranger here, and was so much pleased with the appearance of the place, as I was passing through in the stage, that I determined to remain a few days, to survey its beauties with more attention.—My anticipations have been fully realized, and I should do much injustice to my feelings did I not observe, that in the course of much travel, at home and abroad, I have never met with a more delightful spot. It possesses at once, in its environs, all the wild and sublime scenery of nature, & among its inhabitants, with whom I formed an acquaintance, all the refinements of cultivated life. But few mortal pleasures come without some alloy, and it has been my misfortune to find this truth exemplified here.—Gladly would I have carried away with me the remembrance of the lovely and [illegible] [illegible] of this [illegible] city, unmixed with any [illegible]. But candor compels me to notice one defect which mars the beauty of the whole picture; and this is, the want of a GOOD HOTEL. By a good Hotel, I mean, a large, spacious and convenient house, kept in a neat and accommodating style, in which a stranger may be made comfortable. Such an establishment is not to be found in this city now, I am confident, and until it is to be found I must deny myself the pleasure of another visit here. During my stay, I fully determined to warn all my friends of what they might expect, should they ever visit Norwich. I ought, however, in justice to my landlord, to remark, that from him and his most wife, I received every attention and kindness which the size and convenience of his house enabled him to offer. But as his house is frequently crowded with company, it is impossible for him to devote that attention to his guests which he undoubtedly would under different circumstances. To any man who has been a traveller, the comforts and luxury of a good Inn are too familiar to need description. As the sound of the bubbling fountain to the wanderer in a sandy desert, so is the sight of a good Inn to a way-worn traveller. In many districts in the Southern States the population is so sparse, that few houses of public entertainment can be found, but their want is most abundantly compensated for by the munificent hospitality of the planters. Does night overtake the traveller ere he has reached the end of his journey, he goes into the first planter's house which he meets with, and is received as though he were an old friend. Every thing which his house affords is provided to administer to the comfort of his guest, and when the traveller leaves his door, he feels as though he had parted from an old friend. Here, the state of society is widely different—and such hospitality is not expected, nor is it necessary. The traveller here looks to his Inn for the means for his comfort. Of course, no man would look to a country store for that abundance of articles and such profusion of luxuries as he has been accustomed to find in large, commodious cities. But he does look for neatness and comfortable accommodations, which he can have often better in a small city than in one which is thronged with men of business. No man should be suffered to keep a public house, who is not neat himself and who will not require neatness from all connected with his establishment. I think that if there were one good public house in the city of Norwich, a new impulse would be given to every branch of its trade, and by it another subsequential beauty would be added to it for the time of [illegible]

A TRAVELLER.

FOR THE COURIER.

The Lyceum.—The institution of the Lyceum is undoubtedly one of the most valuable establishments of modern times. Other institutions of learning, as the school, the college, the University, are necessarily confined to a privileged few; while this, in its mode of operation, bears directly upon the bulk of the community. As its professed object is the dissemination of intelligence, so its results have been favorable to the amelioration of society. By providing the means and motives for the exhibition of industry, talent, and the free interchange of opinion, it unites the interests of men, encouraging a habit of independent, vigorous thought. Society floating in loose, detached forms, will seldom be actuated to great exertion for mental improvement. It is through the influence of association—the contact of mind, that practical and permanent benefits may be expected.—*Here* the treasures of science, genius, learning, mental power in whatever form it may exist, are brought within the comprehension of the multitude. In the present age intelligence has become almost synonymous with liberty—intellectual rational liberty. Hence the Lyceum exerts a powerful agency in advancing human freedom.—Knowledge must have more influence than the bayonet in liberating the world. Banners may be rolled in blood—fields may be fattened with carnage—armies may blush with gore, in this cause—yet all will be unavailing, unless the public mind is prepared for its operation. You cannot *enforce* this great work. The division must be slow, accumulative, progressive. It is the spontaneous outbursting of the volcano which flames up to heaven. Something then besides the sword must be influential in advancing that great cause which now agitates the world. This is knowledge. Were there to be established a permanent, well organized Lyceum in every village throughout the continent of Europe, those heavy battlements of despotism, which now lift their black summits into the skies, would be razed from their base. The triumphs of oppression would be blotted out forever.

FOR THE COURIER.

It is amusing to see the eagerness which is manifested by men of all parties, to obtain the Message—the President's Message—or rather that document to which the name of Andrew Jackson is appended—for I take it to be an admitted fact, that the President is not the sole father of ten and a half columns in Duff Green's paper, yclept the President's Message. No, the crafty Secretary of State has had an eye to the future as well as the present, and will lose no opportunity of serving himself, though at the expense of his master. His aim undoubtedly is, to render the present incumbent in the office of Chief Magistrate the destroyer of his own fortunes, and then to build up his upon the ruins. This purpose is betrayed in various parts of this last most cunningly devised message; and I think that the base and dishonorable stigma there attempted to be fixed upon the reputation of Henry Clay, comes from the hand of this modern Cardinal Wolsey.—The extraordinary Minister to Russia, and the extraordinary product of that Minister, are no doubt intended to be instruments in rendering the President unpopular, and of building up the cause of his disinterested Secretary. Whether the Secretary is to be considered responsible for this second attack upon the National Bank is perhaps doubtful. The odium and obloquy, which will surely be visited upon that part of the message, may all of it belong to the President. But his wily minister has need of all his skill in political management, to sail his ship in the [illegible] ocean upon which it is embarked. He has sold himself to a fickle mistress, who may banish her affections elsewhere ere he is aware. The "loaves and fishes" of court patronage must be scattered with a liberal hand among the greedy multitude who constitute the body-guard of the Administration. Not the least remarkable passage in the message, is that, in which there are approved of the abuse of executive patronage by the appointment of fifty-one additional light-house keepers! And yet thousands of Post-masters and Collectors could be reformed out, without any danger from this quarter. Well, "circumstances alter cases," and perhaps it was necessary for him to "reward his friends and punish his enemies" then, and it is of little consequence that the policy should be accommodated now.

How excessively are the fears of the Administration alarmed about the injury to be inflicted upon the constitutional liberties of the People, by the re-election of the President to a second term of office. This sentiment is thrown out as a sort of feeler of the public pulse, and proceeds, I presume, from the same disinterested Secretary. I am thankful that I am not involved in his toils, and I have a feeling approaching to compassion, for the President, who is so evidently blindfolded and hoodwinked by this Prince of intriguers, and the reflection is ever and anon occurring to my mind that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." L.

ITEMS.

The tardiness of the packets due from Europe, says the National Gazette, is a subject of much lamentation and wonder. The great revolutions, the French and the Belgian, were still in suspense, at the last advices. The new projects and movements of monarchical powers—the progress or suppression of the German tumults and insurrections—the situation of the Spanish and Italian peninsulas—the result of the French elections—the trial of the ex-ministers—the first debates in the British Parliament—the effects of O'Connell's new agitation in Ireland—are all matters of considerable interest, which even the President's Message cannot make the quidnuncs forget.

[illegible] Haven Advertiser relates the following instance of mercantile honor, which we take pleasure in transferring to our columns:—"We heard last week of a very noble instance of mercantile honor—one of those evidences of right intention which go far to establish a national character for mercantile uprightness. The house of Waldo & Ripley, of New-York, which failed, a few years since, owed large sums to several individuals in this city, some of which debts were compromised and settled, on payment of 50 per cent. On Wednesday the creditors of that house in this place received each a remittance covering the balance still due, with interest at 7 per cent. Such probity deserves, and we hope will be rewarded with, abundant prosperity, made doubly cheering and honorable by past reverses."

The Missouri Republican, speaking of the new Senator from Illinois, Mr. Baker, says:—"Governor Edwards in the recess of the Legislature, has filled the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, caused by the death of John McLean, by the appointment of David J. Baker, Esq. of Kaskaskia. The selection is a judicious one, and in making it the Governor has shown a proper regard for the will of the people, as expressed at the last election. The political tenets of Mr. Baker are opposed to those of the President and his Cabinet."

The National Intelligencer has received information that Mr. Poindexter, (now acting under a commission from the Governor) has been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi, to serve out the remaining four years of the late Mr Adams' Senatorial term.

OHIO.—The Senate of Ohio is equally divided upon the Presidential question, and were so on a ballot for a speaker. After many ineffectual attempts to make a choice, in order to allow the business of legislation to proceed, one of Mr. Clay's friends voted for the Jackson candidate. In the House, a Clay speaker, clerk, &c. were elected by a considerable majority. On joint ballot, a Clay Senator will of course be elected in Mr. Burnet's place, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, but who declines a re-election.

United States Senator.—The Philadelphia Chronicle of Saturday, says, we learn that Mr. Wilkins, on Thursday afternoon, was elected to the Senate of the United States; the vote being, on the first ballot—Wilkins 72, Stephenson 22, Coulter 11, Denny 5, Baldwin & Anthony 1; Rahmey 1.

The Pennsylvania Enquirer states, that Major Hamilton has been elected Governor of South Carolina, by a majority of 2[illegible] over Mr. Manning, the opposing candidate.

Second Congressional Election.—On the second trial for the choice of a member of Congress in the third district in Vermont, on Monday of last week, Mr. Horace Everett was re-elected. In 19 towns the votes are for Mr. Everett 2378, Mr. Kennon 1509, Capt. Partridge 418, and 104 scattering.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, the United States Bank Stock has fully recovered, from its late depression. It was sold in New-York on Thursday at 130 1-4 a share, and on Saturday $131.

Friday, the thirty first inst. is appointed for the execution of the sentence of Death upon Joseph Jenkins Knapp, Jr. at Salem, between the hours of 8 and 10, before noon.

Married,

At Lyme, Mr. Garret Brace, of St. Augustine, Ma. to Mrs. Eliza Miller, of the former place.

Died,

At Henrietta, N. Y. on the 24th ult. Mrs. Anna Ellis, wife of Mr. Wm. Ellis, formerly of this town, aged 66 years.

Died in Hartford, on the morning of the 17th inst. MASON F. COGSWELL, M. D. aged 69. We have seldom to announce a death which inflicts so heavy a loss on society, and on the social and domestic circle as this. Dr. C. had long held the very first rank among Medical men in this country. His practice was extensive, not only in this city but in distant places. With a disposition the most benevolent and kind, manners the most dignified and polished, and skill and experience rarely equalled, his presence in the chamber of sickness always inspired cheerfulness and hope. We believe it may be strictly affirmed that he had no enemy. To know, was to respect and love him—and his numerous acquaintances will feel that they have not many such friends to lose. Full of years and of honors, he fell asleep with calm confidence in the God of his fathers, and firm trust in the Saviour of men.—*Hartford Observer.*

Norwich Lyceum & Mechanics' Institute—this evening, at 7 o'clock. Lecture on Matter.

NORWICH

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next term of the Norwich Female Academy will commence on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1831, at 9 o'clock A. M. Miss Ingersoll will continue as Instructress.

By order of the Trustees,

J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Dec. 21, 1830. 3w39

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a school on Monday evening next, if a sufficient number shall offer to make it an object.—Please to call on me this week, that I may conclude on Saturday.

J. B. PALMER.

Dec. 21. 1w

Brooklyn, (Ct.) Academy.

The following gentlemen are Trustees of the Institution:

VINE ROBINSON, Esq.
WM. PUTNAM,
DANIEL P. TYLER, Esq.
PHILIP SCARBOROUGH,
Hon. EBENEZER YOUNG,
HARVEY BLASHFIELD, Esq.
Rev. EZRA S. KEELOGG.

Instructors.

WELCOME WILMARTH, A. B. *Principal.*
DAVID F. DWIGHT, *Assistant.*
Miss HELEN A. WHITNEY, *Instructress.*

The Winter term of this Institution commence on Wednesday, Nov. 24th.

In order to establish a uniformity of books, and to present to parents and guardians as correct a view as possible, both of the amount and course of instruction in this institution, the Board of Trustees have selected the following, as the most approved Text Books in common use, viz.

In English—Webster's Spelling Book, new edition;* Porter's Analysis; Murray's Grammar and Exercises; Webster's Dictionary; Jamieson's Rhetoric; Olney's or Woodbridge's Universal Geography; Goodrich's Historical and Descriptive Lessons; Keith on the Globes; Bible, with McDowell's Biblical Questions; Whelpley's Compend of General History; Goodrich's History of the United States, with Emerson's Questions and Supplement; Blake's Philosophy; Comstock's or Turner's Chemistry; Hedge's Logic, with Questions; Paley's Moral Philosophy, abridged; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Say's Political Economy; Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.

In Mathematics—Colburn's or Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic; Colburn's Sequel and Algebra; Walsh's Mercantile Arithmetic, new edition; Walker's or Playfair's Geometry; Davie's Surveying; Bowditch's Navigation; Bennet's Book Keeping; Legender's Solid Geometry; Dutton's plain and spherical Trigonometry and Conic Sections; Enfield's Natural Philosophy; Wilbur's Astronomy.

In French—Levizac's French Grammar; Bossut's French Word and Phrase Book; Boyer's French Dictionary; Hentz's French Reader; Le Brun's Telemaque.

In Latin—Gould's and Adam's Latin Grammar; Jacobs' Latin Reader; Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary; Cicero's Select Orations; Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin; Gould's Virgil; Horace, expurgated edition; Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Tacitus.

In Greek—Goodrich's or Butman's Greek Grammar and Exercise; Jacobs' Greek Reader; Pickering's Greek and English Lexicon; Greek Testament; Graeca Majora, Homer's Iliad.

Parents and guardians may select such of the above named books to be perused by their students, as they choose, otherwise the Instructors will exercise their own judgment in directing the course of studies.

Wednesday afternoon in each week is devoted to declamation, and an exercise in English composition is required of every student once in two weeks.

It is the object of the instructors, to render their instruction as practical as possible, in the branches they profess to teach, and to inculcate the habit of reasoning, and tracing remote conclusions to the simple elements on which they depend.

The discipline of the Institution is intended to be mild, but unwavering.

The Instructors desire to cultivate with their pupils habits of kind and familiar intercourse, and to influence them rather by an appeal to their pride of character, and the better principles of the heart, than by severe and degrading punishment. If, however, the conduct of any student renders it evident that he is not susceptible of such influence, he will be immediately returned to his friends, in the hope that under other circumstances, he may form a character which will give promise of usefulness.

There are four terms of study in each year, of eleven weeks each. Tuition from $3 to $4 per term. No student will be admitted for less than half a term.

A public examination of all the students is held at the close of every term, to which Parents and Guardians of students are invited.

A large number of Optical and Philosophical Instruments, constructed on the most approved plans, have been purchased for the use of the Institution. Also a pair of Gardner's 18 inch Globes.

* A set of Books for Reading are owned by the Institution, which will be used one or more a week.

Per order of the Board of Trustees,

DANIEL P. TYLER, Clerk.

Dec. 1830. 3w39

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Norwich and Preston Bridge Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Robert M. Palmer, on the first Tuesday in January, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of officers for the year ensuing, and transacting any other business that may be fairly offered.

By order of the President and Directors.

ROGER HUNTINGTON, Clerk.

Dec. 22. 39

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by book or note, are requested to call and pay the same on or before the 1st day of January, 1831, if they wish to save expense.

ASA WITTER.

Norwich, Dec. 20, 1830. 2w.

FOR SALE

A first rate new milch Cow and Calf, by

JOSEPH HYDE,
Steamboat Hotel.

Dec. 22. 3w39

DRUG, MEDICINE, AND PAINT STORES.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they have taken the stores lately occupied by *Nathaniel Hayes*, in *Windham*, and in *Willimantic* village, where they will constantly keep on hand, a good assortment of,

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS,

of the first quality.

Also, a choice selection of

WINES, &c.

From the experience which they have had in their line of business, they flatter themselves that they shall merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Physicians may depend upon having Medicine put up to order.

J. A. PERKINS, & CO.

Windham, Dec. 21, 1830. tf39

COMSTOCK'S PHILOSOPHY.

THIS day is published the Second Edition of Comstock's Natural Philosophy to which the principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatives, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Astronomy, Electricity and Magnetism, are familiarly explained, and illustrated by more than two hundred engravings, (interspersed on the same page with the rest) to which are added Questions designed particularly for the use of High Schools and Academies. By J. L. Comstock, M. D.

The work is highly recommended, by the following gentlemen, John Griscom, L. L. D., Principal of the New York High School; Rt. Rev. T. Brownell, D. D. L. L. D. President of Washington College; Rev. H. Potter, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Washington College; Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D. President of the Western University, Penn.; J. H. Fielding, President of Madison College; E. P. Barrows, Principal of the Hartford Grammar School; also by many other gentlemen, Teachers, and others.

The particular attention of gentlemen interested in Education, is requested to the above work. For sale by

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Dec. 12. 13

MACHINERY,

OF all kinds, made to order on short notice and at the lowest rates, by

SMITH & GODDARD.

N. B. S. & G. have on hand 4 new Cotton Looms; 6 Satinett do.; 2 Twisters Spinners, and 1 single Carding Machine—all of which will be sold low.

Dec. 21. tf39

Dec. 21, 1830.

20 sets Sleigh Bells,
50 pairs German Skates,
Plain and fancy Bellows,
Fancy hearth and dust Brushes,
"Wilson's" patent Coffee Mills,
"Mussey's" patent Gridirons,
Warming Pans,
Waffle Irons,
Toasting Irons; Griddles,
Copper Tea Kettles,
Patent and common Iron do.
Plated, metal and iron Spoons, &c.

For sale at the
THAMES Co.'s Hardware Store.

TO BE LET,

For one or more years from the 1st of April next, the stand formerly occupied by Gen. Nathan Pendleton, consisting of a dwelling house, store and out buildings—together with 15 acres of choice land, in prime order, and a fine orchard of choice fruit trees thereon. The situation is eligible for a country store, embracing as many conveniences as are usually found. The store will be let separately, or the whole together.

PHEBE PENDLETON.

N. Stonington, Dec. 21. 3w39

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, in front of the Market, this day, at 3 o'clock P. M. 8 two horse SLEIGHS and 3 one horse do.

S. GALLUP, Auct.

Norwich, Dec. 22, 1830. 1w

COTTON.

100 bales prime Upland Cotton, just received and for sale by

SMITH & GODDARD.

Dec. 21. 3w39

NOTICE.

THE town of Lisbon have agreed with JOHN RATHBUN for the support of Paupers for the year ensuing, and made his house in Lisbon the Poor House. No expenses for Paupers will be paid at any other place.

SAMUEL PECKHAM,
CHARLES PERKINS, } Select Men.
JAMES STETSON,

Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1830. 3w39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has contracted with the Select Men of the town of Lisbon, to support and maintain all the Paupers now on expense, and all others belonging to said town who may become paupers, for one year from this date; and his house is appointed the Poor House by the Select Men. All persons are forbid harboring any of said paupers, as no expenses for the support of said paupers will be paid, except at the Poor House.

JOHN RATHBUN.

Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1830. 3w39

NOTICE.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 10th inst. six Cows and nine Lambs, marked on the shoulder. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN R. DEAN.

Plainfield, Dec. 18, 1830. 3w39

NOTICE.

CAME into the subscriber's enclosure, some time in the month of November last, a yearling Heifer, of a dark reddish color, having no artificial marks. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

JONATHAN TRUMAN.

Preston, Dec. 17, 1830. 3w39

DEPOSITORY OF TRACTS

AT

E. HUBBARD'S Bookstore, Norwich.

THE Norwich Auxiliary have established this Depository for the publications of the American Tract Society. The officers of the various associations in this vicinity; members of the parent institution, and benevolent individuals generally, are invited to procure their supply at this place. Tracts will hereafter be sold at the rate of 1500 *pages for a dollar.*

F. A. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Norwich, June 15, 1830. 1y

GILMAN & RIPLEY, Agents for the sale of Messrs. N. & W. A. Billings' Sperm Oil, will furnish dealers and consumers of the above article at the lowest market prices.

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines are from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney, and it is, we think, one of the happiest efforts of one of our best writers. The Indian Church alluded to, is one about being erected near this town, and the subject receives additional interest from the efforts which have recently been made to improve the condition of this "fated race." We are proud of being able to claim the writer as a native of this place, and obliged to her for employing her high powers on this interesting theme.

FOR THE COURIER.

THE MOHEGAN CHURCH.

Behold you hills in distance fade,
Where erst the red-brow'd hunter stray'd,
And mark those streamlets, sheen and blue,
Where gliding sped the slight canoe,
While through the forests, swift as light,
The wild deer shunn'd the arrow's flight.
Ask ye for hamlet's peopled bound,
With cane-roof'd cabins circled round?
For chieftain proud?—for hoary sage—
Or warrior, terrible in ire?—
Ye've seen the shadow quit the vale—
The foam upon the waters fail—
The fleeting vapor leave no trace?
Such was their path—that fated race.
Hark! hark! from yonder darksome field
Methought their thundering war-shout peal'd—
Methought I saw in flickering spire
The lightning of their council-fire:
Ah, no! the dust hath check'd their song,
And dimm'd their glorious ray—
But hath it staunch'd their bleeding wrong?
Or quell'd remembrance, fierce and strong?
Recording Angel—say!
Lo! where a savage fortress frown'd
Amid yon blood-cemented ground,
A hallow'd dome, with peaceful claim,
Shall bear the meek Redeemer's name;
And forms like those that lingering stood
Amid Calvary's awful shade,
And earliest there'd the gather'd gloom
To watch their Saviour's lowly tomb—
[illegible] the Indian's [illegible]
[illegible] and bade that dome aspire.
And now where rose the murderous yell
The tuneful hymn to God shall swell—
Where Vengeance spread a fatal snare,
Shall breathe the red man's contrite prayer.
Crush'd Race! how long condemn'd to mourn—
[illegible]—rifled—spiritless, and lone,—
[illegible] heathen rites—from sorrow's maze,
Turn to these temple-gates with praise!
[illegible] and bless th' emerging band
That rent away your fathers' land—
[illegible]—suppress the blame,
And view your hope—your heaven—the same!

Hartford, Nov. 21, 1830.

MEDLEY.

The following piece of satire, in relation to the present King of England, is from a New York paper.

"As his Royal Highness was walking in the park the other morning, with his hands behind his back, and his mouth open, as is his Highness' custom, there happened to come a shower of rain, upon which his Highness, with his usual promptness, turned round to his secretary, Taylor, who was in attendance, and said, "Taylor, the rain comes into my mouth—what shall I do?" To this condescending interrogation, Taylor replied, "Had not your highness better shut it?" Upon which, his Highness, with that energy and decision which characterise his minutest actions, immediately shut his mouth, and no more rain found admittance during the remainder of the walk!"

"Cutting through the Rye."—A six-footer from the backwoods brought the surplus produce of his whole farm and his last season's labor, consisting of a load of Rye, and some poultry, to Newburgh market last week, and with little trouble sold it for cash on the nail. Rich as Crœsus, it being his "first year for himself," and his first appearance in the city of Newburgh, never was mortal man so elated, and to use his own language, he treated to three pints rite off, and never thought nothin'! "Seein' every body goin' t' York to cillibrate the French Ramlushin," our hero thought it his privilege to do likewise, and feeling prompted by the spirit of liberty then burning within, he consigned his team to the care of his boy, and was on his way "t' York" in the steamboat, instanter.—Making considerable display with his "loose change," and frequent calls at the bar for grog, he soon got into high life, i. e. good company, and was fashionably invited to take a hand at it. He knew nothing about any of 'em unless it was Lewis Lump, his neighbor, they [illegible] and if they wanted to play "cairds," he guessed he [illegible] 'em. So at it they went, and the avails of the load of rye slipt through his fingers in a twinkling. [illegible] York [illegible] French Revolution [illegible] [illegible] when he worked [illegible] get it, and he only played *for fun*."—In the midst of these cogitations, the startling sound of the bell, and the summons, "to the captain's office and pay your passage," came, and found him without a cent of money or a bushel of rye wherewith to answer the call. Unlike those most practiced in the arts of deception, who obtain an easy passage through life with all its comforts and accommodations, without having aught, by the way, to entitle them thereto, he told his poverty, was taken for a cheat, maltreated by the passengers, one of whom he "floored," and was sent ashore by the captain to find his way back as he best could on foot, and in a severe hail storm, and is by our side while I am writing this hasty sketch to you Mr. Printer, and really believes that I am making out an instrument which will at once annihilate the genteel pickpockets who have taken his rye and poultry, and learn steamboat captains and their passengers to treat people more humanely. He will not believe that the captain and all on board were not deep in the plot with the gamblers to get away his money.—*N. Y. Cour. Adv.*

[illegible] be [illegible] so much condemned by the Bible as the aristocratic spirit. There are no practices so [illegible] reproved by the Bible as aristocratic practices. The oppression of the poor, the sighing of the needy, the grind of usury, the neglect of the widow, the robbery of the fatherless. How constantly do these topics recur in the preaching of the prophets.—[illegible] preaching equally faithful in this particular?

Aristocratic feelings and practices constituted chiefly the sin of the Pharisees.

All are aristocrats who follow occupations which tend to impoverish and degrade the community and throw the property into the hands of the few. All are aristocrats who uphold and aid and sanction such occupations. It follows that every importer, manufacturer, and vender of distilled spirits is an aristocrat. And all who patronize, countenance and uphold them, are aristocrats. All who buy and sell lottery tickets are aristocrats. They do all they can to eat up the [illegible] and reduce the common people to beggary. How doubly aristocratic and selfish are they who hold exclusive monopolies in these [illegible] of [illegible]! What a brazen front do the aristocracy put on, when for a paltry bribe they grant [illegible]; licenses to beggar and enslave the people by strong drink and gambling. What an insult to a virtuous people when these aristocrats complain of coercion and [illegible] the prospect that their oppressions will be successfully resisted! How [illegible] to see even moral reformers so [illegible] with aristocrats as to shrink back [illegible] the very crisis when the political salvation of the country depends upon their making a vigorous onset!—*People's Advocate.*

"Swearing."—It was court week, and an unusual concourse of people was collected. * * * But the most amusing individuals were some two or three who were swearing. Now if any lady or gentleman be so ignorant of the American language as not to know what swearing is, and if Webster's celebrated quarto does not furnish the definition, it is necessary that we explain, that it expresses the conduct of an individual who fancies himself the smartest and best man in the world. On the present occasion, a fellow might be seen, dressed in a hunting shirt, with a rifle on his shoulder, mounted, half tipsey, upon a spirited horse, & dashing through the crowd. Now he would force his spurs into his horse's sides, & put him at full speed, or rein him up till he reared on his hinder feet; and now he would command him to stop, and the obedient animal would stand & tremble. All the time he was venting and roaring in praise of himself, his horse, and the U. States of America. He boasted that he was born in the woods, rocked in a sugar trough, and suckled by a buffalo; that he could [illegible] a steamboat, and outrun a streak of lightning; [illegible] his wife was as handsome as a pet fawn, and his children real *roarers*. He bestowed similar encomiums on his horse; and finally avowed himself a friend to the United States of America; and then he commenced again and went over the same round, flourishing his rifle all the time, and exerting his lungs to their utmost. Although he often declared that he could whip any man in the round world, except Col. C. that he *fit* under at New Orleans, nobody accepted the challenge, or took offence; the whole being considered as a matter of course, and as the natural effect of stimulant potations upon an illiterate man of ardent temperament, who, when duly sober, was an honest, quiet, and inoffensive citizen.—*Illinois Monthly Magazine.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1830.

Present John Hyde, Judge.

ON the petition of *Russell W. Roath*, of Norwich, in the county of New London and state of Connecticut, shewing to this Court that he is guardian to Abby E. Tisdale, Harriet E. Tisdale, and Elizabeth Tisdale, children of Doct. Nathan Tisdale, late of said Norwich, deceased, and minors under the age of twenty one years—and of *Edmund D. Roath*, of said Norwich, shewing that he is guardian to George Tisdale, son of said Doct. Nathan Tisdale, deceased, and a minor under the age of twenty-one years—that said minors are all of said Norwich, and within said Probate District, and are heirs at law of said Nathan Tisdale, and that each is seized and possessed in fee of an interest of one-fifth part in common and undivided in certain real estate, lying and being situate in the town of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and state of Connecticut, being the same real estate belonging to their father, the said Nathan Tisdale, at the time of his decease, and embraces a lot of land in said Bridgeport in quantity about seventy rods, more or less, with a dwelling house and other out houses standing thereon, and is bounded as follows, viz.: North and East on land of Ezekiel Hubbard; South on Beaver street, and West on Middle street—that said real estate is going to decay, and depreciating in value, &c.—praying, for reasons therein stated, for liberty from this Court to sell the same, as per petitions on file, dated Norwich, Dec. 8th, A. D. 1830:

Thereupon ordered, That said petitions be continued, to be heard at the Court of Probate to be holden in and for said District, at the Probate Office in Norwich, on the first Monday of March, 1831, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon—and that said guardians give public notice of the pendency of said petitions by advertising a copy of this order in a newspaper printed in said Norwich, and in a newspaper printed in said Bridgeport, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said first Monday of March next. [38

Attest,

BURREL LATHROP, *Clerk.*

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 1st day of Dec. A. D. 1830.

Present, John Hyde, Judge.

SIX months from the first publication of this order are allowed for the creditors of the estate of Mr. Cary Throop, late of Norwich, deceased, to exhibit their several claims to Mr. Thomas L. Throop, the Administrator thereon, or be debarred a recovery according to law. 37

Attest Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose debts are due, are requested to pay without further delay.

BENJ. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 14. 38

MISSING,

A large size green silk UMBRELLA—marked on the silk "J. Dwight, Petersburg, Virga." The *holder* will oblige the *owner* by leaving it at this office.

Dec. 14. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs his customers that 1 year's pay for newspapers becomes due on the 22d of Dec. inst. All persons who have taken newspapers of him three months or more, are requested to make payment immediately.

NEEDHAM SLATE.

Dec. 8. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Canterbury and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, for the purpose of receiving a State tax of [illegible] [illegible] 1830, at the following times and places, viz.: On the 3d day of January, 1831, at the house of Chauncey Bacon, from 7 o'clock A. M. until 12; the same day at the house of Peter Spicer, from 1 P. M. until 4; and on the 4th day at William Morey's, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12; the same day at the house of Spencer Lyon, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4.

N. B. Those who neglect to meet the subscriber at the above named times and places, must expect to pay travelling fees.

WALTER PECK, Collector.

Canterbury, Dec. 14. 38

I have lately received a new supply of Goods from New York, which I will sell *cheap*. If that is not cheap enough, I will sell them *cheaper*. Those that owe me, are particularly notified that I will attend to the settlement of accounts every day, (Sundays excepted) until the first of January next.—After that, I shall probably sue some folks!! Be particular.

JOSEPH CHESTER.

Dec. 14, 1830. 38

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. HAZEN respectfully informs the ladies & gentlemen of Canterbury, Poquetanuck, Preston, & Plainfield, that his schools for instruction in manners and dancing, will commence at Canterbury, on Tuesday, the 1st, at Mr. Spicer's hall; at Poquetanuck on Friday, the 3d, at Mr. Chapman's hall; at Preston on Tuesday, the 14th, at Mr. Thurston's hall; and Plainfield, at Col. Eaton's hall, on Friday, the 17th of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for ladies, and at 6 for gentlemen. Terms for tuition twelve afternoons and evenings, $2 50, with a deduction of 25 cents on each scholar, where more than one attend from a family.

Norwich, Nov. 24th. 32

NO FICTION!

THE subscribers will make a different arrangement in their business on the first of January next, which will make it necessary for all persons indebted to them by book accounts, to call and settle the same previous to January first, 1831. All persons indebted will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

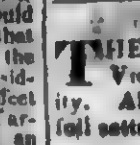
They have for sale a full and complete assortment of GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH, or exchanged for white and mixed stocking yarn, men's and boys' mixed stockings, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, pork, lard, butter, skim cheese, wood, boards, shingles, black sewing silk, &c.

STORRS & CO.

Plainfield, Central Village, Nov. 23. 4w36

For New-York.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



The sloop Diamond, Captain Benj. Rogers, will sail between this place and New York during the Winter, and will come as far up the river as practicable, there will land and receive freight. For further information enquire on board or to E. A. Bill.

Dec. 14. 3w38

VIOLIN STRINGS.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his store Violin Strings, of all sizes, of the best quality. Also, Bass Viol, and Violoncello strings, in full setts.

EDWARD COIT.

Dec. 8. 3w37

H. COLTON

HAS for sale, on as good terms as can be bought at any other store, a new and fashionable assortment of [illegible]

GILT AND MAHOGANY FRAMED

LOOKING GLASSES,

—ALSO—

CABINET & CHAIR FURNITURE,

SPRING SEAT SOFAS, &c. &c.

Any persons wishing to purchase the above articles, are invited to call three doors south of the Norwich Bank, and judge for themselves.

Dec. 1. 36

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

CABINET AND

CHAIR FURNITURE,

A complete assortment of Gilt and Mahogany framed

LOOKING GLASSES,

together with PLATES of all sizes.

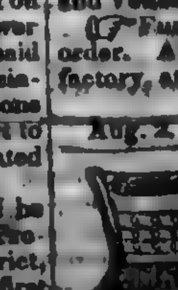
6000 feet of MAHOGANY, consisting of Planks, Boards, and Veneers.

☞ Furniture and House Carving done to order. Also, Turning and Sawing, at their factory, at short notice.

ALLEN & CO.

Aug. 2. 20

1000 CHAIRS,



Just received from one of the best manufactories in New-England, warranted 1st quality, and for sale, wholesale and retail by the subscribers, lower than ever offered in this market, consisting of Fancy, imitation fancy, light and dark colored, double back light and dark do., five rodded light and dark do., large rocking chairs, nursing chairs; also, a great variety of children's chairs, stools, crickets, &c.

CONGDON & TRACY.

Norwich Falls, Aug. 25. 23

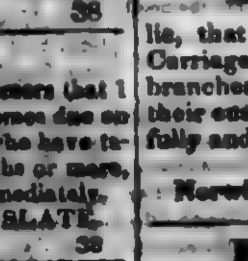
CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the Fry Factory (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the store of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 20, 1829. tf 31

LOOK AT THIS!



The subscriber having taken the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Joseph B. Palmer, situated in East Chelsea, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he contemplates carrying on the Carriage Smith Business in all its various branches. Those who will favor him with their custom, will find their requests faithfully and punctually attended to.

JOHN COX.

Norwich, Nov. 8, 1830. tf 35

EBEN. ALLEN,

OF LISBON,

WILL card wool until October next, as cheap as his neighbors. Will manufacture wool into cloth, from three quarters [illegible] wide, or into satinett on [illegible] by the yard, [illegible] tothers, and do custom dressing.

June 1, 1830. 16

Cotton and Wool Cards,

FROM the Leicester, Mass. Manufactories, for sale by

W. P. BROWN & Co.

Windham, May 28, 1830. tf

CLOTH DRESSING AND WOOL CARDING.

HENRY GILLET, of Lebanon, Goshen Society, carries on the above business, in all its various branches—where flannels will be made into cloth of any color, and wool carded in the best manner and on reasonable terms.

☞ Flannels left at the Store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, Norwich, with directions on each piece, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place, free of expense of transportation.

Aug. 6, 1830. tf 30

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber has commenced the various branches of manufacturing Cloth at his father's Factory. Carding and spinning, weaving and dressing cloth, or either of the said branches, will be done for customers; or he will take wool in the fleece, and manufacture it into flannel, satinett, or fulled cloths, on the most reasonable terms. His cards, as well as his machinery, are new and of a superior quality, and he will spare no pains to perform every part in a prompt and workman-like manner. He would, however, observe, that much depends on the cleansing and preparing the wool for the carding machine, in order to have good rolls; and those that have it done in the factory, shall be assured of having it done well. Those who have domestic spinning frames, he will spare no pains in carding the rolls to make them all of a proper and equal size. The customary price will be charged for carding, varying according to fineness, &c. Cloth dressing, at reduced prices. Cash, wool and many other articles will be received in payment for the above.

TRUMAN SAFFORD.

Canterbury, June 15th. 21

OPPOSITE THE THAMES BANK.

A. WICKHAM

WOULD now offer to his former customers and a generous public, a SPLENDID assortment of fall and winter

CAPS,

comprising extra Sea Otter, South Sea, Fur and Hair Seal, together with a beautiful variety of Patent Leather Caps, which must be sold CHEAP.

—ALSO—

20 doz. black and brown Fur Seal Cloak Collars, and English dressed Seal Skins for Trimmings.

BUFFALO ROBES,

A PRIME LOT, FROM $4 TO $7 EACH.

N. B.—HATS supplied as usual, of all shapes, sizes and prices, to suit the purchaser.

Oct. 12. 31

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

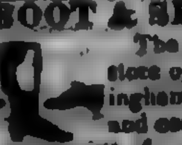
DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, London smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead color, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,

foot Shetucket-street.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.



The subscriber has taken the store opposite Mr. Giles Buckingham's, where he has on hand, and continues to manufacture, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

N. B.—A good assortment of Boot Trees and Lasts of all kinds, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 6. 4t3

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

All orders for work will be thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

IN these hard times, it becomes us to make all the savings we can, and in purchasing *Clegg's Improved Collar Barrel Patent Spools, or Bobbins*, at about the same price that you have formerly paid for the common Spools, you will have an article that will stand the test, and save all the expense of repairs in putting on heads, &c., which have heretofore been continually coming off—for if the patent spool heads do come off, the spool must first be broken. I also take old spools, if the heads are sound, and insert my improved barrels, which will convert them into my Patent Spools, and they will be as strong as new ones. All of which shall be done at a moderate price.

I have appointed Messrs. Smith & Goddard my agents, who will give all the information on the subject necessary, and manufacturers can be supplied with the above & all other kinds of Bobbins, on as good terms as they can buy of any one.

Or if orders are addressed to me, in Norwich Town, they will be punctually attended to and thankfully received.

WM. CLEGG.

March 30. 50

CAPS, FUR COLLARS, &c.

S. NOURSE & CO.

HAVE just received from New York, a supply of Fur and Hair Seal Caps.

—ALSO—

Fur Collars, for coats, and other Trimmings adapted to the season.

—ALSO—

BUFFALO ROBES.

The above articles will be sold at a small advance.

HATS,

Of the latest fashion, just received from the Factory.

Oct. 27, 1830. 31

VALUABLE ALMANAC.

Just published and for sale at

THO. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE,

THE American Almanac, and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1831. This Almanac contains more than three hundred duodecimo pages, and embraces a complete statistic account of each of the States, and of the several kingdoms of Europe. Price one dollar.

Dec. 8. 37

PATENT CLOCKS,

JUST received and warranted to keep first rate time—for sale by

E. A. BILL.

Dec. 15. 38.

FOR SALE,

A first rate family HORSE and CHAISE. For particulars enquire of JOSEPH HYDE or the subscriber.

R. W. ROATH.

Dec. 15. 38

TAKE NOTICE

ONCE for all, that I, *George O. Goodwin*, do call upon all who are indebted to me, either by book or note, to settle the same by the 10th of December. Those who do not call upon me by that date, will please to call upon J. A. Rockwell, Esq., where they will find their long standing accounts.

Steam Boat Hotel.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has opened a House in Shetucket street, near the Steam Boat Wharf, for the accommodation of travellers. The greatest exertion will be made to give satisfaction to those who may honor him with their company. The house is very pleasantly situated, and commodious, and cannot fail to make visitors *feel at home*.

☞ A faithful and experienced person is employed in the stable connected with the above house; and all horses committed to his care will receive *good treatment*.

JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, May 11, 1830.

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY.

THE Blacksmith's Shop, situated in East Chelsea, with two forges, ox frames and all necessary tools for blacksmithing.

☞ A man who is good at shoeing will find good encouragement. None others need apply.

JOSEPH B. PALMER.

Aug. 26, 1830. 22

SPRINGFIELD STAGE

LEAVES Kinney's Hotel, Norwich, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 50. Returns Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

N. KINNEY.

Nov. 10. 33

NORWICH HOURLY.

AN Hourly Stage will run between the Post Office at Norwich, and the Post Office at Norwich City, by the way of the Falls, until further notice—to commence this morning, at 9 o'clock. Fare 12½ cts. only. Public accommodation is the object, and public favor is solicited.

Apply to JOSEPH HYDE.

Norwich, Dec. 15, 1830. 38

Steam Boat Stage Line,

From NORWICH, through Canterbury, Brooklyn, Killingly, Thompson, Douglass, Mendon, and Uxbridge,) to BOSTON.

Through in one day.

STAGE leaves Norwich every Tuesday and Friday, on the arrival of the Steam Boat Fanny from New York, and arrives in Boston same evening.

Leaves Boston every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives in Norwich same days, in time for passengers to take the Boat for New London or New York.

☞ Fare through from Norwich to Boston $4 00.

For Seats apply to the subscriber, at Wauregan, Norwich, Ct.

LEE LATHROP,

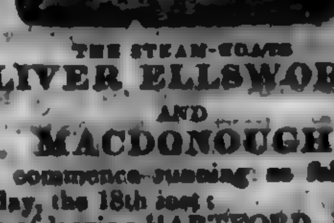
Agent for the Proprietors.

Norwich, Sept. 22, 1830. tf 23

DAILY LINE DISCONTINUED, AND

FARE REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR,

MEALS EXTRA.



THE STEAM-BOATS

OLIVER ELLSWORTH AND MACDONOUGH

Will commence running as follows, on Thursday, the 18th inst.:

Days of leaving HARTFORD, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Days of leaving NEW YORK, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, viz:

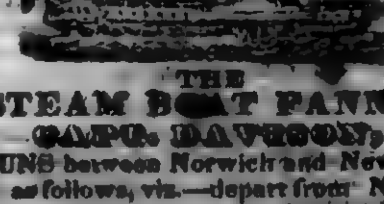
The *Oliver Ellsworth* will leave Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The *Macdonough* will leave Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon—and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M.

C. H. NORTHAM, Agent.

Hartford, Nov. 12, 1830. 35

For New-York.



THE STEAM BOAT FANNY, CAPT. DAVISON,

RUNS between Norwich and New York, as follows, viz.—depart from Norwich on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 o'clock P. M. from each port. [illegible] [illegible] Freight taken at reduced prices.

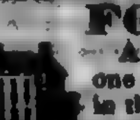
The subscriber's determination to continue a steamboat between Norwich and New York, he confidently hopes will be taken into consideration by the public.

For freight or passage apply on board, at J. Huntington's Wharf.

CHARLES DAVISON.

April 7. 9

FOR SALE,

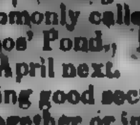


The House, Barn and three acres of Land, situated on Bean Hill, where Mr. Andrew Yates Austin now lives. Possession given the first of April next.

Enquire of A. H. BIRCHARD.

Dec. 8, 1830. 3w37

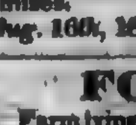
FOR SALE,



A FARM situated in Preston one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

FOR SALE,



A FARM, situated in Norwich Plainhills, containing about 63 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses and barns, well wooded and watered; a good proportion of mowing, ploughing and plasturing.

Enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

CHARLES FRENCH.

Aug. 16th, 1830. tf 21

FOR SALE,

A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Oct. 9. 37

FOR SALE,

About twenty five acres of valuable Land, with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, situated in the South society in Lebanon, near the Brick Meeting House, being an ancient and eligible tavern stand. Also, a wood lot, lying in said town. Should said tavern stand not be sold by the first of April next, it will be let on reasonable terms, from one to five years.

[illegible] WAFFLES.

Sept. [illegible], 1830. 22

FOR SALE,

A Farm situated 1 mile west of Norwich Landing, on the New Haven Turnpike, leading to New Haven, containing 132 acres of the first quality of land. Any person calculating to buy, will do well to call and examine this Farm, as another chance is not offered in this vicinity. Terms of pay to suit the purchaser.

Please call on the subscriber, No. 3, Liberty street, Norwich.

ASA WITTER.

Aug. 24. 19

FOR SALE,

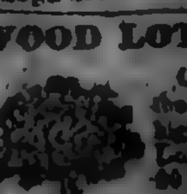
OR EXCHANGE,

A range of beautiful Building Water Lots, lying between the Brewery and Story's ship yard. A plan of them will be shown. Enquire of

[illegible]

Sept. 29. [illegible]

WOOD LOTS AT AUCTION.



On Tuesday, the [illegible] inst. the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, Eight Wood Lots, each containing from 4 to 50 acres, situated in the west part of Voluntown, a little east of the road leading from the house of Jas. Averill to that of Elias Doolo, in Griswold.

Sale to be on the premises, commencing at [illegible] o'clock [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE,

And possession [illegible] the [illegible] of April [illegible]

A Farm, [illegible] acres of valuable land, [illegible] Road, about one mile from [illegible] Street; having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn and other out Buildings.

TO LET,

The rooms lately occupied by Mr. [illegible] Huntington as a Saddler's shop, next door north of the store of Joseph H. Strong, Esq. Possession given immediately.

CHARLES LATHROP.

Oct. 27, 1830. [illegible]

FOR SALE,

A Farm, situated in the north part of the town of Plainfield, Connecticut, containing about 130 acres, with a good two story dwelling house, with out buildings. Said farm is well [illegible] and watered. If not sold by the [illegible] of March next, it will be to let.

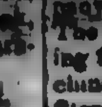
—ALSO—

The dwelling house where the subscriber now resides, with the store and other convenient and necessary out buildings, all of which are new, together with two or three acres of land. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

EDWARD CLARK.

Plainfield, Oct. 23.

FOR SALE,



The Manufacturing Establishment situated in the town of [illegible] on the Willimantic River, formerly owned by the Willimantic Manufacturing Company, and lately occupied by [illegible] The establishment consists of a Factory containing 960 spindles and 18 looms, with all other machinery pertaining thereto, and Dye-House, Store, six Dwelling-Houses, and about thirty five acres of Land. It is on a never failing stream of water, 20 miles from Hartford and [illegible] from Norwich. The property will be disposed of at a bargain, if applied for before the 1st of January. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE L. PERKINS,
JOHN BREED,
EDMUND SMITH,
of Norwich,
or JOS. HUTCHINS,
Canterbury.

Dec. 10, 1830. 38

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, CHEAP.

JOSEPH BACKUS

Offers for sale the house where he now [illegible]—pleasantly located, and [illegible] any [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] two story Dwelling House, on the [illegible] of the River, owned by Mr. George W. Clark, next north of the house where Mr. Clark lives, and opposite Story's Ship Yard. Application for this house can also be made to Mr. Septimus Clark.

—ALSO—

The small red house on the road leading to the Little Plain, opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Alpheus Kingsley.

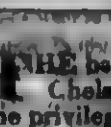
The above property will be sold cheap, if sold by the first of March. If not, it will be to let on the 1st of April.

For further particulars enquire of

BACKUS & [illegible]

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1830.

TO BE LET,



And possession given immediately—a Dwelling House situated on the west side of the River, recently occupied by Freeman Lovell. For further particulars enquire of

F. LOVELL,
or E. A. BILL.

Norwich, Dec. 14. 3w38

TO BE LET,

THE basement story of the House in East Chelsea, near the Lumber Yards, with the privilege of ingress and egress to the same, until the house shall be occupied by lumber—at which time it must be abandoned, and the rent cease.

WM. ROGERS.

Dec. 14. 3w38

MILL SEAT

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Real estate, lying in the town of Bozrah, about one hundred rods south of the Meeting House, consisting of a Dwelling House, Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Wagon Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Barn and other out buildings, on a durable stream of water. As no one would purchase without viewing for themselves, I shall give no other particulars, but please to call on the subscriber, living on the premises.

DANIEL HERRICK.

Bozrah, Oct. 26, 1830. 6w31

ORIGINAL STAINED

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. | Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law,—No favor sways us, and no fear shall awe. | TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series—Vol. VIII.—No. 40. | NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1829. | Vol. XXXII.—Whole No. 1641

CHEAP GROCERIES.

H. B. MOWRY,

[No. 1, basement story New Market,]

Has just received from New York a choice selection of Groceries of the latest importations. Consisting of the following articles:

St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, superior articles,
Cognac Brandy, Holland and Amer. Gin,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Boston Rum and Cider Brandy,
Port, Lisbon, Colmanar and Malaga Wine,
Rose, cinnamon, and peppermint Cordial,
New Orleans Molasses,
New Orleans and Havanna brown Sugar,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Hyson Skin and Young Hyson Tea,
Almonds, Filberts, and Oranges,
Keg and box Raisins, Chocolate, Coffee,
Alspice, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Starch, Sal Æratus,
Smoking and chewing Tobacco,
Soap and Candles, fresh Albany Ale,
Newark Cider, Pilot Bread,
Sugar, Crackers, Butter and Lard first qual.
Pork, Mackerel, Codfish, Flour,
Indian Meal, &c. &c.

Also, A complete assortment of men's and boys Boots and Shoes.

Dec. 23. 39

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Now landing from sloop Maria, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, PAINTS & DYE STUFFS,

and for sale by FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 23. 39

SOAP, &c.

12 boxes Fuller's Soap,
30 do. Brown's do.
30 do. Tallow Candles,
5 do. Sperm do.
20 drums Figs, for sale by
FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 23d. 39

3 pipes French Brandy; 3 hhds. St. Croix Rum; 10 do. N. E. Rum,
20 bbls. American Gin,
20 casks Madeira, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines. For sale by
FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 23. 39

SALT & FISH.

500 bushels Turks Island and Liverpool Salt; 20 sacks blown Salt, 35 quintals Codfish; 15 bbls. Mackerel, For sale by FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 23. 39

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

4 casks dry white lead,
100 kegs " ground in oil,
100 lbs. verdigris " "
10 casks Spanish white,
3 " Paris "
3 " Venetian red,
4 " Spanish brown,
3 " spruce yellow,
20 boxes chrome yellow,
10 " " green,
75 lbs. terra deseana,
200 lbs. patent yellow,
150 lbs. rose pink,
[illegible]
20 lbs. red chalk, 100 do. umber,
100 lbs. Prussian blue,
1 cask black lead,
1 " ivory black,
1 hhd. lamp black,
Green and blue verditer,
Mineral and French green,
Green, brown and blue smalts,
1 case gum copal,
1 " " shellac,
15 bbls. rosin, 6 do. chalk,
Sheet lead and copper,
Gold, silver and copper leaf,
Gold, silver and Copper bronze,
5 bbls. linseed oil,
3 " spirits turpentine,
1 bbl. copal varnish,
1 " shellac do.
1 " bright do.
3 gross camels hair pencils,
Paint, marking, hatters', clothiers', shoe, whitewash, and house brushes,
for sale by FITCH & SMITH.

Nov. 23. 34

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SHOVELS, &c. &c.

20000 lbs. PSI. Old Sable Iron,
10000 lbs. New Sable Iron,
20000 lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1¼ to 6 inches,
12000 lbs. " square do. from 3-8 to 3 inches,
20000 lbs. Eng. flat do. from ¼ to 6 inch.
20000 lbs. do. round do. from ¼ to 2¾ "
10000 lbs. " " ref. do. from ¼ to 2 "
2000 lbs. " sheet do.
4000 lbs. " hoop do.
6000 lbs. band do.
4000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel,
2000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2000 lbs. Amer. " "
1000 lbs. Tub
150 casks cut Nails, from 3d. 40d.
20 dozen Shovels, English,
100,000 cut Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14,
500,000 cut Brads, from ¼ to 2 inch.
Also—an assortment of Plough Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree Moulds, &c. &c.—for sale by
GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Oct. 28, 1829. 31

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and *Colgate's No. 1 and 2 Starch*, manufactured in New-York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, kegs, and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.

BACKUS & NORTON.

Norwich, Sept. 2, 1829. 23

100 barrels Rochester and New York FLOUR—for sale by
JOHN LATHROP.

Dec 1.6. 36

MACHINREY.

5 NEW throstle frames of a superior style, & fixtures—for sale very low by
SMITH & GODDARD.

FOR CASH! FOR CASH!

120 bbls. Rochester and Genesee flour, 65 bbls. No. 1 and 2 mackerel,
40 half barrels " " do.
8 hhds. New Orleans and St. Croix sugar, white and brown Havana do.
60 loaf and lump do.
10 kegs nails; 30 dozen brooms,
20 bags coffee; 200 lbs. cocoa shells,
10 bbls. crackers; 10 do. pilot bread,
10 boxes mould candles; 10 bush. pea nuts,
4 bags almonds; 8 do. filberts,
10 do. Brazil nuts; 20 drums figs,
40 boxes 8 by 8 glass; 10 do. 7 by 9 do.
1 ream wrapping paper,
12 pipe old Lisbon wine,
quarter and half quarter casks Madeira, Colmanar, and Malaga do.
and almost every other article usually kept by grocers—and will be sold for cash at a reduced price by
ELIJAH A. BILL.

Dec. 15. 38

10 chests H. S. Tea,
20 bbls. Western Flour,
100,000 feet merch. pine Boards,
100,000 feet clear do. do.
25,000 feet Clapboards,
75,000 Albany Shingles,
150,000 Eastern do.
75,000 feet Timber and Joist,
10,000 feet W. W. Boards,
5,000 feet cherry do.—for sale by
J. P. HUNTINGTON.

Dec. 15. 38

BOX RAISINS,

FIGS, Citron, together with a few other very choice articles, for sale very cheap by
ELIJAH A. BILL.

Dec. 16. 38

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order and returned to the same place.

Norwich, Sept. 30. tf27

MORE NEW GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just received at the new brick store, nearly opposite his former stand, a large assortment of new and fashionable goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE, AS FOLLOWS: VIZ.

A handsome assorment of Calicoes, of the Foulard and other patterns, (new style,)
A great variety of colored Circassians, for ladies' cloaks and dresses,
French Merino Cloths, at the N. Y. prices,
Plain and figured Silks,
Elegant goats hair Camblet, for gentlemen and ladies' wear,
Colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Cashmere and barrage handkfs.
Fine Pongees,
Worsted Hose; Jeans,
Fancy Buttons, Cords,
Braids and Frogs, for ladies' habbits,
Brown Cambrics and Battiste for ladies' hats
Rich winter Ribbons,
Black silk Galoons, white Cravats,
Gent. and ladies' horseskin & beaver Gloves,
Merino Shawls, a great variety,
Longlawns,
Bobbinett and thread Laces,
Muslins,
Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Home made Ginghams,
Swans skin Flannel, a superior article,
Superior bleached Shirtings,
Tickings, Umbrellas, Baskets,
Deavonshire Kersies,
Broad Cloths, very cheap.

All of which he is disposed to sell very low for cash.

Nov. 18. 34

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

THE subscribers having taken the stock of Goods lately owned by John Kinney, the whole will be sold to purchasers for cash at the first cost.

Merchants in the country may have an opportunity for replenishing their stocks, and all persons in want of Dry Goods, will do well to make an early call.

A. MEECH,
J. W. KINNEY.

Sept. 22. 62

NEW GOODS

NOV. 4, 1829.

JAMES S. CLARK,

Has returned from New York the past week and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which will be sold at much less prices than was ever before sold in this city.

Among them may be found,

100 pieces of broad cloths, of almost every color and quality,
A large assortment of cassimeres, satinetts,
Plaids, camblets, circassians, flannels,
Baizes, bombazetts,
Prents and Merino shawls, silks,
Ribbons, thread and bobbinett laces,
Lace veils, cambrics, muslins,
Ginghams, bombazines, crapes,
Worsted hosiery, Irish linens,
6-4, 7-8, 8-4 and 9-4 table linens,
Birdseye diaper, Russia diaper,
Fancy silk and worsted barrage hdkfs.
Bedticks, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks,
Domestic ginghams, umbrellas, &c. together with many articles to numerous to particularize.

Also, a complete assortment of boots and shoes. 32

DRY GOODS STORE.

A large assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

is kept constantly for sale low by
MARVIN WAIT.

Aug. 12. tf20

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,
20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Caruso,
20 " Madrass,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " For Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.
CHARLES EAGLES.

Norwich, June 13. tf19

DRY GOODS

At less than cost now offered for sale at the NEW YORK CHEAP STORE,

AMONG WHICH, ARE

40 pieces superfine, midling, and low priced

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND LADIES'

HABIT CLOTHS.

Together with a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Goods.*

☞ The object in selling at such low prices, is to discontinue the business. Those who have cash to exchange for Dry Goods, will do well to call immediately.

G. BUCKINGHAM.

Dec. 16. 38

NEW DRY GOODS.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,

Returned from N. York the past week, and is now opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, which he is enabled to sell less than usual.

Among them, are

New calicoes, Merino shawls, ginghams, very cheap, colored Circassians,
Red, white and green flannels, shirting,
Italian and Canton crapes, black silks,
Green, blue, and fashionable brown silks for hats, indigo blue camblets,
Wide bobbinett footings,
Worsted hosiery,
Buckskin mittens, and gloves,
Navarino hats,
Superfine blk. brown, mixed and olive broad cloths and habit cloths.

Dec. 15. 3w38

NEW DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM D. RIPLEY,

Is this day opening a general assortment of seasonable Goods: consisting of
Rich fancy prints; blue camblets; Merino circassians,
Bombazines; broadcloths; cassimeres;
Black and colored silks;
Printed floor baize; printed table covers;
Damask and plaid cloths;
Silk and cotton flag hdkfs.
Worsted barrage do. &c. &c.

Dec. 16. 38

BROADCLOTHS.

B. R. VAUGHAN,

HAS just received a few pieces of extra superfine, blue, black, and mixt domestic broadcloths, that will bear examination. Why should we not wear *Domestic* if superior to any other?

N. B. Garments made to measure, in the latest fashion.

Dec. 23. 3w39

LARGE SHELL COMBS.

A GOOD assortment just opened and for sale cheap by
[illegible]

Dec. 15. 3w38

COUGHS, ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE Public are respectfully informed that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for 9 years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs lead into Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of his *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each Bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favourable effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 60 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

To JAMES ALLEN, Hudson, N. Y.

In the spring of eighteen hundred eighteen, Mr. Eleazer Harris, a man in very indigent circumstances, and who had labored for me occasionally for more than a year was violently seized with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight dry cough, frequently unable to raise any thing for nearly half an hour, and then most commonly, blood. His cough was so severe and incessant, that he soon became much emaciated, his eyes glassy, and his strength left him to that degree that he was wholly unable to labor. Compassionating his situation, a friend of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, by taking which, in about three weeks (to my astonishment) he was so far restored as to be able to perform his usual labor. *GAIUS STEBBINS.*

Hillsdale, Feb. 19, 1828.

I Robert Kidney, of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. do hereby certify that for a long time I was so reduced by an affection of the lungs, attended with pain in the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c. that my life was despaired of and given up as incurable by a council of five Physicians, but by the advice of Doct. G. Hitchcock, of Rochester, was induced to make trial of your Anderson's Cough Drops, and by using one bottle was restored to perfect health. I would therefore recommend all those afflicted with a similar complaint, to make use of the same remedy, as I am perfectly satisfied that it saved my life. *ROBERT KIDNEY.*

Rochester, March 11, 1828.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

This Valuable Medicine is counterfeited.—Purchasers must be particular and ask for Anderson's Cough Drops prepared by James Mellen, and also see that the Bottles are stamped in the Glass, J. Mellen instead of I Miller.

For sale by J. C. HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL TYLER & SON and LESTERN & Co. Norwich, and by Druggist generally. [39

Norwich, Oct. 21st. tf30

FOR SALE,

2 Brewster's Ropers, 1 Warper and Spooler, 8 gross Speeder Bobbins.

Enquire of SMITH & GODDARD.

April 10. tf3

CHEAP FOR CASH.

FOR sale, at the Store lately occupied by John & James Breed, an assortment of *Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, Cordage, Earthen and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.* at wholesale or retail, at less prices than similar goods can be purchased for at any store in the State—*to close a concern.*—The goods must be sold.

Dec. 23. 39

FOR SALE,

8 FIRST rate working oxen; 3 cows; 12 calves; 4 horses under 4 years old; 4 tons old Iron, and Iron made from scrap Iron, warranted to be of a superior quality, forged to patterns at short notice.

—ALSO—

One Farm, 95 miles from New York, for sale or to lease, for one or six years. Inquire of NEHEMIAH H. FITCH.

Bozrah, Nov. 24. 6w35

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE subscriber having received from the City of Norwich, a Rate Bill on list 1828, of 3 cents on the dollar, payable November 1st, 1829, will meet the inhabitants of said City, to receive the same at the house of Mr. Newcomb Kinney, in said city, on the 28th day of December, inst., from 8 o'clock a. m. till 4 o'clock p. m. Those who neglect this call will be requested to pay legal fees.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, *Collector.*

Norwich City, Dec. 21, 1829. 39

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Noyes Simon, in Bozrah, on the 4th day of February, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of the following persons, non residents of said town, as will pay their Town and State Taxes, which remain unpaid, on the lists of said town for the years 1826, 1827, and 1828, together with necessary cost, viz: Samuel Hillhouse, Jonathan Gardner, Gilbert Gardner's heirs, James Rogers' heirs, George Williams, Witherill Hough, Caleb B. Whiting's heirs, Joseph Bradford's heirs, Dan Avery's heirs, and the heirs of David Miner, as the law directs.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector.*

Bozrah, Dec. 23, 1829. 3w39

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Lovell & Bill*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

FREEMAN LOVELL,
ELIJAH A. BILL,

All accounts due to be settled without extra expence, if settled before the first day of Feb. next, with Elijah A. Bill.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the same store by *ELIJAH A. BILL.*

Norwich, Dec. 15th, 1829. 38

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership previously existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Scofield & Branch*, is by mutual consent dissolved.

All those indebted to the late firm, are respectfully solicited to call and settle their accounts if convenient.

MOSES BRANCH, Jr.

Montville, Dec. 10th. 3w38

☞ Manufacturing will be conducted as usual by Nathan Scolfield, who continues to [illegible] manufacture into cloths, cassimeres and flannels, on shares or contract.

NATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Court of Probate, District of New London, 2d Monday of December, 1829.

THE Administration account on the estate of Stephen Maples, late of Montville, deceased, will be exhibited to this court for allowance, at the usual place of holding Probate Courts in New London, on the second Monday of January next, at noon, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, and be heard thereon.—And the Executor is hereby directed to give public notice hereof, by publishing this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, at least two successive weeks previous to said second Monday of January. By order of Court,

3w39] *E. R. WARREN, Clerk.*

New London County, ss. Superior Court, Adjournal term, November, first Tuesday, 1829.

UPON the petition of Harvey L. Hauch, of the town of Preston, in New London County, against George Perkins, of the town of Ashburnham, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, shewing that on the 6th day of March, 1809, and at divers times afterwards, unto the tenth day of February, 1818, by sundry deeds of conveyance, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, Rufus Roath, then of Preston, in said New London county, mortgaged to Francis Smith, then of Norwich, in said county of New London, a certain piece of land in said Preston, described in said petition, containing half an acre of land, with a dwelling house thereon, to secure the payment of a certain note of hand, payable by the said Rufus to said Francis, for $159 84, and also to secure the payment of three other notes for smaller sums, and all payable in like manner to said Francis, amounting in all to the sum of $323 66—that on the 10th day of February, 1818, said Francis died, and that afterwards the respondent was duly appointed Administrator of the goods and estate of said Francis—and by due course of law came into the possession of the mortgaged premises, and as Administrator as aforesaid, continues to hold the possession thereof, and to receive the rents and profits of the same to him self—shewing also, that said Rufus, while in life, paid to said Francis, while in life, all said notes excepting the note for $159 84, a part of which also has been paid—that the petitioner has by legal conveyances become entitled to pay the balance due on said notes, and to redeem said estate, and praying this Court to ascertain the amount due on said mortgages, and to order that on payment thereof, the said Administrator convey to the petitioner by proper conveyances, all the title that said Francis Smith, at the time of his death, had in or to the mortgaged premises, &c. as by petition on file, dated Sept. 23d, 1829.

This Court order the petition continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1830, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the Norwich Courier, a newspaper printed in the city of Norwich, three weeks before said 4th Tuesday of January, and that the same shall be sufficient notice to the respondent to appear and answer to said petition. [3w38

CHARLES LATHROP, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to make payment.

FITCH & SMITH.

Dec. 23. 39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston, and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, for the purpose of receiving a State tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1828, at the following times and places, viz: on the 2d day of January, 1830, at the store of Baldwin & Brown, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12; same day at William P. Nash's, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4; and on the 4th at Simeon Chapman's, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10; same day at William P. Witter's, from 1 o'clock A. M. until 3.

☞ Those who neglect to meet the subscriber at the above named times and places, must expect to pay travelling fees.

GEO. GIDDINGS, *Collector.*

Preston, Dec. 18, 1829. 2w39

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Hunt & Brumley, are once more requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts within the present month must expect to pay cost.

PELEG HUNT,
JOSEPH BRUMLEY.

Norwich Falls, Dec. 23. 39

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the insolvent estate of Elisha Kimball jr. late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified, by order of Probate court for the district of Norwich, to appear, if they see cause, at the office of Probate Court, in Norwich, on the 30th day of Dec. 1829, at 10 o'clock a. m. to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

STEPHEN MEECH, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 11. 38

NOTICE.

THE Norwich City Courts will in future be holden at the Town Hall, in said city, until further notice. Per order,

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Clerk.

City of Norwich, Dec. 14, 1829. 38

NOTICE.

ALL accounts of the late firm of Chapman & Meech, unless settled with the subscribers before the 25th of the present month, will be left with an attorney for collection.

DURKEE & MINER.

Dec. 15. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers that one year's pay for Newspapers will become due on the 23d of Dec. inst. at which time he requests payment.

NEEDHAM SLATE.

Dec. 16. 38

NOTICE.

THE board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at Kinney's Hotel, on Tuesday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. and at the court house, on the first Monday of Jan. next, at 2 o'clock p. m.

S. P. HUNTINGTON, } *Board*
JAMES STEDMAN, } *Relief.*

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1829. 3w38

☞ IT MUST BE SO. ☜

STORRS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY request all persons, whose accounts with them are of one year's standing, to call and settle the same previous to the 10th of January next, or they may expect to hear from some other source. All persons interested, will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Plainfield, Central Village, } 3w38
Dec. 14, 1829. }

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL $200,000.

[With liberty to increase the same to half a million.]

OFFERS to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Ships and Vessels while in port, or on the Stocks, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, at as low rates of Premium as any similar institution in good standing.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819, and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge, to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to be insured, can apply to *JOHN BREED, of Norwich.* who is appointed Agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to the office.

Sept. 22, 1829. 3w26

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal hæmorrhoidal affections has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. That this medicine will effectually remove the cause from which the piles have arisen is fully demonstrated by the numerous testimonials of persons who were cured by it many years since, and have had no return of the disease.

This medicine is put up in two distinct parcels—one for external and the other for internal piles, which can be had separate, as the case may require.

For sale at the medicine store of *SAMUEL TYLER & SON.*

Sept. 22. 6mo26

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. as low as any office in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, President.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

Norwich, Jan. 7, 1828. 41

MISCELLANY.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

It has been often remarked, and I fear with great reason, that mankind in general live under the influence of two grand delusions. They conduct themselves for the most part, as if this life were never to have an end; but regard the next, as if it were never to have a beginning. Yes, surely, "of man's miraculous mistakes, this bears the palm." For it seems to be impossible for a reflecting person to look around him, without being constantly reminded of his own mortality, and the short-lived duration of all terrestrial things. The trees of the forest rise up in majestic grandeur, only to wither, and become the lowly honors around them. The flower that opens to the light of the morning, is chilled by the blast of evening. The river rolls onward until it is lost in the ocean. The child grows up to lovely youth, ripens quickly to the vigour of manhood, and soon sinks into the decrepitude and imbecility of old age. Nations and kingdoms flourish and decay, in perpetual succession. "Babylon is become a possession for the bittern, and pools of water; and her towers and palaces are laid low, and swept with the besom of destruction." Every thing visible to and about us is mutable. Our friends forsake us or die; our hopes sicken, our opinions change. We feel that we have no abiding day here; we see that the fashion of this world passeth away. The seasons, with ceaseless activity, are continually altering the face of nature. Day succeeds to day, and year to year; and on every object of creation, the characters of frailty and instability are engraved by the finger of God.

Reflections of this nature are, at all times, salutary, and can hardly fail to convey an important lesson of wisdom to every serious mind; but they come with greater force, at those stated periods which mark distinctly the unceasing progress of time. On these points of our existence, we naturally rest awhile, like travellers, at the stage of their journey, to recall the scenes we have already witnessed; to survey the place to which we have arrived; and to gain some information of the country through which we have yet to pass. Such pauses as these are eminently calculated to banish that levity which is the bane of true wisdom, and to promote that thoughtfulness and serious consideration, which are so highly favorable to growth in grace.

The present year has nearly performed its destined course. It is about to be "numbered with the years beyond the flood;" its glimmering light vanishes in the socket, and will soon be extinguished forever. Such, my friends, is our fate. The termination of our time is also, near at hand; and, at no distant period, we shall, like the year which we contemplate, close our mortal station, and give place to a new generation. Let us then, dedicate its last hours to a serious retrospect of the past, to a careful examination of the present, and to unfeigned vows of amendment for the future. Then shall the new year look back with pleasure on the old, and the new generation honor our memories, when our bodies sleep in the grave.

And who is there that can, without strong emotion, review the events of but one year? Has the messenger of death entered your dwelling; has your loved partner been torn from your arms; some valued friend taken from your bosom; some child snatched from your fond embrace? I do not wish you abruptly to check your tears. Jesus wept at the grave of the friend whom he loved. Time, with lenient hand, will stanch your wounds, and religion will consecrate your hallowed sorrow. But listen to the admonition of the great teacher—Death. You have leaned on the world, and the broken reed has pierced you to the heart. You have chased a shadow, and your hands have grasped the air. Turn, then, your thoughts to those mansions, where friends shall never die, where children will never leave you, and where those, whom God has joined, shall never more be put asunder.

But some of you have passed the year in health, with peace and comfort; your friends and families smiling around you; your characters and fortunes rising in the world; and your prospects brightening on every side. And does not this enviable, unmerited exemption from the common lot, teach you a lesson of gratitude to that Being, who has thus anointed you with the oil of gladness above your fellows? Ah, thoughtless, unthankful man! Well might Isaiah say, "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib; but Israel doth not know; my people do not consider."

But, independently of all temporal concerns, who is there, that can lay his hand on his heart and say, that during the present year, he has [illegible] reason and religion required him to perform? Who has so bridled his tongue, as to let no expression of anger exasperate his enemy, or too severe a reproach wound an offending friend? And more than all, who has so kept his thoughts and his heart as not to offend that [illegible] [illegible] my friends, here the best of us must plead guilty. Here are motives of contrition, of humility, and of amendment for us all.

But, while we thus bring our thoughts to a serious review of the past, and examination of the present state of our hearts, how naturally and anxiously do they press forward to the unknown scenes of futurity! Imagination takes wing, and hope paints the days to come in all the gay colors of delight. But let us not trust to this smiling delusion. Here, let us once more recur to experience; and as age delivers his counsels to youth, let the old year teach a lesson of prudence and moderation to the new.

Life, my friends, let hope flatter as she may, will still be a checkered scene of good and evil. In vain you anticipate that unmixed portion of happiness, which heaven has denied to the lot of man. You cannot have the rose without its thorn. Winter will continue to deform the beauties of the year, and flowers will not spring up spontaneously, to decorate your path. Be more limited and modest in your expectations. Such as your lot has been, such in general, as to the distribution of joys and sorrows, of hopes and disappointments will the future be. And all that you have to wish and strive for is this, that affliction may be indured, in future, with more patience, and prosperity enjoyed with more thankfulness and greater moderation.

And tell me, my readers, of the scenes in which the present year has seen you engaged, of the actions which it has enabled you to perform, what scene does memory most delight to recall, what actions confer most honor upon your characters, and leave the best impression upon your minds? are they not those, in which you consulted the dictates of conscience, the purity of your own hearts, and the welfare of your fellow men? And, as only your past deeds of virtue now make you happy, be assured that virtue alone will constitute your happiness to the end of life. Secure, then, while it is in your power, a retrospect so delightful; and let your conduct be so regulated, throughout the approaching year, that when it, also, shall have come to its last hour, its memory may leave no sting behind.

With such reflections as these, let us bid adieu to all the hopes and fears, the cares and anxieties, the restless activity, and busy enterprise of the year, that is now hastening to its close: And with renewed strength, and holy resolution, let us enter on the year to come. And may God enable us so to fill it up with duty and usefulness, that should death meet us in its course, he may find us waiting; and should eternity unfold its great realities, we may find them to us forever glorious.—*Diary of the Pilgrims.*

FARMING.—If one half the zeal, energy and expense that blots so many gazettes with low and coarse abuse, setting the community by the ears for the sole profit and the paltry purposes of a few demagogues and office-keepers were bestowed on the advancement of agriculture; if the people were half as ambitious to improve and beautify their fields, as they are to settle the nation; and half as angry with thistles, thorns, and poor land as they are with their political opponents, who probably wish as well to the country as themselves—we should have more productive fields, less complaints of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundantly more good feeling. From Pittsburg to New Orleans the farmer ploughs as his father before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in their theory as they are in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, as this moment, that book farming is the mere useless, visionary, dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on the principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the exertion of mere brute strength—but bring mind and plan, and system, and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, and grass, and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature.—After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre so beautifully said, are those, who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before. The fields ought to be the morning and evening theme of Americans, who love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth, may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source.—Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of the main spring. We consider ag-

ORIGINAL STAINED

RETAKE

NORWICH COURIER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY J. DUNHAM. Pledg'd but to truth to Liberty and Law, Nor sways us, and no fear shall awe. TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

New Series——Vol. VIII.——No. 40. NORWICH, (CONN.) WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1829. Vol. XXXII.——Whole No. 1841.

CHEAP GROCERIES.

F. E. MOWRY,

[No. 1, Brownell row, New Market,]

Has just received from New York a choice selection of Groceries of the latest importations. Consisting of the following articles:

St. Croix and Jamaica Rum, superior articles,
Cognac Brandy, Holland and Amer. Gin,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Boston Rum and Cider Brandy,
Port, Lisbon, Colmanar and Malaga Wine,
Rose. cinnamon, and peppermint Cordial,
New Orleans Molasses,
New Orleans and Havanna brown Sugar,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Hyson Skin and Young Hyson Tea,
Almonds, Filberts, and Oranges,
Keg and box Raisins, Chocolate, Coffee,
Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Starch, Sal Æratus,
Smoking and chewing Tobacco,
Soap and Candles, fresh Albany Ale,
Newark Cider, Pilot Bread,
Sugar, Crackers, Butter and Lard first qual.
Port, Mackerel, Codfish, Flour,
Indian Meal, &c. &c.

Also, a complete assortment of men's and boys' Boots and Shoes. Dec. 23. 39

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Now landing from Sloop Maria, a general assortment of

GROCERIES, PAINTS & DYE STUFFS,

and for sale by FITCH & SMITH. Dec. 23. 39

SOAP, &c.

12 boxes Castile Soap,
25 do. Brown do.
30 do. Mould Candles,
5 do. Sperm do.
20 dozen Brooms, for sale by FITCH & SMITH. Dec. 23. 39

3 pipes French Brandy; 3 hhds. St. Croix Rum; 10 do. N. E. Rum,
20 bbls. American Gin,
20 cases Madeira, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines. For sale by FITCH & SMITH. Dec. 23. 39

SALT & FISH.

500 bushels Turks Island and Liverpool Salt; 40 sacks Brown Salt,
25 quintals Codfish; 15 bbls. Mackerel,
For sale by FITCH & SMITH. Dec. 23. 39

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

4 cases dry whiteland,
100 kegs " " ground in oil,
100 lbs. verdigris " " "
10 cases Spanish white,
3 " Paris " "
4 " Venetian red,
4 " Spanish brown,
3 " spruce yellow,
50 boxes chrome yellow,
10 " " green,
12 lbs. turra dessana,
100 lbs. patent yellow,
100 lbs. rose pink,
20 lbs. red shalk, 100 do. umber,
100 lbs. Prussian blue,
1 cask black lead,
1 " " lamp black,
1 bbl. lamp black,
Green and blue verditer,
Mineral and French green,
Green, brown and blue smalts,
1 case gum copal,
1 " " shellac,
15 bbls. putty, 6 do. chalk,
1 bbl. lead and copper,
Gold, silver and copper leaf,
Gold, silver and Copper bronze,
5 bbls. linseed oil,
3 " spirits turpentine,
1 bbl. copal varnish,
1 " shellac do.
1 " bright do.
Superfine hair pencils,
Sash, painting, hatters', clothiers', shoe, and house brushes,
For sale by FITCH & SMITH. 34

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SHOVELS, &c. &c.

[illegible] lbs. PSI. Old Sable Iron,
[illegible] lbs. Swedes flat do. from 1¼ to 6 inches,
[illegible] lbs. " square do. from 3-8 to 3 inches,
[illegible] lbs. Eng. flat do. from 1¼ to 6 inch.
[illegible] lbs. do. round do. from ½ to 2½ "
[illegible] lbs. " sqr. do. from ½ to 2 "
2000 lbs. " sheet do.
4000 lbs. " hoop do.
6000 lbs. band do.
4000 lbs. horse Nail Rods,
2000 lbs. Spike Rods,
4000 lbs. Shoe Shapes,
3000 lbs. Naylor & Sanderson's Cast Steel,
2000 lbs. English blistered Steel,
2000 lbs. Amer. " "
1000 lbs. Tub " "
150 casks cut Nails from 3d. 40d.
30 dozen Shovels, English,
100,000 cut Tacks, from 4 oz. to 14,
500,000 cut Brads, from ¾ to 2 inch.

Also—an assortment of Plough Moulds; Crowbar and Axletree Moulds, &c. &c.—for sale by GILMAN & RIPLEY. Oct. 28, 1829. 31

STARCH.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for the sale of the *Cold Spring Starch*, manufactured in Philadelphia—and *Colgate's No. 1 and 2 Starch*, manufactured in New-York—which is put up in barrels, boxes, kegs, and papers, and will be sold in any quantity to dealers, as well as consumers, as low as it can be bought in Philadelphia or New York.

BACKUS & NORTON. Norwich, Sept. 2, 1829. 23

100 barrels Rochester and New York FLOUR—for sale by JOHN LATHROP. Dec 16. 38

MACHINREY.

5 NEW throstle frames of a superior style, & finish—for sale very low by SMITH & GODDARD.

FOR CASH! FOR CASH!

120 bbls. Rochester and Genesee flour,
25 bbls. No. 1 and 2 mackerel,
40 half barrels " " " do.
5 hhds. New Orleans and St. Croix sugar, white and brown Havana do.
60 loaf and lump do.
10 kegs nails; 20 dozen brooms,
20 bags coffee; 200 lbs. cocoa shells,
10 bbls. crackers; 10 do. pilot bread,
10 boxes mould candles; 10 bush. pea nuts,
4 bags almonds; 8 do. filberts,
10 do. Brazil nuts; 20 drums figs,
40 boxes 5 by 8 glass; 10 do. 7 by 9 do.
1 reams wrapping paper,
12 pipe old Lisbon wine,
quarter and half quarter casks Madeira, Colmanar, and Malaga do,
and almost every other article usually kept by grocers—and will be sold for cash at a reduced price by ELIJAH A. BILL. Dec. 15. 38

10 chests H. S. Tea,
20 bbls. Western Flour,
100,000 feet merch. pine Boards,
100,000 feet clear do. do.
25,000 feet Clapboards,
75,000 Albany Shingles,
150,000 Eastern do.
75,000 feet Timber and Joist,
10,000 feet W. W. Boards,
6,000 feet cherry do.—for sale by J. P. HUNTINGTON. Dec. 15. 38

HOX RAISINS,

FIGS, Citron, together with a few other very choice articles, for sale very cheap by ELIJAH A. BILL. Dec. 16. 38

CLOTH DRESSING.

TRUMAN SAFFORD,

OF CANTERBURY,

CARRIES on the above business in all its various branches, where Flannels will be made into cloths of any color, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.—Pieces left at the store of Messrs. Fitch & Smith, with directions, will be taken and finished according to order, and returned to the same place. Norwich, Sept. 30th. 1f27

MORE NEW GOODS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM

Has just received at the new brick store, nearly opposite his former stand, a large assortment of new and fashionable goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE, AS FOLLOWS: VIZ.

A handsome assortment of Calicoes, of the Foulard and other patterns, (new style,)
A great variety of colored Circassians, for ladies' cloaks and dresses,
French Merino Cloths, at the N. Y. prices,
Plain and figured Silks,
Elegant goats hair Camblet, for gentlemen and ladies' wear,
Colored Cambrics; Wadding,
Cashmere and barrage handkfs.
Fine Pongees,
Worsted Rose; Jeans,
Fancy Buttons, Cords,
Braids and Frogs, for ladies' habits,
Brown Cambrics and Battings for ladies' hats
Rich winter Ribbons,
Gent. and ladies' horsekin & beaver Gloves,
Merino Shawls, a great variety,
Longlawns,
Bobbinett and thread Laces,
Muslins,
Bandanna and flag Hdkfs.
Home made Ginghams,
Swans skin Flannel, a superior article,
Superior bleached Shirtings,
Tickings, Umbrellas, Baskets,
Devonshire Kersies,
Broad Cloths, very cheap.

All of which he is disposed to sell very low for cash. Nov. 18. 34

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

THE subscribers having taken the stock of Goods lately owned by John Kinney, the whole will be sold to purchasers for cash at the first cost.

Merchants in the country may have an opportunity for replenishing their stocks, and all persons in want of Dry Goods, will do well to make an early call.

A. MEECH, J. W. KINNEY. Sept. 22. 6f

NEW GOODS

NOV. 4, 1829.

JAMES S. CLARK,

Has returned from New York the past week and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which will be sold at much less prices than was ever before sold in this city.

Among them may be found,

100 pieces of broad cloths, of almost every color and quality,
A large assortment of cassimeres, satinetts,
Plaids, cambletts, circassians, flannels,
Baizes, bombazetts,
Prints and Merino shawls, silks,
Ribbons, thread and bobbinett laces,
Lace veils, cambrics, muslins,
Ginghams, bombazines, crapes,
Worsted hosiery, Irish linens,
6-4, 7-8, 8-4 and 9-4 table linens,
Birdseye diaper, Russia diaper,
Fancy silk and worsted barrage hdkfs.
Bedticks, bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, checks,
Domestic ginghams, umbrellas, &c. together with many articles to numerous to particularize.

Also, a complete assortment of boots and shoes. 33

DRY GOODS STORE.

A large assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

is kept constantly for sale low by MARVIN WAIT. Aug. 12. tf20

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at his Morocco Manufactory in West Chelsea,
20 doz. Mogadore,
20 " Caruso,
20 " Madras,
10 " Calcutta,
20 " Bindings,
20 " For Linings,
Sewing Leather, &c. &c.

CHARLES EAGLES. Norwich, June 15. tf 12

DRY GOODS

At less than cost now offered for sale at the NEW YORK CHEAP STORE.

AMONG WHICH, ARE

40 pieces superfine, middling, and low priced

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND LADIES' HABIT CLOTHS.

Together with a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Goods.*

☞ The object in selling at such low prices, is to discontinue the business. Those who have cash to exchange for Dry Goods, will do well to call immediately.

G. BUCKINGHAM. Dec. 16. 38

NEW DRY GOODS.

WM. A. BREDEN GRAM,

Returned from N. York the past week, and is now opening a general assortment of Dry Goods, which he has assembled to sell less than usual.

Among them, are

New calicoes, Merino shawls, ginghams, very cheap, colored Circassians,
Red, white and green flannels, shirting,
Italian and Canton crapes, black silks,
Green, blue, and fashionable brown silks for hats, indigo blue cambletts,
Wide bobbinett fucings,
Worsted hosiery,
Buckskin mittens, and gloves,
Navarino hats,
Superfine blk. brown, mixed and olive broad cloths and habit cloths. Dec. 15. 3w38

NEW DRY GOODS.

WITHAM D. BEPDEN,

Is this day opening a general assortment of seasonable Goods: consisting of

Rich fancy prints; blue cambletts; Merino circassians,
Bombazines; broadcloths; cassimeres;
Black and colored silks;
Printed floor baize; printed table covers;
Damask and plaid cloths;
Silk and cotton flag hdkfs,
Worsted barrage do. &c. &c. Dec. 16. 38

BROADCLOTHS.

B. R. VAUGHAN,

HAS just received a few pieces of extra superfine, blue, black, and mixt domestic broadcloths, that will bear examination. Why should we not wear *Domestic* if superior to any other?

N. B. Garments made to measure, in the latest fashion. Dec. 23. 3w39

LARGE SHELL COMBS.

A GOOD Assortment just opened and for sale cheap by WM. A. BUCKINGHAM. Dec. 15. 3w38

COUGHS, ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS

ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for 9 years past, proved themselves o be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds and other affections of the breast and lungs lead into Consumptions. Thousands have experienced ed the happy effects of his *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each Bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favourable effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about 60 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

TO JAMES ELLER, Hudson, N. Y.

In the spring of eighteen hundred, eighteen, Mr. Eleazer Harris, a man in very indigent circumstances, and who had labored for me occasionally for more than a year was violently seized with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight dry cough, frequently unable to raise any thing for nealy half an hour, and then most commonly, blood. His cough was so severe and incessant, that he soon became much emaciated, his eyes glassy, and his strength left him to that degree that he was wholly unable to labor. Compassionating his situation, a friend of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, by taking which, in about three weeks (to my astonishment) he was so far restored as to be able to perform his usual labor. GAIUS STEBBINS.

Hillsdale, Feb. 19, 1828.

I Robert Kidney, of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y. do hereby certify that for a long time I was so reduced by an affection of the lungs, attended with pain in the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c. that my life was despaired of and given up as incurable by a council of five Physicians, but by the advice of Doct. G. Hitchcock, of Rochester, was induced to make trial of your Anderson's Cough Drops and by using one bottle was restored to perfect health. I would therefore recommend all those afflicted with a similar complaint, to make use of the same remedy, as I am perfectly satisfied that it saved my life. ROBERT KIDNEY.

Rochester, March 11, 1828.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

This Valuable Medicine is counterfeited.—Purchasers must be particular and ask for Anderson's Cough Drops prepared by James Mellen, and also see that the Bottles are stamped in the Glass, J. Mellen instead of I Miller.

For sale by J. C. HUNTINGTON, SAMUEL TYLER & Son and LESTERS & Co. Norwich, and by Druggist generally. f39

Norwich, Oct. 21st. tf30

FOR SALE,

2 Brewster's Ropers, 1 Warper and Spooler, 8 gross Speeder Bobbins. Enquire of SMITH & GODDARD. April 16. tf 3

CHEAP FOR CASH.

FOR sale, at the Store lately occupied by John E. Jones Breed, an assortment of *Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Groceries, Cordage, Earthen and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses,* &c. &c. at wholesale or retail, at low prices that similar goods can be purchased for at any store in the State—*to close a concern.*—The goods *must be sold.* Dec. 23. 30

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate working oxen; 7 cows; 19 calves; 4 horses under 4 years old; 4 tons old iron, and iron made from scrap iron, warranted to be of a superior quality, forged in patterns at short notice.

—ALSO—

One Farm, 65 miles from New York, for sale or to lease, for one or six years. Inquire of NEHEMIAH H. FITCH. Lebanon, Nov. 24. 6w35

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE subscriber having received from the City of Norwich, a Rate Bill on list 1828, of 5 cents on the dollar, payable November last 1829, will meet the inhabitants of said City, to receive the same at the house of Mr. Newcomb Kinney, in said city, on the 28th day of December, inst., from 8 o'clock a. m. till 4 o'clock p. m. Those who neglect this call will be requested to pay legal fees.

FREDERIC PRENTICE, *Collector.* Norwich City, Dec. 21, 1829. 30

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Noyes Bisson, in Bozrah, on the 4th day of February, 1830, at 2 o'clock, P. M. so much of the real estate of the following persons, non residents of said town, as will pay their Town and State Taxes, which remain unpaid, on the lists of said town for the years 1826, 1827, and 1828, together with necessary cost, viz: Samuel Hallowell, Jonathan Gardner, Gilbert Gardner's heirs, James Rogers' heirs, George Williams, Witherill Hough, Caleb R. Whitney's heirs, Joseph Bradford's heirs, Dan Abbey's heirs, and the heirs of David Miner, as the law directs.

ORIMEL JOHNSON, *Collector.* Bozrah, Dec. 23, 1829. 3w30

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Lovell & Bill*, is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

FREEMAN LOVELL, ELIJAH A. BILL.

All accounts can be settled without extra expence, if settled before the first day of Feb. next, with Elijah A. Bill.

N. B.—The business will be continued at the same store by ELIJAH A. BILL. Norwich, Dec. 15th, 1829. 38

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership previously existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Scofield & Branch*, is by mutual consent dissolved.

All those indebted to the late firm, are respectfully solicited to call and settle their accounts if convenient.

NATHAN SCOFIELD, MOSES BRANCH, Jr. *Mereville, Dec. 10th,* 3w38

☞ Manufacturing will be conducted as usual by Nathan Scofield, who continues to manufacture hannels, on shares or contract.

NATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

Court of Probate, District of New London, 2d Monday of December, 1829.

THE Administration account on the estate of Stephen Naples, late of Mereville, deceased, will be exhibited to this court for allowance, at the usual place of holding Probate Courts in New London, on the second Monday of January next, at noon, when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, and be heard thereon.—And the Executor is hereby directed to give public notice hereof, by publishing this order in a newspaper printed in Norwich, at least two successive weeks previous to said second Monday of January. By order o Court, 3w39] E. R. WARREN, *Clerk.*

New London County, ss. Superior Court, Adjourned term, November first Tuesday, 1829.

UPON the petition of Harvey L. Hazen, of the town of Preston, in New London County, against George Perkins, of the town of Ashburnham, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, shewing that on the 8th day of March, 1809, and at divers times afterwards, unto the tenth day of February, 1818, by sundry deeds of conveyance, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, Rufus Robbins, then of Preston, in said New London county, mortgaged to Francis Smith, then of Norwich, in said county of New London, a certain piece of land in said Preston, described in said petition, containing half an acre of land, with a dwelling house thereon, to secure the payment of a certain note of hand, payable by the said Rufus to said Francis, for $159 84, and also to secure the payment of three other notes for smaller sums, and all payable in like manner to said Francis, amounting in all to the sum of $323 66—that on the 10th day of February, 1818, said Francis died, and that afterwards the respondent was duly appointed Administrator of the goods and estate of said Francis—and by due course of law came into the possession of the mortgaged premises, and as Administrator as aforesaid, continues to hold the possession thereof, and to receive the rents and profits of the same to himself—shewing also, that said Rufus, while in life, paid to said Francis, while in life, all said notes excepting the note for $159 84, a part of which also has been paid—that the petitioner has by legal conveyances become entitled to pay the balance due on said notes, and to redeem said estate, and praying this Court to ascertain the amount due on said mortgages, and to order that on payment thereof, the said Administrator convey to the petitioner by proper conveyances, all the title that said Francis Smith, at the time of his death, had in or to the mortgaged premises, &c. as by petition on file, dated Sept. 22d, 1829.

This Court order the petition continued to the Superior Court, to be holden at Norwich, in said New London county, on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1830, and that notice of the pendency thereof be published in the Norwich Courier, a newspaper printed in the city of Norwich, three weeks before said 4th Tuesday of January, and that the same shall be sufficient notice to the respondent to appear and answer to said petition. [3w38

CHARLES LATHROP, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to make payment.

FITCH & SMITH. Dec. 23. 39

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will meet the inhabitants of the town of Preston, and non-residents that are liable to pay taxes in said town, for the purpose of receiving a State tax of one cent on the dollar, on list 1828, at the following times and places, viz: on the 2d day of January, 1830, at the store of Baldwin & Brown, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 9; same day at William P. Nash's, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 4; and on the 4th at Simeon Chapman's, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12; same day at William P. Witter's, from 1 o'clock A. M. until 3.

☞ Those who neglect to meet the subscriber as the above named times and places, must expect to pay traveling fees.

GEO. GIDDINGS, *Collector.* Preston, Dec. 19, 1829. 2w39

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of A. Hunt & Brumley, are once more requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts within the present month must expect to pay cost.

PELEG HUNT, JOSEPH BRUMLEY. *Norwich Falls, Dec. 23.* 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the insolvent estate of Elisha Kimball jr. late of Preston, deceased, are hereby notified, by order of Probate court for the district of Norwich, to appear, if they see cause, at the office of Probate Court, in Norwich, on the 30th day of Dec. 1829, at 10 o'clock a. m. to be heard on the appointment of Commissioners on said estate.

STEPHEN MEECH, Adm'r. Dec. 11. 38

NOTICE.

THE Norwich City Courts will in future be holden at the Town Hall, in said city, until further notice. For order,

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, Clerk. City of Norwich, Dec. 14, 1829. 38

NOTICE.

ALL accounts of the late firm of Chapman & Meech, unless settled with the subscribers before the 25th of the present month, will be left with an attorney for collection.

DURKEE & MINER. Dec. 15. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers that one year's pay for Newspapers will become due on the 23d of Dec. inst. at which time he requests payment.

NEEDHAM SLATE. Dec. 16. 36

NOTICE.

THE board of Relief for the town of Norwich, will meet at Kinney's Hotel, on Tuesday the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock a. m. and at the court house, on the first Monday of Jan. next, at 2 o'clock p. m.

C. F. HUNTINGTON, GEORGE HILL, JAMES STEDMAN, } Board of Relief. Norwich, Dec. 14, 1829. 3w38

IT MUST BE SO.

STORRS & CO.

R. whose accounts with them are of one year's standing, to call and settle the same previous to the 10th of January next, or they may expect to hear from some other source. All persons interested, will please to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Plainfield, Central Village, } Dec. 14, 1829. } 8w38

ÆTNA INSURANCE Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL $200,000.

[With liberty to increase the same to half a million.]

OFFERS to insure Dwelling-Houses, Stores, Mills, Manufactories, Distilleries, Barns, Ships and Vessels while in port, or on the Stocks, Goods, and every other species of insurable personal property, against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, at as low rates of Premium as any similar institution in good standing.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1819, and the reputation it has acquired for promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses, requires no additional pledge, to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons wishing to be insured, can apply to *JOHN BREED, of Norwich,* who is appointed Agent, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies without the delay necessarily attendant on an application to the office. Sept. 22, 1829. 1y26

TYLER'S REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE efficacy of this valuable medicine in cases of external and internal hemorrhoidal affections has been abundantly proved and established. It is offered with the fullest confidence as a remedy that will effect a speedy relief in all cases of this nature. That this medicine will effectually remove the cause from which the piles have arisen is fully demonstrated by the numerous testimonials of persons who were cured by it many years since, and have had no return of the disease.

This medicine is put up in two distinct parcels—one for external and the other for internal piles, which can be had separate, as the case may require.

For sale at the medicine store of SAMUEL TYLER & SON. Sept. 22. 6mo38

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE *Norwich Fire Insurance Co.* with a Capital of $100,000, continue to insure against losses by fire on Buildings, Furniture, Merchandize, &c. as low as any other in the U. States.

JOHN L. BUSWELL, *President,* JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Hartford Fire Insurance Company have appointed the subscriber their agent for this town and vicinity, for the purpose of effecting insurance on Houses, Buildings, stores, Ships in harbor, and on the stocks, goods, wares and merchandize.

RUSSELL HUBBARD. Norwich, Jan. 7, 1828. 41

MISCELLANY.

THE CLOSING YEAR.

It has been often remarked, and I dare say with great truth, that mankind in general live under the influence of two grand delusions. They consider themselves as young for the most part, as if this life were never to have an end; and they regard the past, as if it were never to have been at all. Yes, surely.

For it seems to be forgotten by the majority of us, that every moment we live we are hastening to look forward to the period of our mortality, and that every year we live we are hastening to the period of our dissolution. The sands of time are constantly running up in the hourglass of eternity, and every tick of the pendulum of time is but the knell of departed hours, and the death-knell of all sublunary things. The child grows up to youth, youth to manhood, manhood to old age. Nature wears out, decays, is perfected, and passes away. The towers and palaces are laid low, the temples of the living God are given to the flames, and heaps of desolation succeed. Every thing around us is mortal. Our friends drop by us, one after another, and we follow them to the tomb. The river rolls on, and we are hurried along with its current. The year rolls on, and we are hurried along with the current of time. The year rolls on, and we are hurried along with the current of time. The year rolls on, and we are hurried along with the current of time

riculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, [illegible] good morals, and ultimately even to religion. We shall always say and sing, "Speed the plough." We shall always regard the American farmer, stripped to his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of nobility among us. We shall always [illegible] him bountiful harvests, good beer, and moderate use of cider, and, if he will rear it himself, of the grape, but none of the pernicious products of whiskey; and we shall invoke the blessing of God, and say of him, "peace be within thy walls."—Flint's West. Review.

Kentucky. We extract the following paragraphs from the Message of Governor Metcalf to the Legislature of Kentucky, at the opening of the present session.—Prov. Microcosm.

"Upon the termination of the Presidential contest, which has been, during the whole of it, characterized by uncommon warmth and acrimony, it was the interest of all, and is believed to have been the general inclination, to consign to oblivion, unpleasant incidents which had attended it. The will of a majority of the nation had been constitutionally expressed, and it was the duty of those who differed with that majority, to submit to its decision; and in deference to it, as well as in justice to the distinguished individual who had been elected, to give a fair and impartial consideration to the acts of his administration. After having conformed to that duty, and deliberately examined those acts, with all the candor and freedom from bias, of which I am capable, I feel constrained to express my serious apprehensions of the dangerous tendency of the principles on which the patronage of the government has been recently administered. The [illegible] of the general government, of the exercise of that power, in numerous instances, by dismissing officers, at home, as well as abroad, on no other ground than that of difference of opinion, as to the person who should be entrusted with the chief magistracy of the country.—[illegible] the first example also, of [illegible] unnecessary expense, of [illegible] diplomatic agents, without the slightest indication of any fault in the performance of their duties. Without dwelling upon the injury to the public, from the dismission of able, faithful and experienced servants, or upon the injustice of punishing those servants, by a sudden privation of their means of subsistence, for no other reason, than difference of opinion, there is another cause of alarm in the practical [illegible] of a principle which assumes that the President of the United States may rightfully [illegible] all who ventured to oppose his election, whatever may be their merit in other respects.

"But it is not in the exercise of the patronage of the general government by removal from office alone, that just occasion is furnished for serious reflection and foreboding. The numerous appointments that have been made of members of the last or present Congress to public employments, far transcending in number, those that had been made during a similar period under any other administration, cannot but excite anxious solicitude, in respect to the independence of Congress. To that body is confided the duty of watching over every branch of the public administration; of calling for and scrutinizing accounts, and of detecting and punishing abuses in any of the departments of government. What security has the public for the faithful performance of this high duty, in respect to the executive, if an unequal proportion of the public offices and honors is conferred upon members of Congress by that very branch of government? Whilst it would on the one hand, be improper to exclude them from public appointments further than they are excluded by the constitution, it must be acknowledged, on the other, that an excessive number should not be appointed; and that the public should continue to possess adequate security for their fidelity, both in the integrity and the limited number of the offices [illegible]

[illegible] of Congress, in the exercise of the franking privilege, and through [illegible] frequently disseminating the information [illegible] from them, the greatest mass [illegible] is distributed to the people [illegible] on other accounts also, the [illegible] a perfect preservation of the [illegible] But at the period when we have beheld a disproportionate number of those who [illegible] or very recently were members of Congress, appointed to public offices, by the Executive of the United States, we have also seen numerous instances of the appointment of Editors of newspapers throughout the Union; some of whom continue to perform their joint editorial and official duties, while receiving their appointments. If Congress, and the Press are habitually [illegible] to the Executive, instead of the people, [illegible] honors and offices, there would be much reason to apprehend, that they [illegible] both prove to be faithless guardians of the public liberty.

"Nor are the mischievous consequences of the principle confined to the period which follows the election to the Presidency. It mingles with alarming force, with the election itself. It calls into the contest every political adventurer, stimulated by the hope of gain, to be measured out to him, according to the violence with which he may advocate the claims of the successful candidate, and the rancor with which he may denounce [illegible] unsuccessful one. Then those [illegible] by personal interest, to bring [illegible] with the assurance of every [illegible] excess of heat and violence, [illegible] of which there is certainly [illegible] and great danger of error.

"[illegible] disregarded, and an interest dangerous to the purity of elections, usurps the place of disinterested inquiry and true love of country. A title to be admitted to office, not founded upon [illegible] integrity or service rendered to the country, [illegible] upon service rendered to the President in his election. The principle thus [illegible] of that virtuous and exclusive patriotism, which is the strength of our Country; and without which this government, the wonder and admiration of the world cannot long endure."

From the Journal of Health.

[illegible] Occupations.—It is a very common [illegible] parents, in determining upon the [illegible] of their children, to fix upon [illegible] most sedentary employment, for [illegible] weakly or delicate constitution; [illegible] robust and vigorous, is assigned a more [illegible] laborious occupation, demanding considerable bodily exertion, and repeated exposure in the open air. As a general rule, the very opposite should be pursued: the robust being the best able to bear up against the pernicious effects of that confinement and inactivity, to which the enfeebled constitution will very speedily fall a prey; while the latter will be materially benefited by the very exertion and exposure to which it is supposed to be non-adapted.

When we examine the individuals who compose the various trades and occupations, and find certain classes to present, very commonly, a pale, meagre, and sickly aspect, while others are replete with health, vigour and strength; we are not to suppose that because the pursuits of the one demand but little, and those of the other considerable bodily strength, the first are best adapted to the weakly, and the latter to the strong; we are rather to ascribe this very difference in their appearance, to the influence their several occupations exert upon the health of the system.

Let the most healthy and vigorous individual exchange his laborious occupation in the open air, for one which requires confinement within doors, and but little exercise, and his florid complexion, well developed muscles, and uninterrupted health, will very speedily give place to paleness, more or less emaciation and debility, and occasionally to actual disease of the stomach or lungs. On the other hand, the reverse effects will be produced, by the sedentary exchanging, before it is too late, their confinement and inactivity, for some active employment in the open air. These are important considerations, an attention to which, in the choice of a profession, would be the means of saving not a little suffering,—in many instances, of prolonging life.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Statesman, Dec. 23.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

At an early hour this morning, the letter bag of the packet ship George Canning, Captain Allyn, was brought up by the news boats.—Capt. A. sailed on the 24th November. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool papers to the 24th, both inclusive.

The American Minister transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen at the Foreign Office, on Thursday, the 18th November.

Destructive Fire at Glasgow.—On the night of the 20th of November, the extensive cotton stores belonging to Mr. Donaldson, were destroyed by fire. The quantity of cotton burnt is estimated at five thousand bales. The total loss at fifty thousand pounds sterling. It is said that Mr. Donaldson has an insurance of forty two thousand pounds.

The weather had been very severe in Holland, and there had been a great fall of snow, which lasted for three days. The steam boats had gone into winter quarters.

The Colonial Trade.—On the 10th of Nov. the London Morning Herald published an article respecting negociations supposed to be pending between Mr. McLane, the American Minister, and the President of the Board of Trade, touching the colonial trade of the British West India Islands. The Herald intimated that a project was on foot to open the ports of those islands to American ships, upon condition that greater facilities should be given for the introduction of articles of British manufacture into the United States. The article to which we refer, has been published in several of our papers; and in the Morning Herald of November 23d, the following additional article upon the same subject appears. The Herald, it will be seen, is opposed to the arrangement, and censures Mr. Vaughan, though not by name.

London, November 23.

A considerable degree of interest has been excited in the city during last week, by the circulation of a rumor of negociations being in progress betwixt the American minister and the President of the Board of Trade, which have for their object the restoration to American citizens of a direct communication with our West India Colonies. It is needless here to state the grounds on which this privilege was withdrawn from them by Mr. Canning. It is enough to state reasons why the interdiction should continue. The circumstances of the two countries are now materially altered. America has since then attempted to become a manufacturing country. If she has succeeded, any reduction on the rates of duties chargeable on the importation of British manufactured goods, will not increase the consumption of them in that Republic. If, on the contrary, she has chiefly been supplied, as we believe to be the case, with British manufactures, smuggled into her states, then we already possess the trade, and there is no occasion to grant privileges for what we already have. Since this interdiction, considerable progress has been made, chiefly at New-Orleans, in the growth and cultivation of sugar and rum, and as the quantities of both must be annually on the increase, the returns to America of colonial produce now would be of little consequence, and must annually be of less. If, by a direct communication between the United States of America and our colonies, lumber could be procured cheaper than it is under the present system, then indeed there might be some reason, at all events, to entertain the question; but the reverse, we are given to understand, would be the result. Bermuda and [illegible] is sent to them. The markets, at stated periods, in these two ports, are so completely glutted that the planter can at all times supply himself on much cheaper terms than he was able to do when the Americans had the whole range of our colonial possessions to look up to for a market. The strongest argument, however, against any concessions on this head, is the state of our possessions in America, to raise the prosperity and power of which, is the best policy of the British empire. Already the intercourse with the colonies is considerable in its extent, and of increasing consequence. A great quantity of British capital has been embarked in this department of British commerce, and it is entirely carried on under the British flag. The Americans must show some stronger grounds for an alteration in their favor than we can imagine, before any British Minister can grant them such advantages as they now require.—They find that our colonists can obtain their lumber under the present system on lower terms than they could under the old one, and therefore they desire to have an alteration. They find that British ships and not those of their Republic have the carrying trade. They find that their attempt to manufacture at home is a failure, and that British manufacturers can and do undersell them in their own markets. They have discovered that prohibitory duties injure not Great Britain, but the United States of North America. For these, and many other reasons, they now feel inclined to admit our vessels into their harbors on terms of reciprocity, and for those and other reasons, it is the duty of our ministers not to yield to an alteration, which must be in every way beneficial to the United States, which must be injurious to our North American possessions, and the advantages of which, to our colonial interests, at all events, are of very doubtful character.

West India Trade.—We announced some days ago, that apprehensions were entertained that our government were seriously thinking of throwing open the West India trade to the U. States. There is now no doubt, extraordinary as it may appear, that such is the fact. The negociations upon this subject have been going on sub rosa, for several months.

Ireland. Mr. O'Connell's attempt to induce the people of Ireland to rally round his standard to effect a repeal of the Union is reported to be a complete affair.

Affairs of the East. An Odessa article of Oct. 30, says:—"M. Butenieff, Councellor of State, arrived here on the 28th from St. Petersburgh. He carries to Adrianople the ratification of the treaty of peace. He will then go to Constantinople, where he will take the office of Charge des Affaires. All the persons belonging to the legation to the Sublime Porte have received orders to set out immediately to return to their posts. Count Orloff, one of the Commissioners who assisted in the conclusion of the peace, is also going to Constantinople, on an extraordinary mission.

An article from Bucharest, Oct 23, states that the Pacha of Giurdjevo still refuses to give up the place, and Gen. Luskharoff has not received any further instructions in consequence of his report to Count Diebitch. The force of the Russians before that fortress is 9000 men, one third of whom are unfit for service, in consequence of feavers and other diseases.

The emperor has ordered passports to be granted to Halib Pacha, to go to St. Petersburgh, as Ambassador from the Porte, to solicit the reduction of the indemnity payable under the treaty of Adrianople. The Russian troops in Bessaradia, in the Principalities, and the Turkish provinces beyond the Danube, are to be kept up to a full complement. Erzeroum and the other Turkish fortresses in Asia, not ceded to Russia, are ordered to be evacuated.

We learn that Jussuf Pacha, intended to seek an asylum in Egypt, the Viceroy, of which had formerly served under his father, when the latter was Pacha of Seres. This proceeding should it meet with the concurrence of the Viceroy, is not calculated to heal the distrust which the Sultan is supposed to entertain towards him.

The German papers contain a long article from Constantinople, dated the 14th October, in which it is stated that the Porte is endeavoring in various ways to elude the execution of the treaty of peace with Russia, and is indirectly giving encouragement to such of its officers as have resisted the provisions of that treaty. It is added, however, that the Porte is by no means in a condition to raise any serious obstacles to the consolidation of the peace, as in many parts of the empire symptoms of discontent against the Government, and of a desire to unite with the invaders, have been manifested. It is even said that the Grand Vizier has refused to surrender the seals of his office, and that the sultan dare not displace him as he originally intended.

We do not credit these reports. Thus far, every thing warrants the opinion that the Sultan has acted, and intends to act, with the utmost good faith.

Greece. The following extract from a German paper, under date Augsburg, Nov 8, details new successes over their Turkish oppressors, if we are to credit its statement: the Greek territory may now be considered as rescued from the Sultan, with the exception of 1 or 2 towns having a Turkish garrison closely blockaded. One of the difficulties which would have met the Allies in settling the Greek boundary according to the Protocol of March 22d, is thus removed.

Augsburg, Nov. 8.

A report of Prince Demetrius Ypsilanti to the President of Greece, dated from the camp at Kotuhala, Sept 23, and inserted in the Egina Gaz. says:

"A Turkish corps of 7000 men, regular and irregular troops, had made, subsequently to the 22d of Sept. several desperate attacks on the Prince's troops in their fortified camp, near the fort Castello di Pitra, but were always repulsed with considerable loss. The Greeks pursued the enemy in their flight, which they made in great disorder; the Turkish commanders collected the garrisons which they still had in Livadia, and at length a capitulation was agreed upon, by which their commanders, Azak Aga and Assen Bey engaged to retire to Thessaly, and entirely to evacuate Livadia."

The Egina Gaz. contains the capitulation, and adds, that had it not been concluded all the Turks must have perished either by the sword of the Greeks, or by famine.

It has been stated that Count Capo d'Istria had left Greece for the head quarters of the Russian General Diebitsch. No doubt but the object of his mission is connected with the presidency. The following letter from Ancona, adverting to the attempts to remove Count Capo d'Istria from the Greek Presidency, merits attention, as indicative of the spirit of intrigue and conflicting national feeling which must unavoidably precede the final appointment, by agreement, of a head to a new and formally recognized Christian State in Europe:

Ancona, Oct. 26.

Great exertions are now making in Greece, to secure to Count Capo d'Istria his office of President of the government, and several agents are employed with this view, both in the interior of the country and at the Courts of the great Powers. The President knows very well that a cabal is at work to remove him from Greece, and to give to another the fruit of the seed which he has cultivated with so much pains; but he also knows the sentiments of his countrymen, who would reluctantly obey a stranger. He, therefore, does not much fear their intrigues, but neglects nothing to baffle them, and by a prudent administration of the government to secure to his nation future prosperity. He seems, in fact, already to have received assurances of the continuance of his functions from several [illegible] representatives [illegible]

Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 10.

Twenty-first Congress.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. McKinley presented the following memorials and petitions. A petition from the legislature of the State of Alabama, asking the extension of the Judiciary system to the western and south-western states. Also, a resolution of the legislature of Alabama, requesting a survey of a canal route to connect the waters of Tennessee with those of Coosa rivers. A petition from the inhabitants of the northern part of the state of Alabama, praying for a national road from Zanesville, via Maysville and Nashville, to New Orleans. A memorial from the legislature of Alabama, praying for a postponement of the sales of public lands in that state, and for a change in the mode of selling said lands, and granting pre-emption rights to occupants. A memorial of the legislature of Alabama, praying that farther relief may be extended to the purchasers of public lands. Mr. Hendricks presented a resolution of the legislature of Indiana on the subject of the right which that state has to the unappropriated lands within her boundaries. A memorial of the legislature of Indiana, praying permission to sell the land granted to that state for Salt Springs, and to appropriate the proceeds to the use of the township schools.

Mr. King presented a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Alabama, praying for a certain quantity of the unsold public land, for the purposes of education and internal improvement.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of S. C. it was resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, "In order to afford time for the Committees of both Houses for the examination of, and preparing their reports upon the various petitions, memorials, and bills to them referred,

"That when the two Houses adjourn on this day, they adjourn to meet on Monday next."

This resolution was sent to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Marks, the memorial of the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, for a reduction of duties on Teas, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Livingston presented the petition of Francis R. Glavarry, of New Orleans, for indemnity for losses sustained by French spoliations prior to the year 1800; which, on his motion, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Livingston, Chambers, Silsbee, Sanford and Holmes. Petitions on the same subject were then presented and referred to the same committee, by Messrs. Iredell, Barnard, Marks, Sanford, Chambers, Smith, of Md. Foot, Willey, Woodbury, Ruggles, Silsbee & Rowan.

Mr. Foot made an unfavorable report on the petition of Joseph Vincent.

After Executive business, adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

A resolution, submitted by Mr. Holmes, was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the senate what funds of the United States, deposited in the State Banks or the Banks of the district of Columbia, have been directed to be withdrawn since the session of Congress of 1824; what some still remain in such Banks; at what times the transfers were respectively directed; and in what banks such funds are safe, unsafe, or doubtful.

Thursday, Dec 24.

Mr. Noble presented the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana, for the extinction of the title to lands in said State, of the Miami Indians. Referred to the committee on Indian Affairs and printed.

Mr. Marks presented a resolution of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the delegation from that State in Congress, to use all constitutional means to procure for the American Colonization Society the aid and support of the National Government; which was read and laid on the table.

The following bills were received from the House of Representatives, read, and passed to a second reading.

An act authorizing the accounting affairs of the Treasury Department to pay to the State of Pennsylvania, a debt due that State by the United States.

An act making an appropriation for repairing and fitting out the frigate Brandywine.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md., this last bill was, by unanimous consent, taken up in Committee of the Whole, passed its several readings in the Senate, and was returned to the House of Representatives. The Senate then adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 21.

A number of petitions were presented and referred. Various bills were then reported by some of the committees, and were read twice and committed. The House then took up the consideration of the resolution relating to a National Armory on the western Waters. A brief discussion took place; all the amendments were rejected, and the resolution was then adopted in its original form.

Mr. Ramsay, from the committee on claims, reported a bill authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury to pay to the state of Pennsylvania, a debt due that state by the United States; which was read twice, committed, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

The following is the Committee on the Library, appointed on the part of the House: Messrs. Everett, Verplanck, and Wayne.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making compensation to American citizens for losses which they have sustained in consequence of illegal seizures, confiscations, and condemnations of their property by France, anterior to the 30th September, 1800.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay and emoluments of Captains & Masters Commandant in the Naval service of the U. S.

On motion of Mr. Chilton, the several bills & resolutions reported at the last session of Congress by the Committee on Retrenchments, were recommended to the Committee on the same subject at the present session of Congress.

[In introducing this resolution, Mr. Chilton took occasion to advert to that part of the message of the President of the U. States which concerned the subject of reform. It was well known, he said, that at the session preceding the last a lengthy report had been made by a Committee of Retrenchment, raised under a resolution offered by himself, concerning which he had not escaped censure. He was not deterred by that consideration, however, from moving that the report on that subject, and the documents, and the bills connected with it, be withdrawn from the files of the House, and referred to the Committee which had been raised at this session on the same subject.]

PROPOSED RECESS OF CONGRESS.

The joint resolution from the Senate, proposing a recess of Congress to Monday next was read a first and second time, and ordered to a third reading, by 90 votes to 70. On the question of its passage, a debate arose, in which its passage was opposed by Messrs. Condict, Vance, Richardson, and Whittlesey, and supported by Messrs. Johnson, of Ky. McDuffie, and Chambreleng. Finally, the question on the passage [illegible] nays, as follows: For its passage 67—Against it 121. So the resolution was rejected. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

A great many petitions were presented in the House. The various committees then made numerous reports, by bills and otherwise. The joint resolution offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Davis of S. C., to extend the privileges of the Library of Congress, was referred to the joint committee on the Library. Several resolutions, calling for information, were then laid on the table; and a number of resolutions were adopted. Three bills received from the Senate were read twice and referred to appropriate Committees. The House then, in committees of the whole, passed upon 9 private bills; which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Brandywine Frigate. The committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, took up the bill making an appropriation for repairing and fitting out the Frigate Brandywine. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury for repairing and fitting out the Frigate Brandywine, viz:

For repairing the said Frigate, twenty thousand dollars.

For wear and tear whilst in commission, eight thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of seamen, thirty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

For provision, twenty one thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, one thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of every description, five thousand dollars.

No motion being made to amend, the Committe rose and reported the bill without amendment. The question being on the engrossment of the bill, Mr. McDuffie remarked that our commerce on the coast of Mexico is subjected to piratical depredations, and that the political situation of those countries seemed to render it necessary to have another Frigate employed on that station. The recent loss of the Hornet made it still more necessary to send this additional Frigate. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Coreon moved the following resolution, viz: Resolved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the U. States Mint in the Gold region of North Carolina. The resolution being read, the question was put, Will the House agree thereto? and decided in the negative. So the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Academy, for the instruction of junior officers in the naval service of the U. States.

An act authorising the accounting officers of the Treasury department to pay to the State of Pennsylvania a debt due that State by the U. States; making an appropriation for repairing and fitting out the frigate Brandywine; were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The House adjourned to Monday next.

BY LATE MAILS.

(From the N. Y. Daily Adv.)

Extract of a Letter dated Washington, Dec. 20, 1829.

Although Mr. Van Buren's reception at Richmond, was not as cordial as had been anticipated, there were many weighty and grave state matters discussed by those of the Richmond junto, and others, who attended the caucus. It was important to determine what subjects should be treated of in the message. The meeting of the convention at Richmond furnished an apology for the assembling of a few choice spirits, from different sections of the U. States. A meeting of this kind at Washington, could not have assembled at that time, without exciting suspicion; nor could it have been held here, without admitting Gen. Green into the secrets of the party about to be organized for the support of Mr. Van Buren, from which, owing to his attachment of Mr. Calhoun, it was thought prudent to exclude him. The interview between Mr. Croswell, of the Albany Argus, and Mr. Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, was in a high degree interesting. When speaking of the victory achieved by the "*great Republican party*," and of the conspicuous share they bore in the contest, each was lavish in his own, and in the praise of the other; but when they adverted to their denunciations of the chief, in 1824, their exultations were measurbly abated. In relation to the President's message, it was desirable so to average and adjust its different parts, as not to alienate the feelings of the party, in different sections of the Union.

Before adjusting and arranging these, and other matters for the message, a preliminary question was to be settled, to wit, who was to be supported for the next President? Two candidates were presented, Mr. Calhoun and Van Buren. Mr. Calhoun, while Secretary of War, had admitted the power in the general government to construct internal improvements, and had recommended the commencement of several important and expensive works. On this subject, whatever might be his present opinion, he was fully committed. Mr. Van Buren had, several years since, introduced a resolution into the Senate, equivocal in its terms, proposing an amendment to the constitution, so as to give this power to the general government, provided it was not already granted. The feelings of Virginia had been much embittered against Mr. Calhoun, in the years 1822, 23 and 24, on account of the forces he arrayed against Mr. Crawford, and the zeal with which he prosecuted the contest. Not only had Mr. Randolph branded him in the Senate, by saying "he hoped in God, if they broke down King John the Second, they should never have King John the Third to encounter;" but Mr. Ritchie had denominated him the war candidate, and he had found, by recent experience, it was a serious annoyance to be assailed with his own denunciations.

Virginia has her eye fixed on Mr. Rives for this high station; but she considers his age and inexperience as insuperable objections against offering him at present. By uniting with N. York at the next election, and placing him in the office of Secretary of State, she will be enabled to bring him forward at the succeeding election, under favorable auspices.

Mr. Van Buren professed his willingness to submit the question to "the great Republican party," and to abide the result. There is not as much magnanimity in submitting a question of this kind to one's friends, packed for the purpose, as there is certainty in what will be the decision. After duly weighing, and considering, (as Mr. Branch would say) the whole subject, it was agreed to nominate the Hon. Martin Van Buren, of the state of New York, now Secretary of State, regardless of whatever might be said about his being "taken from the line of safe precedents." This being arranged, the subject of the offices, under the contemplated dynasty, was taken up. As to the New England states, they were to be treated collectively, as heretics. So many of the individuals of those states, however, as had the Jackson Republican seal put upon them, should, if they persevered in well doing, have a due share of the offices, from [illegible] Woodbury renounced Mr. Calhoun as his patron, he should have the *promise* of being Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Rives Secretary of State; Mr. Louis McLane Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Berrien, (for the benefit of Georgia,) to continue Attorney General. The office of Secretary of War was not disposed of.

Mexico.—Mr. Poinsett.—A gentleman of Boston informs the Editors of the Massachusetts Journal that he met at New York a few days ago with a gentleman who had just arrived direct from Mexico, at New York by way of Vera Cruz. The Mexican was a merchant of respectability, and he gave the following interesting and extraordinary account.

A few days before he departed from the city of Mexico, Mr. Poinsett, our Minister, was waited upon in the dusk of the evening by a person, who delivered at the door, a message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, requesting his (Mr. Poinsett's) immediate attendance at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. This messenger was not admitted within the door, the precaution having been taken for some time, so to confine the door by a chain as not to admit the passage of a man, unless the chain were unlocked for that purpose, but only to admit of conversation.—Mr. Poinsett suspected some sinister design from the unprecedented hour at which this request was made, and returned for answer, that he should call on the Minister in the morning. This answer was delivered, and Mr. P. on applying at the window, saw sixty men about his house armed with knives and bludgeons. The Mexican had no doubt that the intention was to obtain admission by stratagem, murder the Minister and rifle his house!

But this is not the only, or most extraordinary part of the gentleman's narrative. While he was on the road between Mexico and Vera Cruz, travelling with a company in the stage, they were arrested by a band of ruffians, to see if Mr. Poinsett was among them, it having been reported that he was to leave Mexico at this time. The narrator of these facts being closely muffled in a cloak, was a particular object of scrutiny. His cloak was roughly thrown open, and his features closely examined; and when at length the assailants became satisfied of their mistake, one of them drew the back of his knife across his throat with a decisive action, saying, "it is lucky for him that it is not he."

We find the following sentiments in a letter of Mr. Jefferson to the venerable John Adams, dated October 28, 1813. They do not exactly chime with some of the opinions expressed in the message of President Jackson.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"I agree with you that there is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents. Formerly, bodily powers gave place among the *aristoi*. But since the invention of gunpowder has armed the weak as well as the strong with missile death, bodily strength, like beauty, good humor, politeness, and other accomplishments, has become but an auxiliary ground of distinction. There is also an artificial aristocracy, founded on wealth and birth, without either virtue or talents; for with these it would belong to the first class. The natural aristocracy I consider as the most precious gift of nature, *for the instruction, the trust, and government of society*. And, indeed, it would have been inconsistent in creation to have formed man for the social state, and not to have provided virtue and wisdom enough to manage the concerns of the society. May we not even say, that that form of government is the best which provides the most effectually for a pure selection of these natural aristoi into the offices of government? The artificial aristocracy is a mischievous ingredient in government, and provision should be made to prevent its ascendency."

A Dash of the Pen.—The reduction upon the stock of the U. S. Bank, consequent on the injudicious remarks in the President's Message, has already amounted to [illegible] *hundred thousand dollars.* This sum of money has thus been struck out of existence by a dash of the pen; and individuals, many of them widows, orphans, &c. whose funds were invested in this stock, at the advanced premium, have been suddenly and unexpectedly deprived of six dollars out of every hundred so owned by them, merely that President Jackson might tickle the ears of the section of the country opposed to the U. S. Bank; a section too, where but for this bank their circulating medium would be no better than straw paper. This item of $2,100,000, has been lost to the country, to which may be added $24,000 for furnishing the East Room, that Gen. Jackson may vie with any king in Europe in his costly equipments—$50,000 lavished upon partisan printers—$[illegible] unnecessarily expended in outfits to ministers, &c.; making at least $2,226,000 wasted since President Jackson has been in office. Should we still add the sinking of property in the depression of manufactures, arising from the want of confidence in the new Administration, it would be shown that the country is at this moment five millions poorer, in consequence of the elevation of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency.—*Prov. Daily Adv.*

From the N. Y. Statesman, Dec. [illegible]

Another Destructive Fire.—About 4 o'clock this morning, the watchman on duty in Burling Slip, discovered flames issuing from two sections of the house No. 1 Burling Slip, occupied as a crockery store, by Mr. Wm. Haydock, which in a few minutes was completely enveloped in flames, and soon destroyed, with its valuable stock in goods.

The flames soon spread on both sides, communicating on the southerly side, to the three story building No. 3, occupied by Mr. J. Harding, grocer, and by Mr. Wm. [illegible], manufacturer; this building may be considered destroyed; some articles of merchandize were saved from the building.

On the northerly side, forming the corner of Pearl street, a three story building, occupied by Thos. Richards, watchmaker and jeweller, and by Charles [illegible], Esq. Counsellor at Law, destroyed: most of the valuable articles from Richards store were removed. The adjoining store on Pearl street, No. 242, occupied by Messrs. Platt & Falker, merchant tailors, nearly destroyed; the goods from this store were chiefly saved.

Over the two last mentioned buildings was the extensive printing establishments of Wm. A. Mercein. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that but little of that gentleman's stock could be saved. An edition of the life of the Reverend Mr. Summerfield, had been completed the previous evening, the whole of which was destroyed. Thos. A. Reynolds had a quantity of paper for a new work in Mercein's office, which was burnt. John Owen, of [illegible], is also a sufferer, from the loss of a quantity of printing paper. Mercein's stock was partially insured. We understand that the loss of property will fall chiefly on the insurance offices.

From the Boston Gaz. Dec. [illegible]

The body of Thomas Butler, who stole the money belonging to Gilbert & Sons from the Marlboro' Hotel, was brought to this city last evening in a wagon from Wilton, N. Hampshire, in which town he committed suicide yesterday morning between five and six o'clock, by cutting his throat with a razor. We understand that while the stage was stopping at the post-office in Wilton, Butler, divesting himself of his cloak, suddenly jumped out and ran into a field near by, where he was in a short time taken, with his throat so effectually cut—the razor having passed through the jugular—that he died in about twenty minutes. His body was [illegible] rear of Thompson's tavern in Elm-street, where a coroner's inquest was held between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening. Butler, it is said, behaved so well on his way from Battleboro', making a full confession of his guilt and expressing a deep contrition therefor, that the persons who had charge of him were induced to unbind his arms and give them free scope. He was apprehensive that he should be hanged for the crime of which he had been guilty—frequently conversed upon the subject, and it was this feeling, as is believed, which led him to commit suicide.—Butler was a native of England. We hear that Messrs. Gilbert & Sons have recovered the whole of the money stolen, except about fifty dollars.

A letter from Cincinnati, dated Friday night 18th December, says that "I have just time to say that a most awful fire is raging at this moment; I think at least 30 buildings have been destroyed. It has reached the U. States [illegible] which if it should unfortunately take all the one half of the city must be destroyed. The water works have unfortunately been stopped, and no water is to be had except from the river in buckets.—A postscript says, I believe it has been stopped at the Bank."—*Phil. Gaz.*

From the Mass. Spy.

Affairs at Washington.—In addition to the extracts of letters from Washington which we have published, we have some private advices from that city, in relation to a delicate subject among the high dignitaries there, which though it has no connexion with politics, still bids fair to have an important influence on the political affairs of the nation. It seems that Gen. Eaton, the bosom friend of Gen. Jackson, a short time before his appointment as Secretary of War, took to himself a wife. The lady of his choice, not being altogether exempt from the *frailties* to which poor human nature is sometimes subject, her character had become the subject of public scandal, at the seat of Government. Under these circumstances, Mrs. Vice President Calhoun, Mrs. Secretary Branch, and Mrs. Secretary Ingham, with the ladies of several other high officers, valuing themselves on the purity of their own characters, declined associating, or reciprocating any civilities, with Mrs. Secretary Eaton. This created much ill blood, last spring, and the flame, then kindled, has broken out again this winter, with renewed violence. The ladies remain firm to their original purpose, and the President swears—start not gentle reader, strange as it may seem, he *does swear*; but we suppose he swears as Gen. Jackson, and not as President—well then, Gen. Jackson swears that the lady of his friend *shall be sustained* in the station in society, to which she is entitled by the official character of her husband.

Meantime, Secretary Van Buren, having no family of his own, is favorably situated for standing upon his favorite ground of non committal and takes advantage of it, to ingratiate himself in favor with the President, at the expense of his rival, Calhoun, without, however, going so far as to cause a rupture between him and the other party. The influence of this important affair is extensively felt at Washington, and may, ere long, be productive of some important result.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald, that in the Virginia Convention, late on Saturday evening, the question of the *apportionment of representatives* was settled; the following resolu-

ORIGINAL STAINED

tion, offered by Mr. Gordon, having been carried, after a very warm and animated debate, by a vote of 55 to 41.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Resolved, That the Representation in the Senate & House of Delegates of Virginia, shall be apportioned as follows:

"There shall be 13 Senators west of the Blue Ridge of Mountains, & 19 east of those Mountains:

"There shall be in the House of Delegates 137 members, of whom 25 shall be elected from the District west of the Allegany Mountains, 24 from the Valley between the Allegany and Blue Ridge; 40 from the Blue Ridge to the Head of Tide Water, and 36 thence, below."

From the N. Y. Daily Adv.

The Indians. The Cherokee Phoenix contains an address from one of the principal Chiefs of that nation, in behalf of the citizens, to the Christian people of the nation, recommending to them to observe the 1st of January as a day of fasting and prayer. The following remarks on the subject are from the editor of that paper.

"The peculiar situation of the nation renders the observance of such a day necessary and important. The opportunity, no doubt, will be seized by those that feel, in this interesting crisis, must come from above. We have before taken occasion to lay the subject before our readers at a distance, and we would now, at this time, ask, will not our Christian friends abroad meet at the time appointed and pray for the Cherokees? We hope they will. The day will generally, if not universally, be observed by the religious people of the nation."

From the American.

The Cherokees. The House of Representatives of Georgia have passed a bill, to take effect from 1st June next, extending the jurisdiction of the state over the Cherokee Territory. That period, says the Savannah Georgian, will enable the General Government to pursue its measures for obtaining possession of the Cherokee Territory, without let or hindrance, and by the period mentioned, it will be ascertained whether or not that people can be induced to remove, if the U. States' Government is not successful, the rights of the state will be assumed, and the sovereignty of Georgia will then be co-extensive with her bounds. The time fixed for the operation of the act may be further extended in Senate.

In the same Savannah paper we find communicated by a correspondent, the following extract from one of the messages of President Monroe:

From a Message of James Monroe.

"I have no hesitation, however, to declare it as my opinion, that the Indian title was not affected in the slightest circumstance by the compact with Georgia, and that there is no obligation on the United States to remove the Indians by force. The express stipulation on the compact, that their title should be extinguished at the expense of the U. S. when it may be done peaceably and on reasonable conditions is a full proof that it was the clear and distinct understanding of both parties to it, that the Indians had a right to the territory, in the disposal of which they were to be regarded as free agents. An attempt to move them by force, would, in my opinion, be unjust. In the future measures to be adopted in regard to the Indians within our limits, and, in consequence, within the limits of any State, the United States have duties to perform and a character to sustain, to which they ought not to be indifferent."

A bill to extend the jurisdiction of Alabama over the Creek, Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians,—as also a resolution respecting the removal of Colonel Crowell from his Agency, are before the Legislature of that State.

The Army. It appears from the official report of Gen Macomb to the Secretary of War, that the numerical force of the army under its present organization, is as follows: 1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 1 adjutant general, 2 inspector generals, 1 quartermaster general, 2 quartermasters, 1 commissary general of subsistence, 1 surgeon general, [illegible] surgeons, 45 assistant surgeons, 1 paymaster general, 14 paymasters, 1 commissary general of purchases, 1 assistant engineer, 2 military storekeepers, 11 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 15 majors, 129 captains, 145 first lieutenants, 153 second lieutenants, 11 sergeant majors, 11 quartermaster sergeants, 354 sergeants, 440 corporals, 14 principal musicians, 212 musicians, 163 artificers, 56 enlisted men for ordinance, 4459 privates, 546 commissioned officers.

The Eastern Department consists of 53 companies, 233 commissioned officers, and 2,667 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Western Department consists of 52 companies, 175 commissioned officers and 2,363 non-commissioned officers and privates.

As the duty prescribed by the subjoined Act is soon to be performed, we have been requested to republish it.—*Norwich Gazette.*

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be the duty of the select men of the several towns in this State, to make return to the Governor of this State for the time being, on or before the 15th day of January, in each year, of the number of deaf and dumb persons and blind persons within their respective towns, together with the age, sex and pecuniary circumstances of each.

Thomas's Farmer's Almanack." We have seen this deservedly popular Almanack for 1830. We observe it is stereotyped, the necessity of which (its duration being limited) we account for in the vast number which is required to be issued in a short period of time. It is printed with peculiar neatness, and the selections are both useful and amusing. The astronomical calculations of Mr. Thomas are established. In addition to the useful matter, it contains a *Gazetteer of Massachusetts*, and a miniature map of the state, divided into counties which we value at five times the price of the almanack; and must be found highly serviceable on every desk, and we might say, as an article of *study* in the hands of every child. We recommend it before any common Almanack we have ever seen.

Bost. Eve. Gaz.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

LONDON POST OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of this city, dated London, Oct. 12, 1829.

"I proceed to reply to your enquiries relative to the Post Office, which I obtained from a person in the employment of the government, in the Post Office. They have just moved into the new building, and a most splendid one it is. It is 380 feet long, and about the depth of the wings of the City Hall in your city. There are about 400 persons employed constantly in it; and it has 700 lamps, all lighted with gas. The evening I was conducted through it, the consumption of gas was 1000 cubic feet every five minutes, which, at the charge here, of 13s. 6d. for a thousand feet, make about thirty-six dollars an hour for light.

The Post Office is closed on the Sabbath, so far as relates to taking out letters, to *all* but a messenger from the Army and Navy Offices.—No business of any kind is done at the office, except delivering the letters to him. This relates to what are sent by special government messengers. The mails are so arranged that no one comes into or goes from London on Sunday. For instance: there is no mail made up at Liverpool on Saturday for London, because it would arrive on the Sabbath. There are 27 mail coaches that go from London every evening at 7 o'clock, except Sabbath evening, and a letter for any part of the Kingdom, put into the office at half past seven on Saturday, would remain there until Monday evening's mail.—After the office is closed on Saturday evening, no man can get a letter, until it opens on Monday morning, unless it should be a government letter. The mails all arrive in the morning, but not on Sunday morning.

Dr. Scudder, who has devoted his attention to the subject of artificial eyes, and who has met with great success in his profession, states that he has now succeeded in accomplishing what he has long studied to attain; which is, to have the pupil of the eye contract and dilate in the same manner as the human eye; this is done by a discovery purely his own, and is accomplished by the rays of light which are thrown upon it. The artificial eyes put in by Dr. S., move in the head in the same manner as the real, and so nearly resemble the human eye, that it is impossible to distinguish one from the other.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

The oldest Republic on Earth.—The last American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Erving, Esq. giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about seven thousand. The republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords, which have reigned around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the Representatives of the people, 60 in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort, peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice. Mr. Erving was received by some intelligent citizens in the most hospitable and affectionate manner; they were delighted with him because he was an American. They professed a profound attachment to our country, and looked to it as the preserver of their own pure principles, they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

THE COURIER.

NORWICH, DECEMBER 30, 1829.

Report of the Post-Master General.—It could not have been anticipated that any individual would have had the hardihood or the vanity to have delivered such a report as has appeared from the pen of Mr. Barry. The sole apparent object of the report is to praise his own acts and condemn those of his predecessor—to dilate upon the reform introduced, the rigid accountability of his officers, and his own and their extreme honesty and capacity—delightfully contrasted with the opposite qualities of incapacity, ignorance and dishonesty on the part of Mr. McLean and the officers appointed by him. It can hardly be possible that even Mr. Barry can suppose that the country have been so ignorant of the character of Mr. McLean, or should have so soon forgotten his services in that department, as to be affected in the least by his charges against that distinguished man. From one end of the country to the other, there was but one opinion in relation to his management of the Post Office Department, and when Mr. Chilton, and his retrenching associates, got up their famous committee to hunt out abuses, the Post Office Department alone was pronounced above all suspicion of abuse, and the mode of its management unreservedly commended. Such is the man from whose merits Mr. Barry has endeavored to detract. And who is this Mr. Barry? and how has he managed the affairs of the department? His office has been more like a *pay-office*, than a *post-office*. He has been the tool of a party, and his main business has been to reward the supporters of his leader. He has put the public to more inconvenience and vexation, by his system of *reform*, than his whole life could remedy. Such censures from such a man as Mr. Barry, concerning such a man as Mr. McLean, will receive from the public the weight which they deserve.

There is very little in the report worth copying. The following shows, generally, the situation and progress of the department from its establishment to the present time:—

The General Post Office was established July 26, 1775. There was then but one line of posts, extending from Falmouth, in New England, to Savannah, in Georgia; and the Postmaster General was authorized to establish such cross posts as he should think proper.

In October, 1782, the Postmaster General was required, by Act of Congress, to cause the mail to be carried once a week to all the Post Offices; and by the same Act he was authorized to make provision for the transmission of newspapers by mail.

When the Federal Government was organized under the present Constitution, in 1789, the Post Office establishment was revived and perpetuated. There were then, and to the close of 1790, only seventy-five Post Offices in the United States: And the extent of Post Roads in the United States, in 1790, amounted to 1875 miles. Now the number of Post Offices is 8004, and the Post Roads amount to 115,000 miles.

The first line of mail coaches in the United States was established in pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed September 7, 1785, extending from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia. The transportation of the mail in coaches amounts, at this time, to 6,507,818 miles in one year, and from the first day of January next, it will be increased to 6,785,810 miles.—The whole yearly transportation of the mail in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,000 miles. The whole amount of postages, (the only source of revenue to the department) from 1789 to July 1, 1829, was $25,441,496

The whole expenses of the Department, during the same period, were as follows:

Compensation to Postmasters	$7,829,935	
Incidental Expenses	896,957	
Transportation of the Mail	16,052,513	
		$24,779,405
Leaving an aggregate amount of revenue, of		$1,662,091

The Revenue of the Department is accounted for as follows:

Amount of the several payments into the Treasury, from 1789 to 1828,	$1,103,063
Amount of the losses in the transmission of moneys during the same period,	17,348
Balance, as exhibited on the books of the Department, on the 1st of July, 1829,	541,680
	$1,662,091

From this statement it appears that the Department has always been sustained by its own resources, and that no money has, at any time, been drawn from the Treasury for the transportation of the mails; but that it has contributed to the revenue of the Government.

The sums paid into the Treasury by the different Postmaster Generals are as follows:

By Timothy Pickering, from December, 1793, to March, 1795,	$47,499
By Joseph Habersham, from June, 1795, to September, 1801,	363,310
By Gideon Granger, from December, 1801, to December, 1813,	291,879
By Return J. Meigs, from March, 1814, to June, 1823,	387,909
By John McLean, from July, 1823, to December, 1828,	12,466
Making together, the foregoing sum of	$1,103,063

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—The report of Gen. Gratiot, of the Engineer Department, in relation to the various internal improvements now in operation and in prospect, in different parts of the country, is highly interesting. The following is a list of the "civil constructions" which had been previously surveyed and for which appropriations had been made in former years.

Pier at La Plaisance Bay, Michigan Territory.—Huron River, Black River, Cleveland Harbor, Grand River, Cunningham's Creek, Ashtabula Creek, Conneaut Creek, Ohio.—Presqu' Isle Bay, Pennsylvania.—Dunkirk Harbor, Buffalo Harbor, Black Rock Harbor, Genesee River, Big Sodus Bay, Oswego Harbor, Sackett's Harbor, New York.—Lovejoy's Narrows, Kennebec River, Harbor of Saco, Kennebunk River, Berwick branch of Piscataqua River, Maine.—Merrimack River, Deer Island, Boston Harbor, Plymouth Beach, Provincetown Harbor, Hyannis Harbor, Nantucket Harbor, Edgartown Harbor, Massachusetts.—Warren River Rhode Island.

Stonington Harbor, Conn.—The construction of a break-water for the improvement of this harbor has been well conducted, and, from the protection which the work, even in its present unfinished state, is represented to have afforded during the last equinoctial gales, the best results are anticipated from its completion.

Mill River, Conn.—A portion of the funds appropriated for the formation of a harbor at the mouth of this river, and for improving its navigation, have been applied, during the last season, to the construction of a breakwater, and the balance will probably suffice to effect what remains to be done next Spring to complete the projected works.

Marcus Hook, Fort Mifflin, Port Penn, Pennsylvania, —New Castle, Delaware.—Ocracock Inlet, Cape Fear River, North Carolina.—Inland passage between the St. Mary's River, Georgia, and St. John's River, Florida.—St. Mark's River, Apalachicola River, Florida.—Bay of Mobile, Pass au Heron, Pascagoula River.—Red River, Louisiana and Arkansas.—Mississippi river.—Ohio river, Repairs of the Cumberland road, between Cumberland and Wheeling.—Road from Canton to Zanesville, Road westwardly from Zanesville in Ohio.—Road through Indiana.—Road from Detroit to Chicago, road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, road from Detroit to Saganaw, Michigan Territory, Road from Detroit to Maumee.

The following surveys, under specified acts and resolutions of Congress, were ordered during the last session.

1. Survey of the ship channel of Penobscot river, Maine, from Whitehead to Bangor, and ascertaining the cost of improving the navigation of the same, and proper sites for spindles and buoys.

2. Survey of the Cochico branch of Piscataqua river, New Hampshire, from Dover Falls to its confluence with the Piscataqua, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of removing obstructions to navigation and the cost. 3. Survey of North river, between Scituate and Marshfield, Mass., to ascertain the expediency of removing obstructions at the mouth of the same, and to make an estimate of cost. 4. Survey of the piers erected at Sandy Bay, Mass. to report the condition of the same, and what works are necessary to make a good and safe harbor at that place, together with an estimate of the cost. 5. Survey of the harbor of Bass river, between Yarmouth and Dennis, Mass., to ascertain the practicability and expense of improving said harbor. 6. Survey of the river Thames, Connecticut, with a view to improve the navigation of the same, and estimating the cost of such improvement. 7. Survey of the harbor of West Brook, near the mouth of Connecticut river, Conn. with a view to the improvement of said harbor, and for ascertaining the cost of such improvement. 8. Survey of the harbor of Norwalk, Conn. with a view to its improvement. 9. Survey of the harbor of Stamford, Ct. with a view to its improvement. 10. Survey of the bars at the mouth of Sag Harbor, N. Y. to ascertain the best method of preventing the harbor being filled with sand, and the cost of the same.—11. Survey of Flat Beach, alias Tucker's Island, New Jersey, with a view to preserve the anchorage of the port, and to report an estimate of the cost of such improvements as may be necessary to effect those objects. 12. Survey of Deep Creek, a branch of the south branch of Elizabeth river, Virginia, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the same, and an estimate of the cost. 13. Survey of Pasquotank river, N. C. for removing bars and obstructions in the same, and an estimate of cost.—14. Survey of the harbor of St. Augustine, and the bar at or near the entrance of the same, with a view to remove the latter, and to render the access to the harbor safe at all times, and to make an estimate of the cost of accomplishing that object. 15. Survey of the water tract between Lake Pontchartrain and Mobile Bay, with a view to the erection of light-houses, and placing buoys. 16. Survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to the improvement of the navigation, and building light houses and buoys. 17. Survey of the entrance of the river Teche, with a view to improve and shorten the navigation of the same, and an estimate of the cost of such improvement. 18. Survey of certain sites on the Ohio river, to ascertain the practicability of erecting bridges over said river. These surveys have been made; and the reports, some of which have been already received, will be presented as soon as practicable.—19. The surveys for continuing the location of the national road to the seat of government of Missouri, have been diligently prosecuted this season. At the date of my last Annual Report, the location had been effected as far as Vandalia, since that time, experimental surveys have been made from Vandalia, through St. Louis, along the South side of the Missouri, to Jefferson; thence in returning, along the north side of the Missouri, back to Vandalia, which place the commissioners expected to reach about the 25th of October. In the course of this Winter, therefore, such a report may be expected, as will afford the means of deciding on the most advantageous route for the road beyond Vandalia."

Among these surveys will be seen that of the River Thames, and compared with the others with which it is associated, it can by no means be considered of inferior importance. In the liberal distribution of public favors, this State has rarely presented its claim. The following statement of the amount expended in different States by the General Government in works of internal improvement, shows the very small amount which has fallen to us, compared with that received by our sister States.—With this view of the case, and in view of the real public importance of the improvement of this river, we cannot doubt but that an appropriation will be made for the purpose of removing the obstructions to its navigation during the present session of Congress.

Amount of Money expended in each State and Territory by the United States, upon Works of Internal Improvements, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the 1st day of October, 1828.

Maine	$11,724 22
Massachusetts	104,042 46
Connecticut	2,069 97
Rhode Island	196 19
New York	98,138 45
Pennsylvania	39,720 38
Delaware	307,104 01
Maryland	10,000 00
Virginia	180,000 00
North Carolina	1,000 00
Kentucky	90,000 00
Tennessee	4,200 00
Ohio	390,159 03
Indiana	108,623 86
Mississippi	49,385 52
Illinois	8,000 00
Alabama	81,762 78
Missouri	22,702 24
Arkansas	44,690 00
Michigan	48,607 95
Florida	799,002 01
Total	$2,341,136 03
Road from Cumberland to the Ohio	1,662,246 78
Continuation of the Cumberland Road	453,547 86
Repairs of the Cumberland Road	55,510 00
Road from Nashville to Natchez	8,000 00
Road from Wheeling to the Mississippi river	10,000 00
Road from Missouri to New Mexico	30,000 00
Road from Mississippi to the State of Ohio	5,539 35
Road from Georgia to New Orleans	5,300 00
Roads in Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia	15,000 00
Road from Nashville to New Orleans	7,920 00
Surveys of Roads and Canals	166,681 40
Surveys of Maps and Charts of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	4,185 24
Improving the Navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	103,400 72
Military Roads	10,218 42
Surveys of the water courses of the Mississippi river	11,122 06
Road through the Creek Nation	3,921 91
Opening the old Natchez road	5,000 00
Breakwater at the mouth of Delaware Bay	5,000 00
Grand Total	$4,903,637 92

STATE POLITICS.—We have, we confess, been heretofore somewhat undetermined upon the course which it becomes us as republicans to pursue, in relation to the politics of this State. We had the misfortune to be in a minority, in relation to the question which has brought us into the present situation, and confess we are by no means disappointed at the state of things which now exists. During the time of the session of the Legislature at Hartford last Spring, a number of meetings were held in relation to the course to be taken by the republicans of the State. At one of those meetings were passed the resolutions which we publish below. The professed object is the re-union of the republican party. There are however, circumstances which, if they do not entirely destroy, certainly materially impair, our confidence in the professions of our Jackson brethren. Their notions in relation to republicanism, we fear, are materially different from ours. They rest not upon those lasting and enduring principles which, from the first, distinguished the true republican from the opposing party. They make republicanism synonymous with a warm devotion to the cause of Jackson. They have set up, and still maintain the ridiculous notion, that their ranks contain all that is pure in republicanism, and that the mere fact of hostility to Jackson's administration is a sure proof of the want of the true faith. If the Jackson newspapers are spoken of, they are called "the *republican papers*—if of those who have been friendly to the election of Mr. Adams, they are called the "coalition" or "*federal prints.*" It is true this claim is ridiculous, and laughed at by many of those who make it. That men who have all their lives belonged to the federal party, and have made a short turn either shortly before or *immediately* after the election, should set themselves up as patterns of democracy, is truly amusing. But so long as this claim is insisted on, and acted on too, there can be no fellowship between us. It is manifest that they expect us to join them, become "good Jackson men," come out with new born zeal in favor of the administration, under the promise that, after due probation and good behaviour, our political offences shall all be forgiven.

We have noticed, with any thing but pleasure, the proscriptive and exclusive course which our Jackson brethren have been fit to pursue, unless when they thought they could, to advantage, use the opposite party. The course which has been taken, is unluckily such as to destroy all confidence, and it requires acts as well as professions to restore it. Under this state of things, we apprehend there will not be found many, except pure Jacksonians, to attend a meeting got up on such a basis.

The state of things which has been brought about by districting, we had no hand in, and under any circumstances we apprehend much perplexity and trouble. As newspapers are generally made the vehicles of communication on such occasions, we must be excused for thus early saying, that we have not the most remote idea of having our columns, to any great extent, loaded with electioneering matters, upon the miniature scale and of the personal and local character, which belong to Senatorial nominations and district elections.

At a general Meeting of Republicans, held at Hartford, May, 1829,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Electors to meet in their respective towns on the first Monday of January, 1830, to nominate twice as many delegates as such town is entitled to have representatives in General Assembly.

2. That the delegates so designated, meet in each Senatorial District on the second Monday of January, 1830, to nominate a Senator for such District and also to designate two Delegates to meet in State Convention.

3d. That a State Convention be held at Middletown, on the first Wednesday of February, 1830, to nominate State Officers.

Signed by *SAMUEL HART, Chairman.*
CHA'S. J. M'CURDY, Sec'y.

MR. DUNHAM—The Examination at the Academy was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who will bear me witness in saying, that the school appeared to have an uncommonly high character. And the examined was obviously so managed as to present the school before the public in its *true state*. There was no attempt at display, no superficial questioning, but the examination was thorough and satisfactory: it was so much like an *every day recitation*, that the audience could perceive the real character and extent of the attainments which the pupils had made under their faithful Instructors. Instead of hurrying over the different classes in the course of a few hours, the examination continued through the afternoons of a week; so that every study received a very full and strict attention, and the knowledge which the pupils had obtained of it, was faithfully tested.

One word on the examination of the District School under the care of Mr. Gager.—I hesitate not to say, that, in some important points, it surpasses every school of the kind, that I ever saw. Neatness and order seemed to prevail in every thing, and accordingly, all that was learned was *surely and effectually* learned. In spelling, for instance, though the whole school, from the largest to the smallest, were examined, and on words of all sorts and sizes, I did not notice a single mistake.

A FRIEND TO GOOD SCHOOLS.

FOR THE COURIER.

Is there a daughter of Columbia, that will not arise in behalf of the oppressed,—if it be, that the arm of the oppressor may yet be stayed.

Tell us, ye Rulers, of our land, how we may approach you,—If we have any claim on your regard, tell us how we may win you, "To judge righteously, and to plead the cause of the poor and needy."—It will not be new for you to hear, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation—but sin is a reproach to any people." And it is a trite remark, and not lightly to be thought of, that National sins, are National calamities. Shall we tender to you the gems, which adorn our persons. Gladly would we exchange them for those ornaments which Time shall never render obsolete, but which shall shine with renewed lustre, when all the concerns of Time shall be hushed in the realities of Eternity. Would gold purchase for the oppressed rest and peace? Then would we almost dare to covet it, that we might lay it at your feet and say, *spare our nation.* Should the daughters of the pilgrims so far degenerate, as selfishly to enjoy all the high and refined priviliges which Heaven bestows on man, without putting forth one effort to relieve that little band, who, in their mind's eye, they may even now see, weeping as they go to a distant country, and taking a last look of all which was dear to them as life. Will no relenting voice bid them stay and live—That voice might even now arrest the curse which needs no prophet to pronounce against us. Fathers of our Land, far be it from us to assume that which belongs not to our sex or station. To you we look. We love our Country; we dearly love her interests; we glory in her prosperity; we should mourn her fall (her fall we would not say, our country's standard should be higher placed,) we should mourn her tarnished fame. Our American Israel has been styled a place of refuge for the oppressed. "Oh tell it not in Gath, publish it not in any street, that the natives of the soil—the children of her forests, who are fast wasting before the relentless hand of time—and who are as a shadow—in comparison to her mighty population, tell it not that they must be ever seeking rest and finding none—lest that curse, which was long ago denounced upon a people for their covetousness, should follow us. That though they should lay house to house and field to field, yet should there be many houses great and fair without inhabitants.

LUCILLA.

ITEMS.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.—Preparations are making at Washington for a splendid ball, to be given in honor of the anniversary of the victory at New Orleans, on the 8th of January.

COTTON.—Of the cotton imported into Liverpool, the first ten months in the present year, amounting to 614,600 bags, 419,300 were from North America, 144,600 from South America, 19,800 from Egypt, 16,600 from the East Indies, and 14,300 from the West Indies, two-thirds of the whole from this country, the importance of which to the British manufactories may be readily appreciated. In France, the imports for nine months were 209,667 bales, of which 165,358 were from the United States, 17,307 from Brazil, 13,210 from Egypt, and 12,792 from elsewhere—four-fifths from this country.

NORTH CAROLINA.—After fifteen ballottings in the Legislature of N. Carolina, Mr. Bedford Brown was elected to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Mr. Branch, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Winans of Baltimore, now in Liverpool, is constructing a locomotive rail-road engine, which, it is said, will surpass in excellence the engines that were lately tried on the Liverpool rail way. Public confidence in the speed of those carriages is so great that the rail-way stock has already risen to £150 for £100,000 the mile.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.—The following curious and ingenious calculation is given in a late German publication of the hundred most populous cities in the world. These are Jeddo in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Ham Tcheou, 1,100,000; Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Tcheou, 800,000; Paris, 717,000; Werst Chaus, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Su Tcheou, 500,000; Houng Tcheou, 500,000, &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 193,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000, fifty-six from 100,000 to 200,000, and six from 87,000 to 100,000. Of these one hundred cities, 58 are in Asia, and 32 in Europe, of which 4 are in Germany, 4 in France, 5 in Italy, 6 in England, and 3 in Spain; the remaining 10 are divided between Africa and America.

NORWICH LYCEUM AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—This evening at half past 6 o'clock—Ought our general government, or the state legislatures, to interfere with the Cherokee or other tribes of Indians, in their sovereignty over their territories?

Married,

In Plainfield, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Fuller, Mr. CHARLES SPALDING to Miss EUNICE HILSON.

In Groton, on the 24th inst. Mr. LYMAN BAILEY, of Griswold, to Miss BETSEY E. IRISH, of the former place.

In Sullivan, N. Y. Mr. JAMES STRAHAHAN, formerly of Con. to Miss FRANCES FOSTER, formerly of New-Braintree, Mass.

In Lyme, Mr. ORLANDO MINER to Miss BELINDA OTIS, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Otis.

In Montsville, Alabama, Col. DARIUS HOBSON, of the U. S. Army, to Miss CHLOE P. MUCKAWIS, or the Jumping Rabbit, a belle of the Chickasaw tribe.

In Chaplin, on the 20th inst. by Rev. Mr. Andrus, Mr. CHARLES L. FISK, of Mansfield, to Miss EMELINE MOULTON, of the former place.

At Canterbury, by Rev. Mr. Rose, Mr. JOHN HARTSHORN to Miss MARY ANN WOODARD.—Mr. EDWIN S. PHINEY to Miss BETSEY SMITH.—Capt. JOHN SMITH to Miss EMELINE WILLIAMS.

Died,

In this town, on the 25th inst. Mr. ASA BACKUS, aged 67.

In Groton, on the 16th inst. Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, of Rhode Island, to Miss MARY BARNES, of the former place.

In Voluntown, on the 12th inst. Miss LYDIA BRANCH, aged 73 years.

In Jewett City, on the 24th ult. an infant son of Capt. [illegible]

In Ashford, (Spraguesville) on the 16th inst. Mr. EZRA SOUTHWORTH, aged 41.

In New-London, on the 19th inst. Miss ELIZABETH G. GURLEY, aged 19 years, daughter of Jacob B. Gurley, Esq.

In Groton, on the 30th ult. Mr. SANDS FISK, Jr. aged 30 years.

In Preston, on the 25th inst. Mrs. PHEBE PRENTICE, aged 91, relict of Col. Samuel Prentice, late of North Stonington, deceased.

In N. York, on the 20th inst. Rev. JOHN MASON, D. D.

THE PEWS

IN the Rev. Mr. Mitchell's Meeting House, will be sold THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock in said church.
Dec. 30. 1w

THE PEWS

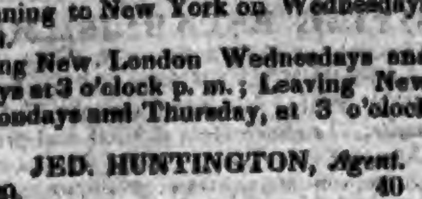
IN the Episcopal Church in this city, will be sold for one year, on Thursday evening, the 31st inst. at half past 6 o'clock.
Dec. 30, 1829. 1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are informed that payment must be made by the first of January, or their accounts will be put into the hands of John A. Rockwell Esq. for collection.
WM. SMITH.
Dec. 29. 40

NOTICE.

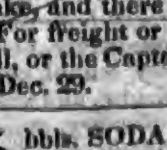
THE town of Lisbon, having agreed with Maj. Milton M. Perkins, for the support of Paupers for the year ensuing, and made his house on his farm in Lisbon, the Poor House, no expences for paupers will be paid at any other place.
CHARLES BUSHNELL,
JOHN GRAY, } Selectmen.
RUSSEL ROSE,
Lisbon, Dec. 22d, 1829. 3w40



THE Steam Boat Fanny will commence running to New York on Wednesdays 30th inst.
Leaving New London Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock p. m.; Leaving New York Mondays and Thursday, at 3 o'clock p. m.
JED. HUNTINGTON, *Agent.*
Dec. 29. 40

FOR NEW-YORK.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



Sloop Diamond, Capt. Rogers, will sail on Friday, 1st Jan. next, and continue to run through the winter—starting from and returning to Norwich when the ice will admit, and at other times stopping at the landing places nearest to Norwich, which she can make, and there land and receive freight.
For freight or passage apply to Lovell & Bill, or the Captain on board.
Dec. 29. 1f40

5 bbls. SODA CRACKERS, just received and for sale by
ELIJAH A. BILL.
Dec. 29. 40

BROADCLOTHS.

H. B. BUCKINGHAM
Has recently received a new supply of Broadcloths, which he will sell very cheap.
☞He has also on hand a large assortment of *Black Lace Veils,*
Long and Square *Merino Shawls,*
Shell Combs,
A great variety of Italian and other *Silks,*
Gloves; fashionable *Calicoes,*
Colored *Circassians*—with a large assortment of other goods not enumerated; which he will sell at reduced prices.
Dec. 28, 1829. 40

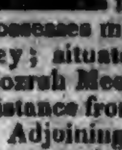
GREAT CHANCE AT
AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction, Tuesday, Jan. 19th, at 1 o'clock P. M. the Farm formerly owned by Erastus Brewster. Said farm contains about 140 acres, is finely wooded and watered, and well fenced, is an excellent grazing farm, lying within three miles of the flourishing city of Norwich, and will be sold without doubt a bargain.
Sale at J. W. Brewster's Store, Poquetannuck.
Terms of payment made liberal.
BILLINGS BROWN.
Dec. 24, 1829. 3w40

FOR SALE,

A dwelling House, and one quarter of an acre of Land, situated in the Borough of Colchester, a few rods south of the Academy. Said house was erected about two years since, is well built, and will be sold low.
—ALSO—
A large two story dwelling House, Wash-house, Barn, Wood house and other out buildings, and about 34 acres of excellent land, pleasantly situated in the 1st society in Colchester, about one quarter of a mile north of the meeting-house and academy. The academy, (which is a free school for all the inhabitants of the society) is in a flourishing condition, and offers advantages for schooling—exceeded by none in the state.
Also, adjoining said premises, a wood lot, and pasture, containing about 65 acres. Said property will be sold low, and terms of payment accommodating. For further particulars, enquire of
SOLOMON L. GILLET.
Colchester, Dec. 28. 4w40

REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.



One Farm, containing about 200 acres, with the buildings—Said farm is well stocked with fruit trees, is well watered, and possesses many advantages for making money; situated about 1½ miles south from Bozrah Meeting House, and about the same distance from the Baptist.
Adjoining may be had one other good house and out buildings, with from 20 to 70 acres of land—which together would make a valuable accession, and two good and commodious dairy farms.
Also, one other Farm, containing about 90 acres, with the buildings, in good repair, where the subscriber now lives, about one mile from said meeting house, and within four miles of Norwich Court House; and is suitable for a merchant, mechanic, taverner, or butcher. Said estate will be sold altogether or in parcels, and the payment made easy.
For further particulars enquire of
ELIJAH HUNTINGTON.
N. B.—All persons indebted, are requested to make payment by the 14th of Jan. 1830, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection.
Bozrah, Dec. 29, 1829. 3w40

COTTON SHEETINGS.

17 bales Cotton Sheetings,
For sale by
BACKUS & NORTON.
Dec. 29. 40

At a Court of Probate holden at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 28th day of Dec. 1829.
Present, John Hyde, Judge.

UPON the petition of Elizabeth Lee, and Alfred Lee, both of Norwich, in the County of New London, and State of Connecticut, shewing to this court, that they are Guardians of Edmond Lee, and Emily Lee, both minors, of said Norwich, under the age of twenty-one years, that said minors are seized in fee of an individual portion of certain real estate, in said Norwich, lying and being situate on the west road, so called, leading from Norwich Landing to the town, being all the real estate, in said Norwich, which belonged to Benjamin Lee, Esq., late of said Norwich, deceased, the father of said minors; said tract containing about thirty-three acres of land, praying for liberty from this court, to sell the interest of said minors therein.

Thereupon ordered, that said petition be continued to be heard at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Norwich, at the usual place of holding Probate Courts at Norwich, within and for the District of Norwich, on the 8th day of March, 1830, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and that said Guardians give public notice thereof, by publishing a copy of this order in a newspaper, printed in said Norwich, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before said 8th day of March, 1830.
3w40] Attest, Burrel Lathrop, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Lebanon, within and for the District of Lebanon, on the 22d day of Dec. 1829.
Present, Dealson Wattles, Jr. Judge.

THIS Court limits and allows six months from this date, for the creditors of [illegible] Little, late of Lebanon, deceased, to exhibit their claims to Joseph Comstock, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, or be debarred a recovery thereof according to law; and said executor is to give notice of said limitation, by publishing a copy of this order three weeks in some newspaper printed in Norwich, and by posting like copies on two public signposts in said Lebanon.
Attest, Wm. Wattles, Clerk.
Lebanon, Dec. 22. 3w40

FOUND,

AN ever-pointed pencil, which the owner may have, by calling at this office, and paying for this advertisement.
Dec. 28. 40

MUTUAL ASSURANCE Co.

THE 35th annual meeting of the Mutual Assurance Co. of the city of Norwich, will be holden at the office of *Joseph Williams*, in said city, on the 2d Monday of January, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

FIRE INSURANCE Co.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the Norwich Fire Insurance Co. will be holden at their office in the city of Norwich, on the first Wednesday of January, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.
Dec. 22. 39

ORIGINAL STAINED

POETRY.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

Old Winter is coming again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for the shivering back—
He's a saucy old chap to white and black—
He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
For he comes from a cold countree!

A witty old fellow this Winter is—
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet miss—
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips:—for this
Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicksome blade I wot—
He is wild in his humour and free!
He'll whistle along, for 'the want of his thought,'
And set all the warmth of our furs at nought,
And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought—
A frolicksome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning till night he will sing his song—
Now moaning, and short—now howling, and long
His voice is loud—for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you saw!
He will trip up our trotters, and rend our clothes,
And stiffen our limbs from our fingers to toes
He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes—
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away—
And marks all our doings, from grave to gay—
I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

NASHUA BARD.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

THE PILGRIMS' LAND.

December 22d, 1829.

Sons of New-England, turn to-day
A gentle thought on friends away,
Recall the land your childhood knew,
And fire-side scenes long past, review.
Think of the land that gave you birth,
'Twill banish grief and sweeten mirth.

Review your life from youth to age,
Ponder on each successive page;
Then think of the old pilgrim train,
And call their virtues up again,
And, if the land which gave you birth
Has stamped on you its seal of worth.

While thou' with [illegible]—maternal arms—
[illegible] winning charms,
Boyhood's gay hours, or manhood's cares,
In rest or labor, joy or tears—
Think of the land which gave you birth,
And love it best of all on earth.

For every blessing must you prize,
For all that's dear to memory's eyes;
Where e'er your heart, at virtue's name,
Glows with aught like a kindred flame—
Think the pure land which gave you birth,
And show how high you prize her worth.

When round you press the low and poor,
Or wretchedness waits your opening door,
Afford the help the Savage gave,
When your forefathers cross'd the wave.
Think how the men which gave you birth
Once wander'd exiles on the earth.

And when the prayer of Red men comes,
Not to divest them of their homes—
Arts, peace, and hope beyond the grave—
Rise up, your fathers' friends to save:
Think of the land that gave you birth,
Drive not the wretched from the earth.

AGRESTIS.

MEDLEY.

FOR THE COURIER.

I am a convert by force. As I was walking in a dark garrett where I knew I was in danger of thumping my pate against the beams overhead, Dr. Franklin's sage advice for conduct in such situations, popped into my head, and I popped down my head. I thought to myself—"How much we are indebted to the wise old man for his admonitions and instructions—that one word 'stoop' has saved many a man from pride and many a head from pain!"—Thus ruminating I walked slowly along, almost bent double; so careful was I of my seat of knowledge, that I forgot I had any other member to care for, when, for not stepping sufficiently high, I stumbled upon an old box before me and broke my nose!—Much as I approve of 'stooping' as we pass through life, I think, nay, I know, from sad experience, that there are some cases in which we do not step high enough. T.

ECONOMY. Mr. Editor—I send you the following dialogue, which is said to have taken place between a Quaker and a certain Judge of one of the courts of this state:

The Judge being on a journey fell in company with a Quaker. Sir, said the Judge, how is it that you Quakers always have fat horses, and money in your pockets? Q. When the spirit moves, I will tell thee.

Shortly after they arrived at a tavern. The Judge called for a glass of bitters, and urged the Quaker to drink; but he refused, saying 'I have no need.' The Judge then called for two quarts of oats for his horse, and the Quaker for four quarts for his. Q. Now, friend, I will tell thee. We drink no spirits at taverns. How much didst thou pay for the bitters? J. Sixpence. Q. How much for the oats? J. Sixpence. Q. My oats cost ninepence—and what good did the bitters do thee? J. They procured me an appetite. Q. Abstinence gives me an appetite. Thus thou seest that we can have ninepence per day in our pockets more than thee, and our horses fat also.—*Vt. Telegraph.*

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.—An Ohio Editor declined publishing an obituary notice of two columns, on the death of an infant three months old! deeming it rather too long, and for which refusal the writer stopped his paper!

The sciences have two extremities, which touch one another; the first is pure natural ignorance, the state of all mankind at their birth: the other extremity is that at which all great minds arrive, who, after traversing the whole circle of human knowledge, discover that they know nothing, and find themselves in the same ignorance from which they set out, but it is a scientific ignorance which is acquainted with self. Those who have left the state of natural ignorance, and have not been able to reach the other, have some tincture of their self-sufficient science, and are puffed up with conceit.—These are disturbers of society, and their judgements are more false than those of any of the others. The vulgar and the real scholars compose the mass of the world; the others despise and are despised by them.—*Pascal.*

A GREAT LIAR.—A mortal fever once prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time, overboard. One day when the captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a sick man, who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive. "What are you going to do with that man, you rascal?" said the captain. "Going to throw him overboard massa, cause he dead!" "Dead, you scoundrel," says the captain, "don't you see he moves and speaks?" "Yes massa," replied the negro, "I know he say he no dead, but he always lie so, nobody never knows when to believe him!"

A requisite to comfort. We live in a world which has so many sharp points and critical stations, that our own comfort, as well as that of those with whom we live, is made to turn upon mutual kindness, forbearance, accommodation and dependence in want of them, we are condemned to bear the lash of continual discord, and are made our own tormentors. The least consideration will inform us how easy it is to put an ill-natured construction upon a word; and what perverse turns and expressions spring from an evil temper. Nothing can be explained to him who cannot understand, nor will anything appear right to the unreasonable. 'Every thing in life,' says one of the ancients, 'has two handles,' but it must be a bad disposition indeed, which will be ever seizing the wrong one.

I therefore repeat it, that if you would have comfort, you must give it. It is no uncommon thing to hear the very persons who throw a family into confusion, complain that there is no peace in the family; but he that would escape the calamity of fire, must be careful not to strike the sparks which enkindle it.

The only remedy for all these evils is true religion.—This, so far as it is embraced, bring "glory to God, peace on earth, and good will to men;" Luke ii. 14.—The slightest acquaintance with the doctrine and example of our Saviour, must convince every unprejudiced mind of their holy and heavenly tendency; and the tendency of this religion is a sufficient proof that it came from Heaven, and leads to it again; if no other proof could be given.

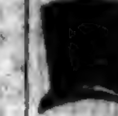
"From whence come wars and fightings, among us?" but from the want of that mind which our Master possessed and recommended? Such a mind would put an end to those bickerings and jealousies, which render families so wretched. Christianity teaches us to suffer ills, not to inflict them; and to give "good measure & running over," rather than nicely to consider what was agreed for.—*Cecil.*

The National Intelligencer states, that Indian corn (maize) is selling in the State of Ohio, at *twelve* and a *half cents* per bushel.

HATS.

THE LATEST FALL FASHIONS HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT

A. WICKHAM'S
HAT WARE-HOUSE,
Opposite the Thames Bank.



WHICH, for beauty of shape and for durability, exceed any before offered, together with a full assortment of several former fashions, comprising gentlemen's black & drab Beavers; Castors and imitation Beavers—prices from 3 to 8 dollars; Youth's and children's black and drab imitation do.—from $1,50 to $3; Men's and boy's black and drab wool hats, from 50 cts. to $1,00; together with the best assortment of men's and boy's Sea, Otter, fur and hair Seal, and Patent Leather *Caps.* Also, 10 doz. *Fur Collars*, and a prime lot of

BUFFALO ROBES,

which he will sell as low as can be purchased in New York.

Nov. 11. 4sweowtf33

HATS.

THE NORWICH HAT MANUFACTURING Co.

OFFER for sale at their ware room, main st., opposite Mr. Wm. Rogers, Norwich, a great variety of Hats, suitable for various markets, at prices which they are confident will meet the approbation of purchasers. The most careful attention will always be paid, not only to the latest and most prominent English and American fashions, but also to that variety of style and quality which is calculated to meet the wants of purchasers for city or country.

ALSO,

Caps, Buffalo Robes, and Fur Collars. Cash paid for all kinds of Hatting Furs, by

S. NOURSE & Co.

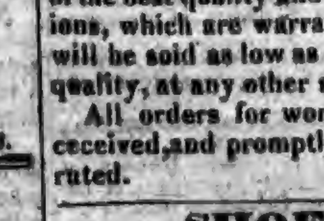
Oct. 13. 29

DEWY BRUMLEY

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has on hand and is constantly manufacturing, at his shop 3 doors south of the Norwich Bank, at the sign of the

LARGE GILT TOP BOOT,

a good assortment of Gentlemens, Ladies' and Children's



BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best quality and most approved fashions, which are warranted well made, and will be sold as low as can be had, of equal quality, at any other store.

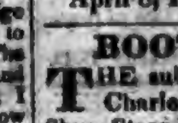
All orders for work will be thankfully received, and promptly and faithfully executed.

SHOE AND LEATHERSTORE.

The subscriber has on hand & intends keeping a complete assortment of

Sole Leather, Calf and Seal Skins, black and colored Morocco Linings, Bindings, Buckskins & Neats-leather,

together with all articles used in the manufacturing line, as English Shoe Thread, Knives, Awls, Tacks, Hammers, Rasps, Boot Cord and Webbing, Double Prunell, &c.



His assortment of BOOTS and SHOES was never better, and will be kept up to accommodate customers to any fashion, size, quality or price, at his old stand opposite Gilman & Ripley's.

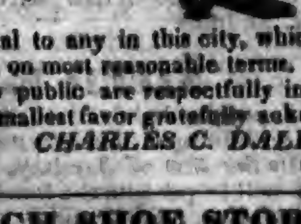
ROBERT JOHNSON.

April 8, 1828. 2

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Charles Denison, his stock in trade, at the Shoe Store next west of the Thames Bank, is manufacturing and will have constantly on hand, a good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

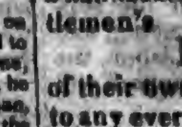


warranted equal to any in this city, which he offers for sale, on most reasonable terms. His friends and the public are respectfully invited to call. The smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

CHARLES C. DALEY.

April 8. tf2

NORWICH SHOE STORE.



The subscribers offer for sale at their store in Buswell's row, at the sign of the GILT TOP BOOT, a handsome assortment of ladies and gentlemen's

Boots and Shoes,

of their own manufacture; warranted equal to any ever offered in this city. The above articles were manufactured by the best workmen and of the best materials. Any person wishing to promote their interest by obtaining a *good article*, at a moderate price, will do well to call, where past favors are acknowledged and a continuation of the same solicited.

RIDGWAY & JONES.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, that she has taken the

DYING ESTABLISHMENT

of her late partner, formerly S. Young & Co.—where Silks, Crapes, Cotton and Woolen Goods will be colored in the best manner, and at short notice. Leghorn Hats colored and pressed.—Elegant Fancy Colors—pink, scarlet, crimson, orange, cinnamon, straw, green, mazarine blue, yellow, dove, nankin, drab, buff, Loudon smoke, Lafayette brown, snuff, bottle green, and lead colors, warranted not to injure the cloth, by

P. D. SAUNDERS,
foot Shetucket street.

Norwich, April 1, 1829. 1

MEDICINAL AND POT

HERBS, ROOTS, &c.

SAGE, summer savory, thyme, thoroughwort, tansy, digitalis, scull cap, balm, pennyroyal, wormwood, slippery elm, mayweed, hops, red and white rose leaves, elder and balm flowers, master wort, fennel, coriander, carraway, anise, colchicum, and *white mustard seed*, ergot, marsh rosemary, spikenard, elecampane, meadow saffron, comfrey, and many other articles of domestic medicine can be found at the medicine store of

S. TYLER & SON.

Nvo. 18. 6weow34

VALUABLE

FAMILY MEDICINES

FOR SALE BY

GILMAN & RIPLEY,
Sole Agents, Norwich.

THE following STANDARD MEDICINES have successfully stood the test of Experience, as *safe economical* and thoroughly *efficacious remedies* for some of the most dangerous *diseases*, incident to humanity. They are all *newly prepared*, compounded with great care, and with the most faithful and critical adherence to the *original receipes*.

☞ A multitude of Certificates attesting to the most extraordinary Cures effected by these Medicines, are in the possession of the Proprietor.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS.

This is one of the most efficacious compounds in the *Materia Medica*, for the cure of that class of inveterate Diseases, produced by an impure state of the blood, and a vitiated habit of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in the forms of scrofula, salt rheum, leprosy, St. Anthony's fire, fever sores, (even when the bones are effected,) white swelling, (if applied with Doctor Jebb's Liniment,) foul and obstinate ulcers, sore legs and eyes, scald head in children, scurvy and scorbutic gout, pimpled or carbuncled faces, festering eruptions & venereal taints throughout the body, in which last case the drops often cure when mercury fails. They are also the best Spring and Autumnal physic to purify and cleanse the system from humours which frequently appear at those seasons of the year. They also aid the process of digestion, and, by purifying the blood, prevent the secretion of malignant humours on the lungs. The Proprietor confidently relies upon the vast number of surprising cures effected by these Drops, not only in Boston and its vicinity, but throughout the Union, for the best proof of their excellence as an unfailing Alterative Medicine, in all the cases above specified.

Price $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS.

These Pills give immediate relief, and often cure the most obstinate *Coughs*. They remove common colds in a few hours, are an excellent Pectoral Medicine, and promote easy expectoration. They give immediate relief in all cases of the asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, pain in the side, spitting of blood, and the chilliness and shiverings that precede fevers. They are a tried remedy for all the Pulmonary affections that precede and accompany that insiduous destroyer of human life, the *Consumption*, where they have been used with unexampled success, both in cases of the slightest and of the most confirmed character. (*Price whole boxes of 30 Pills, $1, half boxes of 12 Pills, 50 cts.*)

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Its operation is often *immediate*. The Liniment has frequently cured rheumatic affections of years standing in *four and twenty hours*, and is recommended with confidence as one of the best applications known for chilblains, stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains, and bruises.

Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. RELFE'S AROMATIC PILLS FOR FEMALES.

An approved remedy for all cases of obstructions, debility, hypocondria, green sickness, giddiness, and palpitation of the heart, bad digestion, loathing of food, and pains of the stomach. The Pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders. They assist the suspended operations of the sanguiferous system and revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and palid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy and consumption, *when they must not be taken.*

Price $1 50 a box.

DUMFRIE'S ITCH OINTMENT.

A safe, certain, and expeditious cure for the Itch, be it ever so inveterate, in 1 *Hour's application only!* No danger from taking cold. It does not contain the least particle of mercury or other dangerous ingredient, and may be applied with perfect safety, by pregnant females, or to children at the breast.

Price 37½ cts. a box.

DUMFRIE'S REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

One of the best and most thorough remedies known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended, than any other now in common use, and affords *immediate and permanent relief*, both from the disorder itself and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, and other marks of debility. (Price $1 for both articles, Ointment and Electuary, or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.)

ALBION CORN PLAISTER.

This application never causes the least pains although it attenuates and softens the Corn, and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is thorough as it is gentle in its effects.

Price 50 cents a box.

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER.

The effect of this Wash on Sore or Inflamed Eyes, is of the most salutary as well as innocent description. After every other remedy has failed, the most unexpected relief has been obtained from its application. It is decidedly preferred by those who have used it, as one of the best preparations for diseased Eyes, that has yet been discovered by professional skill.

Price 25 cts. a bottle.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

This medicine, in connexion with Dr. Relfe's Antibilious Pills, has proved singularly efficacious in relieving and curing obstinate cases of dyspepsia or indigestion. It is also one of the best remedies known for sick headache, sickness at the stomach, nausea, and flatulence, and is useful as a preparatory to sea bathing.

Price 50 cts. a box.

DR. RELFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

A powerful remedy for bilious affections, indigestion, loss of appetite, headache, costiveness, and flatulence.

Price 50 cents a box.

BRITISH ANTI-CEPTIC DENTIFRICE.

The use of this elegant and long tried Tooth Powder, (which is exempt from all those acids which in general form the basis of tooth powder in common use) prevents the *Tooth Ache*, by purifying the mouth, & retarding the accumulation of Tarter. It renders the teeth beautifully white, and removes from them all discolorations; the offensive breath arising from foul or decayed teeth is thus prevented, the natural infantine sweetness of the breath is restored, and the gums preserved in their sound state of healthy afflorescence.

Price 50 cts. a box.

CAMBRAIN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The *relief* is *immediate*, without the least injury to the teeth.

Price 50 cts. a box.

☞ Full and ample directions accompanies each of the above articles.

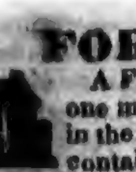
*** Prepared from the original MS. receipts of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY by his immediate successor and sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, of whom they may be had wholesale, at his Counting Room, over J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, Boston, and at retail by his special appointment of various druggists, booksellers, postmasters, &c. throughout the country.

*** *Observe none are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.*

Oct. 13. 8w29

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

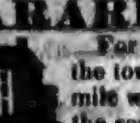


A FARM situated in Preston, one mile from the meeting house in the 1st society of said town containing about 180 acres of excellent land, with two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings necessary to complete a farm establishment, well wooded and watered, abuting on the east of the small lake, commonly called and known by the name of Amos' Pond. Possession given the 1st day of April next. Payment to be made easy by giving good security. The above will be sold altogether or in separate lots.

AVERY BUTTON, *on the premises.*

Preston, Nov. 2d, 1829. 34

A RARE CHANCE.



For sale, one of the best farms in the town of Norwich, situated one mile west of Chelsea Landing, on the road leading to New Haven, containing 152 acres of choice land, with all necessary buildings attached thereto. As no one will purchase without first examining, any further recommendation is unnecessary.

Price 4,000 dollars; one third down, the remainder may remain on good security.

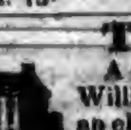
ALSO,

In store, at his old stand, No. 3, Liberty street, a general assortment of genuine groceries, of fresh importations, at very low prices.

ASA WITTER.

Oct. 13. 29

TO LET,

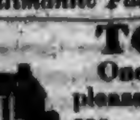


A *Store*, pleasantly situated at Willimantic Falls, Windham—an eligible stand for a merchant. Apply to

WILLIAM BOON, Jr.

Willimantic Falls, March 5. tf 50

TO LET,



One half of a new brick House, pleasantly situated in East Chelsea. Enquire of

GILMAN & RIPLEY.

Sept. 15. tf25

FOR SALE,

A good FARM, lying in the town of Preston, on the direct road from Norwich to Jewett City. Said farm is a good one for a Dairy and Grain, is well watered with never failing springs, and has good and convenient buildings and plenty of wood and fruit thereon. Said premises contain 150 acres, or more, well fenced with stone wall.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ERASTUS BREWSTER.

Preston, Oct. 16. 30

FOR SALE,

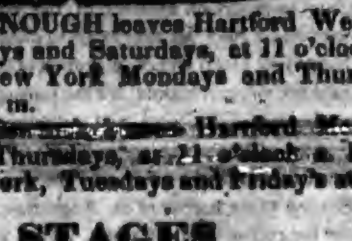
A Farm lying in the south-east part of Columbia, containing about thirty acres, well wooded and watered, with a good orchard of excellent fruit, a house and barn, together with a good saw-mill and shingle mill, in good repair. Said property will be sold on reasonable terms. Enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN TUTTLE.

Columbia, Dec. 6. 37

NEW-YORK AND HARTFORD
STEAM BOAT LINE.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Daniel Havens,
OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. Thomas Stow.



MACDONOUGH leaves Hartford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock a. m. and New York Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p. m.

Oliver Ellsworth leaves Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock a. m. and New York, Tuesdays and Friday's at 4 p. m.

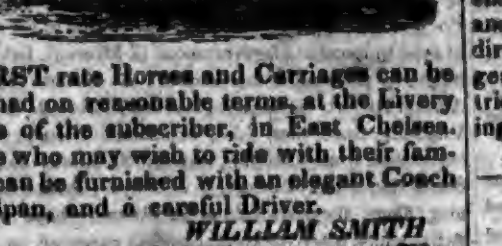
STAGES

Leave Kinneys Hotel, Norwich, Mondays Wednesday, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10 o'clk. a. m. and intersect the above boats at Essex Ferry, for New York.

CHARLES H. NORTHAM, Agent.

June 16. 12

LIVERY STABLE.



FIRST rate Horses and Carriages can be had on reasonable terms, at the Livery Stable of the subscriber, in East Chelsea. Those who may wish to ride with their families, can be furnished with an elegant Coach and Span, and a careful Driver.

WILLIAM SMITH

Norwich, Oct. 28, 1829. tf31

TYLER'S
VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS.

THE efficacy of these highly valuable and incomparable pills has been fully demonstrated by long experience, and by the testimony of many eminent physicians who have used them in their practice for more than twenty years. They are pronounced superior for their kind and beneficial effects on the human system, to any other yet offered to the public; more particularly for all those afflictive complaints mentioned below—most of which are occasioned by a bad, obstructed or superabundant state of the bile. Frequent or nervous head aches, costive habits, jaundice or bilious state of the stomach, dizziness, foul stomach, dyspesia or indigestion, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, gripings, cholic, dropsy, in short, for every disordered state of the stomach and bowels requiring cathartic medicine. Those afflicted with any of the above complaints are requested to procure one box on trial, which will satisfy even the most skeptical of the superior virtues of these pills. Their operation is mild, and yet they effectually remove all obstructions of the bowels strengthen the stomach, and excite the appetite, with little disturbance in the system. These pills contain no mercury, but are prepared wholly from vegetables and there is no danger attending the use of them to either age or sex, under any circumstances where physic is necessary.

For sale at the Medicine Store of
SAMUEL TYLER & SON.

NORWICH FALLS HOTEL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that his house has lately been enlarged and materially improved, which renders it as commodious as any in this vicinity—and he is now prepared to accommodate people in a manner he trusts, which, will be satisfactory to those who may favor him with their company.

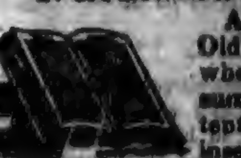
ELISHA CONGDON.

☞ Boarders can be accommodated by the week or year, on reasonable terms.

Nov. 3, 1829. 32

VALUABLE BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT
T. ROBINSON'S BOOK-STORE.



An Exposition of the Old & New Testament: wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; The sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs, each paragraph reduced to its proper heads, the sense given and largely illustrated; with practical remarks and observations. By Mathew Henry. In 6 Royal 8vo. volumes.

Scott's Family Bible, 6 volumes.

Wilbur's Reference Bible, large and small editions.

Cruden's Concordance of the Bible, 2 vols. octavo.

A new and cheap edition of Butterworth's Concordance.

Pocket edition of Brown's Concordance.

Hume, Smollet, and Bisset's History of England. Robertson's History of Scotland, India, America, and of Charles the 5th.

Johns' History of the Hebrew Commonwealth.

Plutarchs' Lives—Bolles' Ancient History; Moshien's Ecclesiastical History; Gillie's Greece; Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind; Stewart's Philosophy; Payne's Elements of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Union Questions and a great variety of other books suitable for

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Also, for sale, a great assortment of books suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Dec. 22. 39

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S
PRESENTS.

The following list of books, many of which are known to be truly valuable, are particularly recommended as presents for the ensuing holidays, viz.

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity; Wilberforce's Practical view of Christianity; Erskine on Internal Evidence; Bickersteth on Prayer; Bickersteth's Scripture Help; Bickersteth's Treatise on the Lord's Supper; James's Family Monitor; James's Christian Charity explained; James's Church Member's Guide; Cogswell's Assistant to Family Religion; Wilks's Christian Essays; Hawes's Lectures to young men; Lindsey's Lectures to the middle aged; Spring's Essays; Pollok's Course of Time; Memoir of Mrs. Judson; Memoir of Rev. Pliny Fisk; Memoir of Rev. Levi Parsons; Memoir of Samuel J. Mills; Jenk's Devotion; Cecil's Remains; Faber's Difficulties of Infidelity; Lady of the Manor; The Decision; Profession is not Principle; Father Clement, &c.

Also, a good assortment of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Psalm Books, and Hymn Books.

Likewise, The Atlantic Souvenir; The Talisman, and The Pearl.

R. HUBBARD.

Dec. 15. 3w38

NEW BOOKS.

LA FAYETTE in America. Journal of Travels, in the United States, By A. Levasseur, Secretary of La Fayette during his travels.

The Book of the Boudoir—By Lady Morgan.

The child's Arithmeatic, in a plan for infant schools. Illustrated with cuts.

For sale at *T. ROBINSON'S Bookstore.*

Dec. 22. 39

SPLENDID LONDON ANNUALS,
FOR 1830,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON.

THE KEEPSAKE, Forget-me-not,
The Winter's Wreath,
The Amulet, a christian and literary remembrancer,
The Bijou, an annual of literature & the arts,
The Literary Souvenir,
Friendship's Offering,
The Iris, a literary and religious offering,
The New Year's Gift, and Juvenile Souvenir,
The Juvenile Forget-me-not,
Ackerman's do. do.

Also for sale, all the
AMERICAN ANNUALS.

Dec. 16. 38

AMERICAN ALMANAC.

Just received and for sale at
R. HUBBARD'S BOOKSTORE,

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1830—containing calendar and natural phenomena for the year; information connected with the calendar, and explanations of celestial changes and Astronomical phenomena; miscellaneous directions, hints and remarks; statistical and general information concerning foreign countries; statistical and other intelligence respecting the United States.

Dec. 15, 1829. 39

JUST PUBLISHED
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS ROBINSON,

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, and repository of useful knowledge for the year 1830. Containing, beside the usual information, many miscellaneous directions, hints and remarks; statistical and other particulars relating to foreign countries and the United States. Edited by Rev. Jared Sparks, Professor Farrar and R. T. Paine, Esq.—Containing more than three hundred pages. Price $1.

Dec. 16*th.* 38

PROSPECTUS.

A number of gentlemen of New London and Windham counties, having determined upon establishing an Anti-masonic paper in this city, would respectfully submit to the public the following

TERMS:

The paper will be commenced as soon as one thousand subscribers are obtained, and the payment for one year made, in *advance*. Subscribers in town, and single subscribers who receive their papers by mail, will pay Two Dollars—companies of not less than six, may receive the paper by mail or at the printing-office in bundles, at One Dollar Twenty-five cents. Persons, less than six, receiving their papers at the office, at One Dollar Fifty cents. Postriders, at One Dollar Twenty five cents.—The committee are convinced that these terms must be rigidly adhered to, in order to sustain the paper. This effort will decide the question, whether Anti-masons will unite in promoting their cause, or whether it shall be left to subside entirely.

Copies of this Prospectus will be circulated generally, in the different towns in this quarter.

H. PERKINS, Chairman.

Dec. 11. 38

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A small quantity of White Oak Ship Knees from 5½ to 6 feet arm, and from 7 to 8 feet body, that will side from 9 to 10½ inches, and not exceeding 12 inches out square. For which a liberal price will be given and cash paid on delivery.

JOHN MURRAY.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1829. tf 28

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has removed to the spacious and pleasantly situated house, No. 61 William, corner of Cedar street, directly in front of the new opening from Pearl street, to Cedar street.

ERASTUS HYDE.

New York, Dec. 16. 1t39

LOST,

IN this city, on Monday, the 21st instant, nine One Dollar Bills of the Norwich Bank, enclosed in a brown paper.

☞ Whoever will have the goodness to leave them with the Cashier of the Bank, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Norwich, Dec. 23, 1829. 39

WANTED,

A person capable of spinning on a Brewster Wool Spinning Machine. Apply to

DANIEL PACKER.

Canterbury, Dec. 23, 1829. 39

WANTED.

AN apprentice at the Hatting business, from 14 to 16 years old, who can produce good recommendations as to his character, is wanted by

SAMUEL NOURSE & Co.

Dec. 17. 39

NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, a reddish brown yearling steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ICHABOD WARD.

Dec. 23. 3w39

STRAY MULES.

TAKEN up by the undersigned, on the 10th inst. one large & two small Mules with shaved manes—two of them bays and one brown.

JOHN AYRES.

Hebron, Dec. 16*th.* 3w39

FOR SALE,

EIGHT or ten tons of HAY. Apply to

SAMUEL AVERY.

Norwich, Dec. 18*th.* 3w39

CORK SOLES.

A FRESH supply, of superior quality, for sale at the Norwich Leather store.—All who wish for the comfort of warm feet this winter, may obtain it for the small sum of 20 cents, if they call soon.

SIMEON THOMAS, Jr.

Dec 22. 3w39

FOR SALE,

A few Shares of the Norwich Bank Stock.

C. BELLS.

Dec. 21. 3w39

NORWICH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Winter term of this Academy, will commence on Wednesday, 30th Dec. at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Dec. 16. 3w38

LOOKING GLASSES.

JUST received and for sale, a handsome assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses—at *H. COLTON'S Ware Room, three doors south of Norwich Bank.*

Dec. 15. 3w38

PROTECTION
INSURANCE Co.

JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of Norwich, Agent of the *Protection Insurance Company* of Hartford, Conn., offers to insure houses, stores, mills, factories, barns, and the contents of each, together with every other similar species of property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of Premium offered, are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour, sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursues in transacting their business, and in the adjusting and payment of losses is prompt and liberal. For terms of Insurance, application may be made to the above named Agent, who is authorised to issue policies to applicants without delay.

Dec. 11. 38

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber will continue to dress cloth at the stand lately occupied by Schofield & Branch, where all orders in his line, it is presumed, will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

MOSES BRANCH Jr.

Montville, Dec. 10*th.* 3w38

TO MANUFACTURERS.

SHUTTLES and BOBBINS, of every description, made and warranted. Also old shuttles repaired, (by way of economy these hard times) together with all kinds of wood turning, done *by hand.*

DEXTER & PRENTICE.

Willimantic Falls, Oct. 3. 29

CARPET FILLING.

THE subscriber manufactures Cotton Carpet Filling, at the *Fry Factory* (so called) in Plainfield, said by carpet weavers to be superior to any other filling. A supply will be kept constantly on hand, at a very low price. It will likewise be constantly at the stores of Gladding & Webb, Plainfield; Baldwin & Brown, Preston City, and Dudley R. Wheeler & Co. Milltown.

ALBERT AVERY.

June 26, 1829. tf31

WHO WANTS TOWN POOR?

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers, by a vote of the town, are authorized to contract with any suitable person or persons, in or out of the town, for the support of the poor, of the town of Lisbon, now 13 in number, for one year. Those who may be disposed to contract will please give their early attention.

CHAS. BUSHNELL, }
JOHN GRAY. } *Selectmen.*

Lisbon, Oct. 20. tf31

ITCH OINTMENT.

THIS article is offered as a safe and certain cure for that disagreeable and infectious disease, the Itch. *Price, 25 cts. per box.* For sale at the Medicine Store of

S. TYLER & SON.

Oct. 6. 3mo27

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers having been appointed agents for the sale of Hovey's Patent Shearing Machine, will furnish said machine at the manufacturer's lowest prices and warrant them a first rate article.

SMITH & GODDARD.

Sept. 23. tf 28

LEATHER, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE LEATHER STORE,

400 sides hemlock and Philadelphia oak tanned Sole Leather,

50 sides upper Leather,

Also, Calfskins, Linings, Bindings, Buck Skins, Morocco, and Shoe Thread.

SIMEON THOMAS jr.

Dec. 1. 36

ORIGINAL STAINED